UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
KING ALFRED LIBRARY OF HISTORY
FOUNDED BY
GOLDWIN SMITH AND HARRIET SMITH
1901

G.B. Com Hi
Gr. Brit.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

[35]

FOURTEENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART IV.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

LORD KENYON.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Bound with its Report on the MSS of Wm Frankland-Russell [Astley.

162256
27.5.21.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894.

[C.—7571.] *Price* 2s. 10*d*.

INTRODUCTION.

THE MSS. in the possession of Lord Kenyon at Gredington Hall may be said to relate chiefly to Lancashire, in which county the Kenyon family has been settled from very early times: but the earliest documents in the collection do not relate to the Kenyon family. A curious account, dated in 1524, of a miracle performed near Doncaster, and ten letters dating somewhat later in the 16th century, interesting as being illustrative of domestic life and feeling, belonged to and are connected with the Radcliffes and Faringtons. The spelling in these letters gives an idea of the local pronunciation, and bears a striking resemblance to that found in Scotch writings.

The papers, relating actually to county affairs in Lancashire, begin with the 17th century, being those preserved by Alexander Rigby, then Clerk of the Peace, and by his descendants, one of whom, Alice Rigby, the heiress of George Rigby, also Clerk of the Peace, married Roger Kenyon, and brought into the Kenyon family the property at Peel in Lancashire.

Without instancing individual documents, it may be observed that from the commencement of the 17th century, there are in Lord Kenyon's MSS. valuable materials for a history of Lancashire—ecclesiastical, political, and social, besides much useful matter for the compilation of the personal history of many Lancashire families, especially those which had their origin in or around Liverpool, Manchester, and Wigan; the rapid rise in the social scale of some of these being illustrated by No. 1024.

In 1604 (No. 14) there is a detailed account of the Clergy in the county and of the nature of their cures. Manchester was "a colledge consisting upon (*sic*) a warden and certaine fellowes, who jointly, together with two ministers and four queristors, doe maintaine the service in that church." Didsbury was a chapel annexed to the mother church of Manchester; whilst Stretford, Chorlton, Gorton, Blackley, Newton Heath and

Dayneton were chapels-of-ease to the same, "the curates and preachers" there being "onely maintained by the severall inhabitants." Liverpool was a chapel-of-ease to Walton and was supplied with a "reading minister."

Of the religious state of the county in 1609, a writer says: "In Lancashire, thanks be to God, there is nowe, such as not many yeares agoe was used in Manchester; yet do all fanatical and schismatical preachers, that are cashiered in other countries, resort into this corner of Lancashire, but not entertained according to their expectation. God deliver England from my sins, dwelling and committed, and from all Jesuits, seminaries, atheists, and factious preachers. I have sent you a book written in defence of our communion book, but lately crept out of the press, and, God be thanked, this corner is purged of schismatical preachers, excepting Gossnall of Boulton and Hunte of Ouldham. Mr. White is now vicar of Eccles and one of the fellows of the College of Manchester, whereof Mr. Burne is not [now?] warden. Mr. White is greatly respected by my Lord of Canterbury, and hath subscribed."—(No. 25.) This document is followed by "Regulations for the Sabbath," somewhat later in date, which forbid a variety of harmless and healthy recreations (No. 28), whilst the measures taken against recusants (No. 89), nonconformists of various denominations, and non-jurors show with what strict impartiality successive Governments have persecuted those who differed from the established religion of the country.

A valuable list of the names of the "Conformable Clergy" in Lancashire in 1689, followed by a list of nonconformist meeting-houses throughout the county, may here be mentioned (No. 712); a comparison with this list and that of 1604, just mentioned, is interesting.

Of the political history of Lancashire there is a considerable amount of evidence, although the great civil war does not find any material illustration. The Rigby family was opposed to the King's cause, and we have a letter (No. 197) from a kinsman, Luke Lloyd, to his wife, in which he gives an account of a rout of the Royalist forces near Stafford, on the 13th of June, 1644—one of the numerous small engagements prior to Marston Moor. On the morrow of the great battle, the same writer describes it in another letter to his wife (No. 198).

On the restoration there is a plentiful supply of addresses from various loyal bodies throughout Lancashire.

In 1685 is a list (No. 597) of the men of Manchester, and other parts of the county, who offered themselves to James II. as volunteers on the occasion of Monmouth's rebellion; the loyalty and attachment of the great Lancashire land-owners to the House of Stuart and their hostility to William III. are revealed in many letters from or about them; and the famous "Lancashire Plot," hatched by the informer John Lunt, receives fuller contemporary illustration than it has hitherto received. The policy of the Lancashire people during the risings of 1715 and 1745 also finds illustration—the most important documents in connection with the latter event being the "case" of one of the bailiffs of Manchester who was charged with complicity in the rebellion (No. 1224), which gives a minute account of the proceedings of Prince Charles's forces in and around Manchester; a dying testimony to the atrocities committed by the Duke of Cumberland's army after Culloden (No. 1222); and the petition from the inhabitants of Manchester to the different members representing Lancashire in Parliament, in which is set forth the oppression and injustice offered to the petitioners by the continued quartering of troops upon them (No. 1226).

Of the political events here referred to, the "Lancashire Plot" deserves more particular attention. The trials in connection with this were held at Manchester in 1694, and were, it is but too evident, undertaken by the Government of the time on very insufficient and untrustworthy evidence; the known sympathies of the accused with King James being evidently held a sufficient ground for bringing charges against them of having allowed these sympathies to take the form of actual treason.

Roger Kenyon apparently acted as Solicitor for the accused, and, as a consequence, there is in the collection of his descendants' papers here calendared, a great deal of very important information probably not elsewhere recorded.

The two most authentic accounts of the alleged plot and of the trials for it, which resulted in the immediate acquittal of the prisoners, are to be found in "The Jacobite Trials at Manchester," published by the Chetham Society in 1853, and in "Abbot's Journal," and "An Account of the Tryalls at Manchester," published by the same Society in 1864. Several of the documents

in Lord Kenyon's collection—such as the Information of John Lunt and George Wilson (Nos. 873 and 874)—contain material differences in, or additions to, the copies of these documents printed in the former of the two works above mentioned. There is, too (No. 886), an amusing and instructive account of the trial in the handwriting of Roger Kenyon, which tells of Lunt's hopeless incapacity to identify the prisoners with whom he had been, as he alleged, till just before, so intimately associated. But the account does more than this: it shows how, to the last, the Judge did his best to avoid Lunt's collapse, to help him out of his difficulties, and to suggest to the Jury possible explanations for his shortcomings—all very important facts in considering whether or not William III. and his advisers really believed in the guilt of those whose estates would have yielded, had their possessors been convicted of treason, a welcome addition to an impoverished exchequer, and would have ridded the north-west of England of some powerful sympathisers with the Stuart cause.

The *verbatim* account of the examination of Lunt and his accomplices before a Committee of the House of Commons (No. 893), commencing shortly after the termination of the trials at Manchester, has not before been printed.

Of John Lunt's life a very detailed description is given in a statement, probably prepared for the defendants at the trial, or for the subsequent prosecution of the informers for perjury; it will be found under the date of October, 1694 (No. 888). It has been hitherto said that Lunt was born in Ireland; here, on evident authority, it is stated that he was born at Macclesfield in 1666, and christened, soon after, in a Derbyshire tavern; he is described as "son to a bungling bookbinder, who pedled with pamphlets and ballads." His mother was a papist and his father a protestant. His subsequent adventures and the working out of his plot are carefully traced, whilst his susceptibility to the charms of the female sex is narrated with amusing gravity of language.

From the political history of Lancashire, we may turn to the social. This receives varied illustration in Lord Kenyon's MSS.—the state of the towns, the highways, the prisons and prisoners, the conduct of schools and colleges, sports and pastimes. The prevalent crime appears to have been clipping and

coining, and the confessions of some notorious offenders—who saved their necks by making political "discoveries" and giving accounts of the methods of their accomplices—reveal the way in which the clippers and coiners proceeded in their work. The plague, nurtured no doubt by the unsanitary state of the towns and villages of Lancashire, receives mention: it was a frequent visitor in the county, one of the earliest references to it being in 1605, when we have the return of a tax levied in Salford Hundred for the relief of infected persons which shows that, in one week, 1,157 people received assistance (No. 15). In August of the same year there is also allusion to the ravages of the plague in Manchester.

From a purely domestic point of view, many of the earlier letters among Lord Kenyon's MSS. are interesting; daily life and sentiments on matters which to-day remain debateable, receive illustration, and these, if nothing more, are at least curious. The letters—to which allusion has been already made—connected with the Radcliffe family, give a picture of the method of conducting matrimonial negotiations in the middle of the 16th century, and suggest that young ladies exercised a little more free-will in such matters than is sometimes supposed. Other groups of letters of this kind may be found in the collection, notably those from Alice Kenyon to her husband Roger, whose parliamentary labours in London, at the end of the 17th century, gave her a good deal of mental anxiety, especially as to the growing length of the sittings; "Pray thee," she writes in one letter, "keep warm as thou can, and take something in thy pocket to the House to sup off; thy age and weakness require it"; and, a little later, "I fear thou art not kind to thyself in staying so long in the House every day without some refreshment."

Roger Kenyon, it may be here remarked, was very closely connected with one of the most prominent and powerful men in Lancashire—the ninth Earl of Derby, grandson of the steadfast adherent of Charles the First and of the courageous Charlotte De La Trémouille. A great deal concerning the career of this nobleman is consequently contained in the Kenyon MSS., including a diary of his proceedings from September, 1688, to the 21st of November following (No. 635). The history and condition of the Isle of Man, of which Roger Kenyon acted as governor for Lord Derby, also find very frequent mention.

After the close of the 17th century the letters and papers in Lord Kenyon's collection become less numerous and less interesting until we arrive at the correspondence of the first Lord Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice of England, who appears, from his youth, to have carefully preserved the letters he received. There are, however, some curious, interesting letters during the early part of the 18th century from Dr. Roger Kenyon, who was physician to James II. and his Queen at the court of St. Germains, where he was brought in contact with many leading Jacobites. He was evidently a strong sympathizer with the fugitive royal family.

The correspondence of the future Lord Chief Justice, Lloyd Kenyon, begins in 1750; he was then 18 years of age, having been born at Gredington in Flintshire, an estate which his father had acquired by marriage with the heiress of the Eddowes family, in 1732. Much of this correspondence is now for the first time brought to light, although some of the letters here calendared were used by the Hon. George Kenyon, M.P., in his able sketch of the Chief Justice's life; the existence of a great deal of the correspondence was, however, when he wrote, unknown to him.

Lloyd Kenyon was, at the outset of his legal career, articled to James Tompkinson, an attorney at Nantwich, and we have, in a letter dated 22nd March, 1755, the first indication of his commencing work as a student for the Bar. Tompkinson, who is in London, gives him advice as to taking chambers and as to the best Inn of Court to enter at. "I find," he says, "the Society of the Middle Temple is esteemed equal, if not preferable, to any other" (No.1241). Here he accordingly entered on 7th February, 1756. There is little interesting correspondence till some fifteen years later, when Lord Thurlow, for whom Kenyon had assiduously 'devilled,' consults him on a point of law (No. 1273). He had by that time a fair practice of his own, as is shown by two letters to his father, written respectively in 1772 and 1773, mentioning his earnings at the Bar as amounting to over 2,000*l.* a year.

From this time onward his correspondence with leading lawyers and politicians increases. The year 1780 saw him Chief Justice of Cheshire and member for Hedon, and it was then that he gained public reputation as leader in the defence of Lord

George Gordon. The riots which occasioned this trial are fully described in letters from Mrs. Lloyd Kenyon (Nos. 1292 and 1293), in one of which occurs the passage, "Mr. Kenyon is provoked beyond measure at Lord G. Gordon--says he is mad and should be confined, and wishes some spirited conduct may be pursued to suppress this first lawless outrage."

Among Kenyon's correspondents were John Walter, the founder and proprietor of "the Times"—who, in 1799, sketches the incidents of a singularly chequered career, and of the early history of his newspaper (No. 1413)—Burke, Fox, Pitt, Lord Camden, Erskine, Sheridan, Warren Hastings, who writes about his trial, Thurlow, who discusses the Regency, Wilberforce, who enlarges upon his measures of social reform, Plowden, who refers to his proposed legal works, and a host of other well-known men.

From March 1782 to April 1783, and from the following December till March 1784, Kenyon was Attorney General, being created a baronet upon the first bestowal of the office. He quitted that post to become Master of the Rolls. William Pitt's first letter to him is that in which he announces his appointment (No. 1316). After this the Prime Minister consults him frequently on legal points connected with measures before Parliament, and, in so doing, often gives an interesting expression of his own opinion on legislative reforms or changes. Thus, on the 20th March, 1785, he writes to Sir Lloyd Kenyon from Putney, sending him the draft of a proposed measure dealing with Parliamentary representation, in which letter he says, "I trust the plan guards against the principal objections hitherto suggested, either with respect to arbitrary disfranchisement, or to introducing further innovation. The idea of transferring a certain proportion of representation from boroughs to counties (which is limited by the impossibility of more than a certain number being ever conveniently chosen by counties), and of providing that the boroughs which must continue to elect shall be those best entitled to it, seems to include all the amendment which our constitution can admit in the frame of Parliament, unless some new principle were to be admitted, for which I see no reason" (No. 1321).

Sir Lloyd Kenyon was raised to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, on the retirement of Lord Mansfield in 1788.

Lord Mansfield had, in the April of that year, communicated to him his intention to retire, in a letter in which occurs the passage, "Except Mr. Justice Buller, to whom Lord Mansfield is bound by many ties, there is no man by whom Lord Mansfield had rather be succeeded, than by the Master of the Rolls" (No. 1340).

Sir Lloyd's advancement to the peerage is notified to him by Pitt on the 5th June 1788 (No. 1341), and a fortnight later, the new Lord Chief Justice bought of his predecessor, for the sum of a hundred guineas, his gold collar of office (No. 1343).

With George III. and the royal family Lord Kenyon appears to have been on terms of the closest intimacy, and some of the details of domestic life at Court are interesting from their evident accuracy. On many matters of urgent importance Lord Kenyon was the King's adviser. In a curious holograph letter, written from Queen's House, on March 7th, 1795, George III. expresses very freely the abhorrence and alarm with which he regards the policy of his Lord Lieutenant, Lord Fitzwilliam, particularly with respect to the Roman Catholics of Ireland (No. 1391); the letter is accompanied by a series of queries, as to how far the proposed changes in favour of "the papists in Ireland" are really constitutional, and on these the King desires Lord Kenyon's opinion.

Lord Kenyon died in 1802; a few letters addressed to his son and successor in the title, though of a somewhat later date than the majority of papers usually dealt with by the Historical MSS. Commission, have been included in this report from the interest attaching to their writers. Amongst them may be mentioned a pathetic letter from Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, in which he refers to the accident to his son which had resulted in his partial blindness; a grateful acknowledgment by Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby, the two "ladies of Llangollen," for Lord Kenyon's successful efforts to obtain for them a pension; and a batch of letters, written from Keswick during the years 1834–1837, from Robert Southey, in which the staunchness of his conservatism is demonstrated:—"A new election," he says, writing in July 1834, "might throw out many Whigs, but they would be mostly replaced by Radicals; I do not say this would be casting out devils by Beelzebub, because it is difficult to say which of the two parties is the

worst (*sic*)." His subsequent letters, free from political expression, are penned in graceful language, tinged with a melancholy in which we may almost see indications of the coming mental affliction by which the poet was soon to be overtaken.

In referring to the numerous matters of miscellaneous interest contained in the present report, mention should be made of the detailed account of King James I.'s visit to Scotland in 1617 (No. 37), and of a royal "progress" in 1619 from Theobalds, through the Midlands, and back to Windsor (No. 45); illustrations of the method of lead mining in the reign of Charles I. (No. 94); of the state of New England in 1658 (No. 166); of horse racing at Newmarket in 1682 (No. 486); and of materials for the history of the administration of the Duchy of Lancaster during the 17th century. The picture of the social and political state of the Isle of Man has been already referred to.

At the conclusion of the report on the letters and papers, has been added a calendar to an old Memorandum book—the entries in which are in the handwritings of various dates—which contains some curious information as to the introduction of the weaving industry at Leeds; the Dean of Peterborough's account of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots and other particulars relating to her trial and execution; and a great deal of additional information as to the religious state of Lancashire in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Throughout the compilation of the report, the Commission has received constant assistance in bringing to light undiscovered bundles of papers, not only from Lord Kenyon himself, but from his lordship's mother, the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, and his uncles, the Hon. George and the late Hon. Edward Kenyon; by the latter most valuable aid was given in copying or noting several of the more recent letters, and it is to be regretted that he did not live to see the publication of the report in which he took so lively an interest.

In conclusion, I must ask leave to return my personal thanks to Lord Kenyon for the hospitality he has shown me on the occasion of my numerous visits to Gredington.

W. J. HARDY.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF LORD KENYON AT GREDINGTON HALL, SHROPSHIRE.

A Miracle.

1. 1524, July 15.—Testimony by William Nicolson, and others, to a miracle worked upon them, by which they escaped drowning.

"Be it known to all Christyn pepull, that on the 15th day of Julii, anno Domini, 1524, that oon William Nicolson, of the parish of Townsburgh, three myle from Doncaster, as the said William schuld have passed over the water of Doune at a common forde callyd Steaforth Sandes, with an yren bownd wayn, six oxen, and two horsse, looden with howshold stuff, and havyng also in his said wayn oon Robert Leche, his wyff and their two chyldren, oon chyld beyng but half a yere of age, and the other child beyng under seven yeres of age, sett his servaunte, callyd Ric. Kychyn, upon the formast horsse, and whan the draghte was past the myddes of the water, the streem and the wynde was gret, and drofe the wayn, the oxen, and the horsses down the water. And the formast horsse, which the servaunte roode upon, was drowned, and the wayn, with all the company, was turned upsodown, and the whelis upwardes. Than all the company beyng therin, did call and cry to Allmighti God and to our Blessid Lady, whose ymage is honorde and worshept in the Whyte Freeres of Doncaster, by whos grace the said servaunte gate holde of an oxe bele, and soo gate to land; and his master William Nicolson, lying in the bothom of the water emonges his beasts' feete, gate holde of a beast's heed, and thrast hymself towardes the land, and so, by the grace of God, and of this good Lady of Doncaster, was savyd. Fyrst [he] dyd take hold of a willow busch, which dyd breke, callyd of our Blessed Lady, and gate hold of another and was savid. Now the said Robert Leche, his wyff and their two yong children, after that was dryfen down with the wynde and streem in the myddes of the mayn water, the space of three score foote and more, to an owler busch; at the which the said Robert, with his two yong children, by the help of God and of our good Lady, gate to land. Then after that, the wyff of the said Robert Leche was dryven down, with the wayn, oxen, and the horsses, the space of three hundred foote and more, with the gret wynd and the streeme, in the myddes of the mayn water; and the wayn turned with the water three times upsodown, she beyng therein. And than all the peple beyng on the land, seyng this pituous and hevy sithte, dyd knele down upon their knees, and made thar speciall prayers to Allmightie God and to this Blessed Lady of Doncaster, that if ever she shewed any merakill, to shew some grace upon this said woman. And anoon, after the woman was cast above the water, and spake to the pepill, she beyng in the water, and said she did ritht well, for God and our Blessid Lady in Doncaster had preservyd hyr; and so, by grace of Allmighti God and of this said gracious Lady, the wayn, with the beasts and the woman, was cast towards the land, and soo was savyd, all the christyn soules; howbeyt, there was three oxen and one horsse drowned, and three oxen and one horse savid. And that thes premysses been true and not fayned, the fornamyd William Nicolson, Robert Leche, his wyff and their two yong childeren, cam to our Lady in Doncaster apon Mare Mawdleyn's day next after the date herof, and dyd declare this gracious merakill, and was sworn apon a boke before

the Prior and Covent, with other of sufficient wyttnes of their neburs, as followeth: Thomas Boswell, gentillman, Joh. Turnlay, Joh. Mapill, Robt. Newcome, with other moo; and as that day this gracious merakill was rongne and songne in the presence of 300 peple and moo. *Deo gracias.*"

LADY RADCLYFFE to SIR ANDREW WINDSOR, Knight.

2. [1549 ?*] October 7. Wynmerley.—"Syr, as tochyng your laste letter, qwerein I persawe ye dyssyryt me to be gud moder to my swnne, and yours, that ther be no predysciall nar hwrtte unto my swnny's anarretans; Syr, has ferr has lys in my pore power, I wyll be lotthe to se yt swlde hwrit. And yf there be ony more abowth to do hym any wronge, your masterscheppe shall hawe knawlyge, trystyng that ye wylle se remedy for hym, for he, nor I, has no noder socar both you. Syr, has tochyng the custum londe, qwere I wrothe to you to send it uppe, Syr, ye may persawe a woman's wytte: the custum londe is that all seche londes has is custum landes; one of my swnnys kynginsmen, of hys moder syde, after the custum, is a custum to resawe all seche landes to the chylde, cum of xv yeres of age, and then to mayke acowtte to the chylde of all seche profeyttes after xii custumiers (?). Bysechyng your masterscheppe regarnot my worddes in my wryttynges, for my mynde is, and sall be at all tymys, that all profettes that may contunyally falle or cum to my sune, has ferr as lys me, I wolde your masterscheppe hadde yam. There sall be no profettes senyt from your masterscheppe. Syr, yff it be your pleswr, ye may sende into the cuntre, and then ye may knawe of the custom & the trawthe in all thynges. Sir, I persawe be your letter, ye desyre me to sende wordde to your masterscheppe of seche artikylls has cum in your wryttyng, ze wyche ye sende to me by my servant, Thomas Jakeson. Syr, your wryttyng come nott . . . . me tell after the Natevite of Our Lade, the last paste. Syr, qwer has ye wrotte to me thowchyng my swone and my doghter that I swlde be contente with thone of yame; Syr, I wolde to God my doghter wolde be conseled by me and hur fryndes, wyche thynges it wer and swlde be do hwr cumfurthe and howres in tyme cumhynges. Besechyng your masterscheppe to take no dysplesur with me, fer my doghter is of renabull hage to gyf a nonswarre for her selfe, and sche is not of good mynde to leffe the cunttree. Syr, therfor I beseche you to be gud master to my swne has long has he is in your kepyng, for he has no noder fader both you to soker hym. Syr, I wolde beseche you gyff any mon cum to dyssyre the pore tenens [tenements ?] the wech belongs unto my swne to hawe thyam, I beseche you lett no mon hawe thyam, both thame that ye hawe pouttit (*sic*), for it wolde be grett hwrt (?) to thame. Syr, qwer ye commande it to me to speke with my Lorde Steward, or elles with Syr Rechard (?) Sachewerell, tha cum nott throghe Loncaschyre; how be it, I am boune be your purr bedde womon, that yt wold plese you to speke to seche men for me in my sunny's ryghte."

SIR ANDREW WYNDESOR to "MISTRESS ALYCE RADCLYFF of Wynmerlegh."

3. [1549–50 ?] February 10. London.—"So yt is that I perceyve by your letter that your doughter is not mynded to be maryed owt of her countre, whiche is but a syngler appetyte of herself and her

* Sir Alexander Radcliffe, husband of the writer, died on 5th February 1548–9.

frendes. I assure you ther is noon of them that I entended to have maryed her to, but she schold have lyved better with any of them, the worst day of the yere, than sche schall do with hym that you here say sche schalbe maryed to, in the best. If she forsak her good fortune, sche schall blame no mann but her selfe and her frendes. And as for your sonn, as soone as I am throroughe with the Master of the Wardes, I wyll send for hym in the fayre season of the yere. And if your doughter schuld come into this partyes, I wode be content that she dyd abyde with you, for I wold not have hyr owt of your handes tyll her were of greatter age. I entended her mariage in two places, wher sche schuld have hadd 40^{li} poundes of joynter and to an man of c.c. markes of land, delyvered in hande; and the other myght be myche more made a better bargayn. I pray you gyve credence to this berer, and be better advysed or [ere] ye yett conclude for her." *Signed.*

THOMAS FARYNGTON to "MAYSTRES RADCLYFF at Wynmerley."

4. [1550?]—"Mother, I thanke you for kyndnez in tymes past. And qwere ye excusyt you to make me onsware, by wrytyng, off my last letter send unto you, by cause youre chaplane was not at home; he is now at home, as I suppose, or, at the lest, ye have had suffycent laysur to take youre concell off your supposyt most trusty frendes. Qwerefore I desyre you, lett me have onswere by wrytyng by thys berer in that behalff. And qwereas ye woold not delyver your doghter, and myn (*sic*) with owt sume tokenynge, I hertely thanke you, for that was a tokenynge off luff to her at the lest, although ye have lytyll unto the father or mother. Qwerefore I desyre you, suffer her to be delyvered by youre selff, or sume off your servantes, unto thys berer. And thys my wrytyng shall be your discharge in that behalfe. I wold wryte more unto you, but I suppose it wold move you so much. Qwerefor at thys tyme, all other thynges I omyt. Youre lovyng son, qwen it shall please you, Thomas Faryngton."

SIR RICHARD WYNGFELD to "MAISTREIS ALICE RADCLIFF, wedowe."

5. [1550?] November 10. London.—Has received her letter of the 4th November, by which he perceives that both she and the feoffees of her late husband "be contented to surcease farther to pursue to the vexacion of Thomas Farington, considering that you have perfitt knowledge that your dowtter, and he, without any constraint made unto her, was, before the taking of her awaye, affianced, and that if ye had knowen so motche afore, ye wold never have troubled him for that matter; wherein, I promise you, ye have don right worshipfully, wisely, and discretly. And farther, I parceyve by your said letter that concernyng suche londes as the said Thomas Faringdon, in the right of his said wife, your dowtter, dothe clayme to have, and allso concernyng suche mariage money, as by the bequaest of her father, your late husband, she should have uppon certayne condicions, you and the feoffes will be at your liberteyes to defende the lawe in that behalf, if the said Thomas Faringdon and your dowtter shall demand the same. Wheryn, allthough all the condicions, whiche on the part of your said dowtter (as you do alledge) should have ben performed, have not been observed accordingly, yet, considering that ye be at your libertye, and not constrayned to do the extremyte in that behalf, I hartyle desyer you to be good unto them, and specially for the said marriage money, which if it may please you to lett them have

the same, and the rather at this myn instaunce and desyer, you shall not oonly do theryn right charitably and naturally for the advancement of your owne chilld, but you shall allso thereby bynde me to be gladde to do you such pleasur as shall lye in me to do from tyme to tyme." *Signed.*

"The Sayinge of ALYS RADCLYFF, wedwe."

6. [1550?] December 16.—Sir Henry Faryngton, knight, had written to the said Alice, and desired to be ordered according to good conscience and the true intent of an award made between the said Alice and the other feoffees of Thomas Radclyff, Esquire, on the one part, and the said Sir Henry, Thomas Faryngton, his son, and Cicely, wife of the said Thomas, on the other part. "The seyd Alys Radclyff sayth and grauntyth by this byll, she being but a gentylwoman, ignorant and dissolate of cownsell, thynking that she hath fulfylled all covenaunts and articleys in the seyd awarde, on her partye; and, if anye be nott donne, she wilbe redye, at the next Sessions of Asyes to be holden at Lancaster, with hyr freynds, ther to be orderet in all the seyd articles, acordynge to the trwe intent of the seyd ward, by the Kynge's Justices and other lerned cownsell, as freyndes shall thynke reasonable."

SIR HENRY FARYNGTON.

7. [1550?]—Articles "desyred by Sir Henry Faryngton, knight, to be ordret accordyng to gud conciens, to the true intent of award maid bitwix Alys Radclyff, widow, and other feoffees of Thomas Radclyff, Esquyer, on the one parte, and the said Sir Henry Faryngton and Thomas Faryngton, sone off the said Sir Henry, and Cecill his wyfe, dochtter of the said Thomas Radclyff and Alez, on the other parte."

JOHN ATHERTON to "MR. RADCLYFE."

8. 15[60,] April 23. Atherton.—Has received the Earl of Derby's letter of the 13th April, commanding and appointing him—by virtue of a letter addressed to the Earl by the Lord Lieutenant of the North, "for the levying of a certayne numbre of men within this shire of Chesshire"—to be captain, and to have the "conduction of 100 men; of the which his Lordshipp apointeth you to make 22 men. Of them you must make 8 archers, with stele cappes, leadde malles, daggers, bowe[s] and arroys; And all youre hoole numbre to be talle and lustie men; and to be afore me, at leght, at 12 of the clocke, the Thursday being the 29 day of Aprill, that I may see the furnysshing of theym, and that I may certifie my Lord thereof." *Signed.*

WIGAN MARKET.

9. 1561–1567.—A book of the tolls received from the market or fair by the mayor of the borough of Wigan. The receipts for each fair commence with an account of the keepers of the toll at Milne gate, Standishe gate, Wall gate, and Hall gate. The fair appears to have been held twice yearly on the vigils, feasts, and morrows, of the festivals of the Ascension of Our Lord and of St. Luke the Evangelist.

WIGAN CHURCH SEATS.

10. 1591, May 14. Lancaster.—Writ of the Queen to John, William, and Ralph Lowe of Aspull, and Hugh Lowe of Ince, within the parish of Wigan. Recites that Thomas Gudlawe, gentleman, *ex devotione sua,*

gave to his parish church of Wigan aforesaid, as an ornament thereof, "*quandam scedulam vocatam*, a pewe or seate," which was lawfully placed in the nave there by the churchwardens, and which has now, "by you and other disturbers of our peace and the quiet rule of the Holy Church," been broken down (*interumpitur*) and disturbed under a title of prescription made by the said Lowes, their kinsmen, and those of their name; whereas there is no such prescription to any person in the nave of the church, which is common to all the parishioners. Recites further that the Lowes have commenced an action against the said Gudlawe for the premises, before Doctor David Yale, principal of the Consistory Court of Chester, in the Court-Christian. Such action should belong wholly to the churchwardens, and should have been brought at common law. The writ directs that the plea so begun before Dr. Yale be not further proceeded in, "allowing and rendering to the same Thomas Gudlawe his reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in that behalf sustained, by reason of his unjust vexation." Further directs that possession and use of the seat aforesaid shall remain in the state in which it was before, at the time of the gift and first placing thereof by the churchwardens.

JOHN SEDON to ALEXANDER RIGBY, clerk of the peace for Lancashire.

11. 1600–[1,] January 24. Salisbury Court.—Has received his note of the Recusants, "which he did move the Lord Treasurer about, who answered that Her Majestie was determined to direct foorth commission for improving Recusants' lands, and therefore wished not to proceed till the effect were knowen." Knows now that it is "otherwise ordered."

JOHN HAWORTH to his brother-in law, CHRISTOPHER CUNLIFFE, at the Sparth, near Blackburn.

12. 1602, June 16. London.—Yesterday was appointed to have been our "crucyfying day," and Mr. Robert Hesketh was in the Duchy, but no Counsel with him but himself, for his meaning was not to have any hearing, saving that which we would not hear, and that was Mr. parson Shuttleworth, who encountered Mr. Nowell, and dealt very inwardly with him for an unity and an agreement. My young master goeth not the circuit with us, as I hear. *Signed and seal.*

DIRECTIONS FOR MINISTERS by KING JAMES I.

13. 1603–1625.—1. "That no preacher under the degree and calling of a bishop, deane of Cathedrall or Collegiall Church (and they upon the Kinges dayes and sett festivalls) doe take occasion upon the expounding of any text of Scripture whatsoever, to fall into any sett discourse or commonplace, otherwise then by opening the discourse and division of his text, which shall not bee comprehended and warted (*sic*) in essenc, substance, effect, or naturall inference, within some one of the articles of religion sett forth, Anno Domini, 1562, or in some one of the homilies sett forth by authority in the Church of England, not onely for an help for the now matching, but withall for a paterne and a boundary, as it were, for preaching ministers; and for the further instruction for the performance thereof, that they forthwith read over, and peruse diligently, the said Booke of Articles and the twoe Bookes of Homilies.

2. That noe parson, vicar, curatt, or lecturer, shall preach any sermon or collation hereafter, upon Sondayes and holydaies in the afternoone, in any cathedrall or parish church throughout the kingdome, but upon

some parte of catechisme, or some text taken out of the Creed, Ten Commandmentes, or the Lordes Prayer (funerall sermons onely excepted), and that those preachers be most incoraged and approved of whoe spend these afternoone exercises in the examining of children in their catechisme, and in expounding of the severall points and heads of the catechisme, which is the most ancient and laudable custome of teachinge in the Church of England.

3. That noe preacher, of what tytle soever, under the degree of a bishopp, or a deane, at the least, doe, from henceforth, presume to preach in any popular audience the deepe points of predestination, election, reprobation, or of the universality, efficacity, resistability or irresistability of God's grace, but leave those thames to be handled by the learned men, and that moderatly and modestly by way of use and application, rather then by way of positive doctrine, as being [more] fitted for the schooles and universities then for simple auditors.

4. That noe preacher, of what title or denomination soever, shall presume from henceforth, in any auditory within this kingdome, to declare, limitt, or bound out, any way of possitive doctrine, in any lecture or sermon, the power of prerogative, jurisdiction, authority, or duty of soveraigne princes, or otherwayes medle with these matters of state and referrences betweene the princes and the people, then as they are instructed and presidented in the Homyly of Obedience and in the rest of the Homiles and Articles of Religeon sett forthe, as before is mentioned, by publicke authority, but rather confyne themselves wholly to theese twoe heades of faith and good life, which are all the subject of the ancient sermons and homilies.

5. That noe preacher, of what title or denomination soever, shall causelessly and without invitation from the text, fall into bitter invectives and undesent raling speeches against the persons of either papistes or puritanes, but modestly and gravely, when they are occasioned thereunto, by text of scripture, free both the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England from the aspersions of either adversarie, especiallie where the auditorie is suspected to be tainted with the one or the other invection.

6. Lastly, that the archbishopps and bishopps of the kingdome, whome his Majesty hath good cause to blame for his (*sic*, ? their) former remisnes, [be] more wary and choise in lycencing of preachers, and revoke all grantes to any chancellor, officiall, or comissary, to passe licences in this kind, and that all the lecturers throughout the kingdome, a new bodie, severed from the ancient clergie of England, as being neither parsons, vicars nor curates, be licensed henceforward in the Court of Faculties onely upon recomendation of the p . . . y from the bishopp of the diocese, under his hand and seale, with a fiat from the Lord Archbishopp of Canterbury and a confermation under the great seal of England.

And that such as transgress any one of theese directions be suspended by the bishop of the diocese, or in his default, by the Archbishopp of the Province, *ab officio et beneficio*, for a yere and a day, untill his Majesty, by the advise of the next Commissioners (*sic*) convocation, shall prescribe some further punishment." *Copy.*

Lancashire Clergy.

14. 1604.—" Certaine briefe observations truly gathered, partly by experience and partly from others, comprehending the whole estate of Lancashire clergy, rightly divided into its six proper hundrethes, with the severall parishes conteined in the same.

Loynsdale Hundreth.

The Names of the Parishes.	
Kirkby Ireleth -	A donative in the nature of a Viccaridge.
Broughton in Furnes, a Chappell -	The Patron there, the Dean of Yorke. The Incumbent there, Mr. Dodgson, a preacher. The farmor of the impropriation, Mr. Latus.
Dalton - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the Chancellor of the Duchye. The Incumbent, Mr. Gardner, noe Preacher. The farmor there, Mr. Joseph Hudleston, gent.
Aldingham - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, the Kinge. The Incumbent, Mr. Gilpin, a preacher.
Urswick - -	A viccaridge; the patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy. The Incumbent, Mr. Lindall, a preacher. The farmors, John and Anthony Sawrey, gentlemen.
Ulverston Parish -	A Donative in the nature of a Vicarridge.
Pennington - -	The Patron, the Deane of Yorke. The Incumbent, Mr. Leighe, no preacher. The farmors, the whole parishioners.
Hawkeshead -	A Donative in the nature of a Viccaridge. The Patron, the Kinge. The Incumbent or Stipendary Preacher, Mr. Magson. The farmors, Adam and Edmund Sandes.
Cartmel - -	An Impropriation, and meanely served onely with a reading minister. It is belonging to the Bpp. of Chester. The farmor is George Preston, Esq.
Warton - -	A viccaridge; the Patron, the house of Worcester. The Incumbent, Mr. Oburne, a preacher. The farmors, Sir Thomas Samford, Knight, and Richard Sherborne, Esqre.
Boulton by the Sands - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The Incumbent, the before-named Mr. Oburne. The farmor, the Lord Buckhurst.
Kellett - -	A Chappelry unto Boulton. The minister, Mr. Barker, no preacher.
Halton - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The Incumbent, Mr. Sawrey, a preacher.
Aughton - -	A Chappellry.
Whittington -	A Parsonage; the Patron, Thomas Carus, gentleman. The Incumbent, Mr. Newton, no preacher.
Tunstall - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, John Girlington, Esq. The Incumbent, Mr. Birkett, noe preacher. The farmor, the said Mr. Girlington.
Tatham - -	A Parsonage; [the Patron,] the Lord Mounteagle. The Incumbent, Mr. Dewhurst, a preacher. The farmor, Edmund Moore, gentleman.
Claughton - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, Edward Crofte, Esqr. The Incumbent, Mr. Seenehouse, a preacher.

The Names of the Parishes.	Loynsdale Hundreth—*continued.*
Melling	A Viccaridge; the Patron and farmor, the Lord Mounteagle. The Incumbent, Mr. Burrowe, no preacher.
Hornby and Acholme chappells	The Stipendary reader, Mr. Mann, with the like reading Minister.
Lancaster	A large Viccaridge; the Patron, Mr. Farrington. The Incumbent, Mr. Kinge. The farmor, Sir Robert Bindlose.
	There are many Parochiall chappells, hamletts, and forrests belonging to Lancaster, and far distant from their Mother Church.
Gressingham, a parochial Chappell	The Incumbent or Stipendary minister, Mr. Grenoepp, noe preacher.
Wiersdale in the King's forest	The Minister there, Mr. Cragge, no preacher.
Stalmine	A parochial Chappell. The Stipendary minister, Mr. Picke, noe preacher.
Bleasdale	A Chappell, without service, in the King's Chase. The stipend deteined by Robert Parkinson, Commissary of Richmond.
Mierscough	The King's Chase without a Chappell.
Fullwood and Toxteth	A Hamlet without a Chappell.
	Memorandum that Stalmyn, Bleasdale, Mierscough, Fullwood, and Toxtethe, are within the Hundred of Derby and Amoundernes; albeit they belong to Lancaster, their Mother Church.
Heisham	A Parsonage; the Patron, Mr. Parkinson. The Incumbent, but a reading minister. The farmor, the said Mr. Parkinson.
Cockerham	A Viccaridge; the Patron, Mr. Calvert. The Incumbent, John Calvert, noe preacher. The farmor, the said Mr. Calvert, the Patron.
Ellell and Shireside	Both Chappells belonging to Cockerham.

Amoundernes Hundreth.

Garstange	A Viccaridge; the Patron, Mr. Anderton. The Incumbent, Mr. Ainesworthe, noe preacher. Mr. Foster, the King's preacher. The farmors, Mr. Dalton and Mr. Bindlosse.
St. Michael upon Wyer	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the King. The farmor, Sir William Cooke. The Incumbent, Mr. Woolfenden, noe preacher.
Woodplumpton	A parochiall chappell to St. Michaells. The Stipendary Minister there, Sir John Hollinworth, no preacher.
Poulton	A Viccaridge; the Patron, Edmund Fleetwood, Esqr. The Incumbent, Mr. White, a preacher, but never preacheth. The farmors, Mr. Singleton, Mr. Tildesley, Mr. Rigby, with others.

The Names of the Parishes.	Amoundernes Hundreth—*continued.*
Bispham	A parochial chappell to Poulton. The Stipendary minister there, Mr. Walkden, noe preacher.
Lytham	An usurped Impropriation, as it is supposed, possessed by one Mr. Roger Ley, gentleman, dwelling in the Parsonage house; the Stipendary Minister, a bare reader, and careless.
Kirkham	A Viccaridge in the gift of Christ Church in Oxford. The Incumbent, Mr. Greenacres, a preacher. The farmor, Mr. Clifton, Esqr., with others.
Goosnargh	A chappell to Kirkham. The stipendary minister, Mr. Dupbury, no preacher. The farmor, Thurstan Tildesley, from Christ's Church in Oxford.
Chippin	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The Incumbent, Mr. Parker, noe preacher. The farmors, the parishioners.
Stidd	A Donative from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Noe minister there resident.
Ribchester	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The Incumbent, Mr. Norcross, a simple preacher. The farmors, the parishioners.
Preston	A Viccaridge; the Patron, Sir Richard Houghton. The incumbent, Mr. Paler, a preacher. The farmor, the said Sir Richard Houghton.
Broughton	A Chappellry to Preston; the Stipendary minister, Mr. Witton, noe preacher; the farmor, Sir Richard Houghton, Baronet.
	Memorand: that Chippin, Stidd, and Ribchester, albeit they are sett down as in the hundred of Amoundernes, because they are of that Deanery, yet they doe properly belong to the hundreth of Blackburne.
Longridge Chappell	. . . . .

Blackburne Hundreth.

Blackburne	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. The Incumbent, Mr. Welsh, a preacher. The farmor, Sir William Fleetwood, Knight.
Samlesbury	A chappell belonging to Blackburne. The Stipendary reader there, one Jameson.
Dinckley	Another chappell, but noe reader.
Langoe	Another chappell, neither reader nor stipend.
Healey	Another chappell, neither reader nor stipend.
Harwood	Another chappell, maintained by the King.

The Names of the Parishes.	Blackburne Hundreth—*continued.*
Tockholes	Another chappell, the reader, Mr. Shawecross, maintained by the inhabitants.
Darwin	Another chappell, the minister there, Mr. Medcalfe, maintained by the inhabitants.
Whalley	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; the Incumbent, Mr. Ormeroyde, a preacher; the farmor, Mr. Asheton, Esqr.
Clitherall	A parochiall Chappell to Whalley. The Minister there, Mr. Dickson, no preacher.
Downham	Another parochiall Chappell; the Stipendary Minister, Mr. Carrier, noe preacher.
Colne	Another parochiall Chappellry; the Curate there, one Mr. Bryerley, well affected.
Burnley	Another parochiall Chappell. The Stipendary Minister there, Mr. Ryley.
Haslingden	Another parochiall Chappell; the Stipendary Minister, Mr. Butterworth.
Church	Another parochiall Chappell; the Stipendary Minister is now gone.
Altham	Another parochiall chappell; the Stipendary Minister is ————.
	Memorandum, that every one of these seven parochiall Chappells have onely four pounds *per annum* allowed them, out of the Viccaridge of Whalley, to the severall Curates in the same.
Padiham	Another parochiall Chappell belonging to Whalley. The Stipendary Minister there, Mr. Baxter, maintained by the King.
Ackrington	Another Chappellry well affected, maintaineing Mr. Marcrofte of their voluntary benevolence.
Marsden	Another Chappellry, with a bare reader, maintained by the inhabitants.
Holmes	Another Chappellry haveing a simple reader, one Mr. Townley, maintained by the inhabitants.
Castle	A Donative; the Patron I know not; noe minister there. It hath these parochiall Churches and Chappellry followeing:—
Pendley	A parochiall Chappell well affected; the Minister there, Mr. Nutter.
Whitewell	Noe parochiall Chappell nor minister.
Rossendale	A parochiall Chappell; the Stipendary preacher, Mr. Kershawe, maintained by the Inhabitants.
Goodshawe	Noe parochiall; a minister there maintained by benevolence.

Leyland Hundreth.

Leyland	A Viccaridge; the Patron, Richard Feetwood, Esqr. The Incumbent, Mr. Bryars, a preacher.

The Names of the Parishes.	Leyland Hundreth—*continued.*
Exton and Heapey	Two ould chappells within Leyland parish, without Curates.
Standish	A parsonage; the Patron, Edward Standish, Esqr. The incumbent, Mr. Leigh, a preacher.
Brindle	A parsonage; the Patron, the Lord Cavendish. The Incumbent, Mr. Bennett, no preacher.
Croston	A Viccaridge; the Patron, Sir Edmund Huddleston, Knight; the incumbent, a preacher. The farmor, the said Sir Edmund Huddleston, Knight.
Rufforth	A parochiall chappell to Croston. The minister, Mr. Bradshaw, a preacher.
Chorley	Another parochiall Chappell to Croston. The minister, noe preacher.
Eccleston	A Parsonage; the Patron, Thomas Lathome, Esq. The Incumbent, Mr. Adam Rigby, a preacher.
Douglas	A Chappell within Eccleston, without minister or stipend of late times.
Penwortham	An ould Priory in the possession, by inheritance, of Richard Fleetwood, Esqr., who maintaineth a Stipendary Minister there.

Salford Hundreth.

Manchester	A Colledge, consisting upon a Warden and certaine fellowes, who jointly, together with two Ministers, and four Queristers, doe maintaine the service in that Church. The Impropriation is the King's, and leased to Mr. Holland, Esq.
Didesbury	A chappell annexed to Manchester, the mother church.
Stretforthe, Choreton, Gorton, Blakeley, Newton Heath and Dayneton.	All these are Chappells of ease within the said parish of Manchester, the Curates and preachers whereof are onely maintained by the severall inhabitants.
Prestwich	A parsonage; the Patrons in severall courses are Mr. Holland, Mr. Ashton of Chatterton, and Mr. Radishe; the incumbent, Mr. Langley, a preacher.
Ouldham	A parochiall Chappell to Prestwich; Mr. Hunter, preacher.
Shawe	Another Chappell of ease, supplyed by a Curate.
Boulton in the Moores	An Impropriation belonging to the Lord Bishop of Chester, who is patron; the Incumbent, Mr. Sanderson, a preacher. There is allsoe Mr. Gosnall, a preacher, maintained by the parish.
Rivington and Turton	Bothe these are Chappells of ease to Boulton, and bothe well supplyed with ministery.

The Names of the Parishes.	Salford Hundreth—*continued.*
Eccles - -	An impropriation belonging to the King. The farmor, James Anderton, Esq. The Incumbent, Mr. White, a preacher.
——	Ellenborough Church in Worsley; Mr. Hunt, a preacher.
Deane - - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the King; the Incumbent, a lewde minister, neither preacher himself nor will suffer anie other to preach. The farmor, James Anderton of Lostock, Esqr.
Flixton - -	A Donative from the Deane and Chapter of Lichfield; the Incumbent, Mr. Jones, a preacher.
Bury - - -	A parsonage; the Patron, the Earle of Derby. The Incumbent, Mr. Watmoughe, a preacher.
Oulcome, Eatonfell, Heywood -	Chappells of ease, maintained by the Inhabitants.
Middleton - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, Sir Richard Asheton, Knight. The Incumbent, Mr. Assheton, a preacher.
Cockley - -	A Chappell of ease.
Ratchdale - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; the Incumbent, Mr. Kenyon, a preacher. The farmor, Sir John Byrron, Knight.
Todmerden, Whiteworthe, Litle Burgh, Milrowe -	Chappells of ease to Ratchdale, maintained by the several inhabitants.
——	A parsonage; the Patron, Sir George Boothe, Knight. The Incumbent, Mr. Parker, a preacher.

There is eleaven parishes in Salford Hundreth.

Derby Hundreth.

Warrington - -	A Parsonage impropriate; the patron, Mr. Ireland. The Incumbent, Mr. Gellibrand, a preacher. The farmor, the said Mr. Ireland.
Hollinfery - -	A Chappell of ease haveing no certaine Curate.
Prescott - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the King's Colledge in Cambridge. The farmor, the Earle of Derby. The Incumbent, Mr. Mead, a preacher.
Farnworth, Rainforth, St. Ellen, Windleshawe -	These are all chappells of ease belonging to Prescott, supplied onely with readeing Ministers.
Childwall - -	A Viccaridge; the Lord Bishop of Chester, Patron. The Incumbent, Mr. Hopwood, a preacher. The farmor of the Impropriation, James Anderton, Esq.
Haslewood - -	A chappell.
Hyton - - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron and Impropriatory, Mr. Tarbock, Esqr.; the Incumbent, Mr. Hankinson, a preacher and the King's preacher there.

The Names of the Parishes.	Derby Hundreth—*continued*.
Walton - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, Sir Richard Molineux, Knight. The Incumbent, parson by way of dispensation, Mr. Molineux; the Incumbent, [the] vicar, no preacher.
Liverpoole, Kirkeby, Darby, Formby - - -	All Chappells of ease to Walton, and all supplied with readeing ministers.
Sefton - - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, Sir Richard Molineux, Knight. The Incumbent, Mr. Turner, a preacher.
Crosby - -	A Chappell to Sefton; a curate, no preacher, there.
Alker - - -	A Donative impropriate to Sir Richard Molineux, Knight; no Incumbent, but a bare reader, and a meane pension.
Aughton - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, Gabriell Hesketh, Esqr. The Incumbent, Mr. Bannister, no preacher.
Ormeskirke - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, the King. The Incumbent, Mr. Ambrose, noe preacher. Mr. Knowles, the King's preacher, placed there. The farmor, the Earle of Derby.
Lathom - -	A small Chappell to Ormeskirke. A Curate with a small pension.
Halsall - -	A Parsonage; the Patron, Sir Cuthbert Halsall. The Incumbent, Mr. Hatsull, a preacher.
Maghull and Mellinge - -	Chappells without preacher or service.
Winwick - -	A parsonage; the Patron, the Earle of Derby. The Incumbent, Mr. ———, a preacher. The Curate there, no preacher.
Ashton, Newton, and Newchurch -	Chappells belonging to Winwick, haveing small pensions and seldome curates.
Northmeales -	A parsonage; the Patron, Richard Fleetwood, Esqr. The Incumbent, Mr. French, a preacher.
Leighe - -	A Viccaridge; the Patron, Richard Urmeston, Esq. The Incumbent, no preacher. Mr. Midgeley, one of the King's preachers, placed there. The farmor, the said Richard Urmeston, Esqr.
Wygan - -	A parsonage; the Patron, Richard Fleetwood, Esqr. The Incumbent, Doctor Massy, a preacher.
Holland and Billinge - -	Beinge chappells in the parish of Wygan, haveing but small pensions and no preachers.

Soe the totall of the parishes in Lancashire, besides Chappells, are - - -	In Blackborne hundred -	iij	In all, lxiiij.
	In Derby hundred - -	xiiij	
	In Salford hundred - -	xj	
	In Leyland hundred - -	vj	
	In Amoundernes hundred -	x	
	In Loynsdale Hundred -	xx	

Tax for the Relief of Infected Persons.

15. 1605.—A book of receipts and payments of moneys, collected by a tax levied within the Hundred of Salford by the Justices of the Peace at the Session of the Peace held at Newton Chapel on 17 July 1605, towards the relief of the poor infected persons, and others, in Manchester and Salford. The tax was discharged on 13 September, 1605. During the first week 1,157 persons received pecuniary assistance from this tax.

Persons Infected by the Plague.

16. 1605, August 9.—A list of persons who were infected, suspected, or "needers," by reason of the plague in Salford and Manchester.

E[dmond] H[opwood] to James Asheton.

17. 1607, December 15.—I meant to have been this night at Chaderton, but such is the extremity of the cold, that I dare not venture to go from the fire, except it be to church. I pray you to satisfy my friend Mr. Cockesone.

William Crombock to Mrs. Byrom.

18. 1607[-8], January 26.—According to your request I have visited Mr. Carmerden, and he is now in such extremity as he could not read your letters. I told him, from you, of the cure that Mr. Thomas Gerrard did, and of the means that the parson of Middleton uses; but this comes too late, for after an operation on Thursday last, his pains are so grievous that he desireth rather to die than live in this extremity, yet he endureth all with patience.

News Letter.

19. 1607[-8], February.—"For Manchester news, there is none but this. Dr. Batts brought a preacher from Chester on Byfold (*sic*) who preached two sermons on the last Sunday, and, at Dr. Batts' request, they got him a collection. The collectors were Mr. George Tipping, Humfray Booth, Christopher Downes, Robert Atkinson, and others, and, as it is reported, my Lady Boweyer gave him 25*s.*, Mr. Holland of Denton 20*s.*, Sir Edmund Trafford, 10*s.*, the College, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the rest they gathered of the townsmen. His whole collection he has was 9*l.* odd moneye. The collectors came unto [the] parson of Shuters Brooke, on Picrofte, in Salford, Parnill's husband, and he tould them hee durst give no monye, beecause the preacher would not subscribe unto the King's lawes. And I did heare that he came from about Northampton and lost his benefice, because he would not subscribe, and is going into Ireland, and his wiffe fell in laboure at Chester, and my Lord Bushop gave him leave to preach until he could go over."

Edmond Hopwood to Thomas Sothworth, at York.

20. 1608, July 29.—I pray you write me what is done at this assizes with the Brownists. I beseech God to deliver this Kingdom and State from all my sins, all atheism, popery, and puritanism, which, in this corner, grows ripe for the sickle.

THEOPHILUS ASSHETON to EDMUND HOPWOOD.

21. 1608, October 11.—I am in health, I thank God; and for the general sickness it hath decreased, this last week, forty, of the number of them that die of the plague, and so God grant it may do still.

ED. BYBBYE to EDMUND HOPWOOD, at Salford.

22. 1609, March 29.—Little news save that I am neither bishop nor knight. The sickness is but three score and six this week.

A[RTHUR] S[COLFELDE] to EDMUND HOPWOOD, at Hopwood.

23. 1609, April 9.—"Within two howres after your man Shawe was with me on Friday laste, I mett a Londoner of my acquaintance wich was going to the colledge to MRS. Foxe to bring her comendations from her husband, and to tell her that Mr. Foxe wolde be at home the daie folloing, and to tell her that her husband sent her worde that at his home cominge he wolde give the townsmen of Manchester good contentment aboute the bussynes he went to London about. Whereupon I consevid that Mr. Burne was warden (or John Foxe) with a *non obstantibus*. Much rejoysing ther was emonges the brethren that nighte; but late upon Fridaie nighte a frend tolde me for certaine, Mr. Burne was not Warden, but Mr. Richard Morreye, for he had the same daie sene a letter, under Mr. Morey's hand, sent to Mr. Lee, parson of Standishe, importing that himselfe had prevented Mr. Burne and was warden hymselfe, and an Irisheman seaconded the same newes; and yesterdaie Mr. Burne, Mr. Foxe, and Adkynson came home, and afferme that he hathe a grant to have some 30*l.* a yeare out of the living, and this is all. The brethren are in greffe as yet and saie litle, but that the master had bene more fitte for the wardenshipe then a Scott; but I thinke the Kinge and Counsell knowe better whom is fitt then they."

E[DMUND] H[OPWOOD] to ARTHUR SCOLFELDE.

24. 1609, May 8. Salford.—"Cozen Arther, your nephew and my kynsman, of Langley, standeth in need of your helpe, dyvers wayes." Prays for the delivery of a deed. The letter is sent on by the recipient and William Thorpe to "Mr. Ratcliffe," with the request to "come and rejoyce with us, and all other our Christian breetheren and sisters, at the installment of our new Warden, Mr. Burne. The day is uncertayne; but, for that we know you love to conjoyne in the fraternitie, wee, or the one of us, will eyther send you word, or [if] not, come our selffs."

E[DMUND] HOPWODE to EDMUNDE SCHOLLEFYLLDE, sometime parson of Padyame, and now vicar of Loppyngtone, in Shropshire.

25. 1609, August 7.—I thank you for "Cheshire exercises." I heard not of them but by your letters. In Lancashire, thanks be to God, "there is nowe such as not many yeares agoe was used in Manchester; yet do all fanatical and schismatical preachers, that are cashiered in other countries, resort into this corner of Lancashire, but not entertained according to their expectation. God deliver England from my sins, dwelling and committed, and from all Jesuits, seminaries, atheists, and factious preachers. I have sent you a book written in defence of our

communion book, and but lately crept out of the press, and, God be thanked, this corner is purged of schismatical preachers, excepting Gossnall of Boulton and Hunte of Ouldham." Mr. White is now vicar of Eccles and one of the fellows of the College of Manchester, whereof Mr. Burne is not (*sic*) warden. Mr. White is greatly respected by my Lord of Canterbury, and hath subscribed.

Theophilus Assheton to Edmund Hopwood.

26. 1609, August 22.—We have here no news now but that Mr. Gerard, a reader of our house, is dead lately. The sickness was last week 152 of the plague, and there is one of our house dead, about three days since, of it.

John Wryht to Edmond Hopwood.

27. 1609, September 1. Standish.—"I desire as much to see you as I perceive by your letter you have a desire to see me, and am gladd you purpose to be att our next Communion at Standishe, which is upon Sondaie come sennet, the 10th daie of this September, where, by God's grace, we shall have tyme to conferr of our former actions and of the ruynes of the church of God [in] manie places of this countie, by reason of the increase of Papistes' profaning of the Sabboath and other enormityes, which the most are not ashamed to committ without remorse of conscience or feare of lawe. The Lord redresse it in his good tyme; for the which let us all strive with the Highest in praier most ferventlie to obtaine, not leaving Him till we have received a blessing. I thanke you for the good opinion you have of my sonn. God give him grace to deserve the same of you and others, his good freindes. For my sonne-in-law, Mr. Leigh, he will write unto you himself touching the matter you writt to me of, and for which I have beene instant with him."

Regulations for the Sabbath.

28. [1610–1627.]—Orders, signed by Judge Edward Bromley, to be observed within the county of Lancaster, set down by the Justices of the Peace within the said county by appointment of the judges of assize.

1. That no wares or victuals be shewn or sold upon any Sunday (necessary victuals only excepted), and no butcher sell any flesh upon any Sunday after the end of the second peal for morning prayer, nor at any time in the afternoon upon any Sabbath day.

2. That no householders, after the beginning of the last peal to morning prayer, suffer any person (not being of the household) to eat, drink, or remain in their house in time of divine service, but shall shut their doors up so that all persons may go to church. If any be found in any ale-house in time of divine service, the said ale-house is to be put down, and thenceforth not to be licensed again.

3. If any ale-house keeper will not suffer the constables or church-wardens to search their houses to see whether good order be kept therein, the said ale-house keeper to be discharged from brewing and not again licensed.

4. Every ale-house keeper, with his wife and family, to go every Sunday to church.

5. Such persons as shall be found walking, talking, or idly standing, either in the churchyard or market place, in time of divine service shall pay 12*d.* apiece, and be bound to good behaviour and appear before the justices of assize.

6. If the constables, churchwardens, or other officers for the church be negligent or refuse to do their duties in these articles, that they be bound to appear before the justices of assize.

7. That there be no piping, dancing, bowling, bear or bull baiting, or any other profanation upon any Sabbath day, or upon any festival day in time of divine service.

8. That the Justices of the Peace, themselves, do sometimes search whether the churchwardens and constables have done their duties, and that the minister or incumbent do read these orders publicly once every quarter of the year, that they may be better remembered and observed by the parishioners. *Signed.*

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR to the BISHOP OF DURHAM.

29. 1612, July 12.—Calling upon the said Bishop to pay the sum of eight hundred and four score pounds yearly, which he and his predecessors have half-yearly answered to the former receiver of the county, to Ralph Assheton, esquire, the younger, His Majesty's Receiver-General of the county of Northumberland. *Copy.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to RALPH ASSHETON, Receiver for the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

30. 1612[-13], March 1. Whitehall.—Touching annuities to be paid to Mr. Francis Dacre, son of the late Lord William Dacre, to Anne, his wife, and Ranulph, son of the said Francis. *Signed.*

FEE-FARM RENTS.

31. 1612-13, March 2.—Memorandum of the fee-farm rents, due and unpaid by the heirs of George, late Earl of Dunbar, deceased. The rents include those payable for Berwick Castle, the fishings of the Tweed and of "Broad and Orrett," and for the coal mines and salt-pans in Flatworth and Billymore.

T[HOMAS, EARL OF] SUFFOLK and SIR FULKE GREVILL to RALPH ASHTON, Receiver of the county of Northumberland.

32. 1616, June 10. Whitehall.—Sir William Selby has for his fee for the custody of Tynmouth Castle, in the county of Northumberland, 100 marks, and other fees for gunners and servants. These fees are now to be paid to the Earl of Northumberland. *Signed.*

SIR FULKE GREVILL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to ROGER KENYON, Surveyor of the Lordship of Middleham, in the county of York.

33. 1616, August 29. Austen Friars, London.—Whereas divers freeholders of the manor of Middleham have enclosed parts of the wastes and demesne lands of the manor, Kenyon is to make survey of such encroachments. *Signed and seal of arms.*

RENT IN GRAY'S INN.

34. 1616, December 11.—Receipt for 20*s.* paid by Alexander Rigbye, of Wigan, to David Cardwell, for the rent of a chamber in Gray's Inn.

Information against Popish Recusants.

35. 1616, December 21.—The information of Elizabeth Marcrofte, wife of James Marcrofte, curate of the chapel of Cliderowe, in the county of Lancaster, in which the said Elizabeth accuses John Birtwisle, of Huncote, and Dorothy, his wife, of being Popish recusants, and of endeavouring to persuade her to become a Papist. Also she accuses them of harbouring seminary priests, two of whose names she remembers were Mr. Huthersall, otherwise Heath, and Mr. Kirkham; and of harbouring John and Peter Worthington, brothers of Mrs. Birtwisle, who were Jesuits. She likewise accuses Mr. Peter Ormerode, vicar of Whalley, of having frequented the house of Mr. Birtwisle, and on one occasion of having conversed for three hours with the said priest, Mr. Huthersall.

In the examination of Mr. Peter Ormerod, he says he has no remembrance of Huthersall, but that he had been sundry times at John Birtwisle's house, who indeed was a Popish recusant, and who is a near kinsman "unto this examinant"; but he went there for the most part to confer with his kinsman touching his religion, and conform him to our Church of England.

Mrs. Dorothy Birtwisle denies that she ever persuaded Elizabeth Marcroft, now the wife of James Marcroft, clerk, and late wife of Nicholas Grymshawe, deceased, to become a Popish recusant, or that she did ever receive seminary priests or Jesuits, or was ever present at any mass in her husband's house. She says the said Marcroft's wife "showed as though she were of the Popish religion," but she rather thinks she was of no religion at all, for she lived a very lewd and dishonest life, and in great disobedience and disloyalty to her first husband, as all the country reported. She said she had two brothers, John and Peter Worthington, but whether they were priests or whether they are living, she cannot tell. She denies that ever either of them was lodged or had relief in her husband's house since they were priests.

Order addressed to Constables for keeping watch in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

36. 1617, May 28. Thornton.—"For asmuche as there hath been great neglect in setting of dayly watche through the West Rideinge of the countie of Yorke, by reason wherof rogues and wandering persons are suffered continually to passe without anie punishment, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants of everie towne and hamlett, and contrarie to the statute in that case made and provided: For reformation thereof it was ordered at the Sessions, holden at Pontefraite the 29th of Aprill last, that there should be in every town and hamlett a sufficyent able mann, hyred at the charge of the said towne, to bee appoynted as a bedle to keepe the watche daylie in everie towne and hamlett; and that the same shall bee presently observed throughout all the townes and hamletts in the said West Rideing upon notice or publishing the said order. And that every constable or officer shall see this order dewly put in execution according to the tennor thereof, upon paine of tenn poundes to bee forfeyted by everie constable or officer that shall bee negligent or remiss in the premises. These are therefore, in his Majesty's name, straitly to charge and comand you forthwith upon the receit heirof, for the better suppressing and driveing away of rogues, vagaboundes, and sturdie beggars, which suppresse and surcharge the centrie, you cause a bedle to bee hyred and provided, and by him a due watche to bee kept at and in such convenyent places as

shall bee thought most fitt and needfull for your townshipp. That the said wandering rogues, vagabounds, and sturdie beggars, may be severely punished in such manner and sorte as the statute, in that case made and provided, doth lymitt and appoynt." *Copy.*

JOHN CROWE, the younger, to MR. ALDEN.

37. 1617, July 1.—"The King, his majestie, took his journey from Berwick unto Dunglas, and at the bound rod, quilk is 2 myll from Berwick, quilk is the martche betwixt England and Scotland, the King he stood with the one foot in Scotland, the other in England, and said: Now, my Lords, I am both in Scotland and England, and was so glaid as could be. That nicht he came to the said Dunglas, a place of my Lord Home's and stayed two nichts. He was met be my Lord and his gentelmen, all of one suite and apparrell, with the earls, lordes, knichtes, sqyres, barronnes, with their traines, all that pairt of the countrie round about. He had sutche content in Dunglas that he spoke to the Lordes: Now, my Lordes, you knowe since I cam from London I have had naughtie weather all the way, and now since I cam to Scotland, the heaven smyleth upon me. Tell me, my Lordes, did you feid so well sence you cam from London? Thairefter from Dunglas he came to my Lord of Seetoun his place, and efter the lyke manner was met as of befor, and satisfactioun for entertainment, and stayd yair one nicht, and the King his two shipes sailed out of Leith Rode and came fornent the place off Setoun and schot. The morning yeirefter he cam from Setoun, quilk is sum eight mylles from Edenborough, by the sea coast, and by Leith, quilk is a myll from Edenborough, and cam from Leith up to a way quilk is in the North syd of Edenbrough, the north loche lying betwix the citie and it. He was alwayes in his cotche untill the tyme he had allmost cum to the middell of that way called the Long Gate, and then he lap on upon ane hors, and as he lap on hors bak, being accompanied with his nobilles, the Castle men ceased schuiting untill the tyme he had enteret in at the west pairt off the citie called the West Port; and a littell within the Port, thair was a scaffold maid of tries and dailles quhair my Lord Provest, Baillies and Counsell off the citie stood, being accompanied with a grit number off citicens, being all arrayed in guidlie apparrell and in thair velvot gounes. Then thair was so many on every syd off the way quhair the King cam throu, with their costly speit staffes, and quhen the King cam a littell throu, being fornent the Lord Provest, he cryed to his nobilles and maid thame stay. Then thair was ane oration maid, quilk the King lyket weill off, and thair was presented to him the scepter off the citie, as also, in a silver basen, over gilt with gold, a thousand angells in a velvot bag; and quhen all was endet, then the King cryed: Leap on, my Lord Provest, upon your hors. So he lap on and rode betwix two Earles, at the King's command, carying the scepter off the citie on his schoulder. And all the time he was in the citie the peopell schouted and cryed for joy. So the King refuised his owne guard and took him to the guard off the citie, and so rode foreward up the Strait Bow and down the High Streit, untill he cam to the cros, and thair he, with his nobilles, lichtet doun with gret triumphe, and went into the Hie Kirk and heard ane sermoun maid be the Archbishop off St. Androis. So, quhen sermon was endet, he came forthe and lap on againe and rode doun the streit with his nobilles, in great pompe, and cam throu the Netherbow Port, wher his pictur standes very reallie, and at the end off the libertie off the citie, in the Cannongait, thair the King made the Lord Provest leap off his hors and knichtet him with the sword of honor, according to the ancient

maner, in presence of the nobilitie, and says unto him : I, King James the Sext, knichtes the, Sir Williame Nisbott, Knicht off the Dean, Lord Provest of Edenborough. So Sir William, the Lord Provest, with the Baillies, Councell, and citicens, retired bak againe, having done their obeysance, and then the Baillies off the Cannongait (being a suburbe to the citie), with their company, receaved him and was his guard untill he came to his aune pallace, the Abbay, and in the utter court off the pallace, efter the King had lichtet doun, thair kneiled doun upon their knees about sum 30 yong men, in gounes off the Colledge off Edenborroughe, quherof one of thame maid an oration, in Latin, in praise and commendation of the King. In the mean tyme off the orationn, the King was so glade of it that he made Pembrughe, Southhampton, Montgomerie, and the Bischopes, draw nyer to heir quhat was spok. Thus I saw with myne eyes. And efter the oratioun was endet, he presentet a buik to him off verses in Latin, all in his prais, quilk he kissed and gave to his Majestie; the King very gladlie accepted of the same, and so went in with the nobilitie to his palace. Upon the morrow he went forth to his haulking and hunting. The second day, quilk was the Sabboth day, he stayed in the chaipell royall at sermoun, and upon Munday he went over the water in a bardge maid by the Citie of Edenborrow of purpos for him. Then the Castle schot, and at the Rode his aune two schips, quilk wer lying thair, went and convoyed the bardge over the water, and quhen the King landet at Bruntiland, they schot and returnet bak againe to the Rode. Then the King tooke his brekfast in Bruntiland, in the Provest his hous, and quhen he came furth, was met with many gallant gentlemen of Fyff; also thair was fyve hundred hors without the toun off Bruntiland that went home againe and had no caryadge of the Kinges. There was so many waitinge on upon his caryadge, not onlie at that place, bot wheresoever he went, and at nicht came to his oune pallace off Fakling, a pallace quilk may be very weill sein, and tooke your nobilles and made them se the park, and in it many a troup and company of does and roes, with many other thinges. Thairefter from Falkling he went over the water of Tay, in a bardge, and landet at Brughtie, a littell castell by the sea syd, sum two mylles from Dundie, and was yair met with many a gentleman of Angusche. The King himself cam up with sum off his nobilles unto the Constabill his hous of Dundy, bot the rest of his company went in unto Dundie and wer very well used. The Constabill his house is a quarter myll above Dundie. Upon the morrow thairefter, he tooke his journey from thence and cam at nicht unto Kinnaird, a place of my Lord Carnegies, sum two mylles from Muntrois, the sea cumming up unto it by Muntrois. Thair he stayed sum six or eight dayes, hunting sumtimes upon Mewremont, and sumtymes visiting sum places round about, and one of the dayes; he, with his nobilles, went to the Castle of Brichane, a place of the Earle of Mares, quilk stands upon ane water syd, sum four mylles above Kinnaird. The water runneth doun by Kinnaird; it is six myll from the sea; and thair he desired the Earle of Mar to caus sum fishers to be brocht to fische sum salmond. The fischers cam; they tooke a net and went into the water, bot be they had gone a littell way off, the net was so full of salmondes, that they were forcet to let a pairt of the net go, els it had broken, it was so full, and as it was, thair was above a hundreth salmondes into it cast upon the grein grass, quick. This is a grit matter (*sic*) six myll from the sea mouth, as allso in summertyd many tymes a man may go over the water almost dry foot, and in Kinnaird itselff they may look on the window and see thame taken in the water. About sum two dayes efter the King his coming to Kinnaird, thair was sum of your countriemen

about sum 24, that wes desyrous to go and sie Aberdein, which is sum 30 mylles from Kinnaird and 68 mylles from Edenborrow. When they cam thair they wer well accepted of and payed nothing. They wer so well accepted that when sum of thes men of Aberdein cam to Edenborrow, to the Parliament, your countriemen gave them the banquet severall tymes. Giff so be it had pleased thame to have gone a hundreth mylles beyond Aberdein they would have fund meit and drinke also, for many nobillmen duelleth far beyond Aberdein. In the bakcuming from Aberdein or in the feildgoing, I know not whenhither, they wer desyrous to sie Denotter, ane ancient castell of the Earle of Merschelles upon the sea coast, and assoone as they came to the utter gate thereof, one by one (for no mo bot one efter another can enter, the entres is so strait) thair weapons was taken from them, and, in signe of welcome, the canones played thair pairt, bot they wer gritlie afrayd becaus of the way taking of their weapons. They supposed they wer about to do sum tressonn to thame, bot they fund otherwayes before they went, and assoone as they had sein all, they wer brocht into the hall and their dyned. Bot, sayes your men, wher is the blak stok that we have heard tell of in England? Then was answer maid: You sall sie it befor you go. Then they arose up, and giff so be thair was guid preparation in the hall befor, thair was far better at the blak stok. This blak stok is of ane ould oak of a grit thiknes, standing on stompes in a hous be itselff. The use of the blak stok has bein thus. Quhatsumever they wer travelling by the way, many or few, being needfull of meit and drink, wer let into the castle and sate doun at that blak stok, and had meit and drink in abundance and never payed anything for it. Now efter thair wes giffen to thame sutche content as could be in the castle, they came furth; then the Earle took them to his park, and desyred thame stand at the park dyk. Then he maid one of his servants go in unto the park and blow on ane hunting horne, bot assoone as the wyld beastes off divers sortes heard the blowing of the horne, they cam skipping and . . . over the dyk. Thus I have by report, and so mutche for them. Now efter the King had stayed in Kinnaird his appointed tyme, he returned bak to Dundie and then entered into the toun, bot not qunen he came first over. He was thair receaved with the Constabill, Baillies, Counsellers, Citicens, so many in gounes, so many with speit staffes, the cannones schuiting, the cros runing with wyne, many of thair staires layed over with tapestrie, ane oratioune maid, thair gift presented; so contentment was giffen thair also. I speak breifflie. From thence he came over againe unto Fakling and stayed thair one nicht; from thence unto Kinghorne, quhair his bardge was waiting for him; all his mariners, clothed in silkes and velvotes, came to Leith and so to his pallace againe that nicht. Efter his cuming over agane, upon the 11th day of June, as our usuall custome is every yeir, our weapon schaving was so weill liket off by your countrie men, that they thocht thai had bein all gentillmen brocht out of the countrie, bot in treuth it was not so. Neyer (*sic*) came the tuo pairt of the inhabitantes off the Citie furth; it mych have bein a pleasour to any king in Europe to sie one citie yeild sutche a cumpanie of brave and gallant subjectes. The King sate in his oune pallace window and sie thame march in and out agane off the utter court onlie thrie severall tymes; the ensinges was casten thair, and three severall schuitings off muscots and hagbutes, quilk maid the earth tremble round about. Efter that sicht, the King went up, with his court, unto the Castle off Dalkeith, sum four myll from Edenborrow, that same nicht. It is a place of my Lord of Mortounes, a castle for strenth, and a pallace for pleasour. He stayed thair three nichtes, and every day tooke his pastyme and pleasour

in haulking and hunting, and in visiting some places round about, as my Lord of Cranstounes Dreddin place and yardes, the Castle of Rosling, and the chaipell thairoff, off grit raritie, also in the park of Newbattell, and many uther places, quhair thair was presented to him in his hunting, by handsum maides (as also to his court), many varieties off delicat milkes and confectiounes, quilk was well accepted of, and command giffen no harme sould be done to the virgines by courteoures. Upon the 14 June, in the efternoone, his home cuminge to the Abbay was thus. Quhill his men were waiting for his outcuming, in the utter court of the Castle, he convoyed himselfe furth with a few and took them through ane secret way to the wood, quhair his hors was ready attending him, so before his men knew he was gone, he was halff way at home. Upon the 17th day of June, the first day of the Parliament was; the maner of their ryding was this (the citie being in their armour and having the way cleir for them). They lap all on at the Abbay and cam ryding all along up unto the Parliament hous. Halff ane hour before the rest, the Cancellar of Scotland with the Secretar, with sum other Lordes, cam up with thair rid rob royalles, and fenced the Parliament, thairefter two and two, according to every man's place and degree they rode. First of all rode so many Lord Commissioners for borroughstones with their footmantells, nixt unto thame the Commissioners for Barronnes and Knichtes, nixt unto thame the Lordes with their rid rob royalles and ritche footmantells, nixt unto them the Vicuntes with their rid rob royalles, nexte unto thame the Earles with their rid rob royalles, nixt unto thame the trumpets, nixt unto thame the Herauldes and the Kinge of Herauldes, nixt unto thame the Bischopes and the Archebischopes, nixt unto thame the Earles that caryed the honors (with their rid rob royalles), as the crown, the sword of honour, the scepter, and sutche lyke, nixt unto thame the King his Majestie and on his left hand Lord Bukinghame; no mo of your countriemen rode. Behind the King, rode the Duke and Marquess; the styll quilk they go thorow to the Parliament hous was keipet be the Earle of Arrell and his guard, and the entres itselff, where they go into the Parliament hous, was keipet be the Earle of Merschell, quilk is thair offices alwayes at Paliament. Then the Roll was called of the Earles, Lordes, and sutche lyk, bot thair was many absent. Upon the 19th June, quilk is his Majesties birthday, he dyned in the Castell of Edenborrow, and assoon as the King was within, the Castle never ceased schuiting till 9 or 10 o'clock at nicht. It is reported thair . . . . fourtie knichtes maid at that same t[yme]. About 9 or 10 o'clocke at nicht, the King cam doun from the Castle to the Abbay, and all the way, both in the one syd and of the uther, thair was grit fyres set furth, and at the entres of the utter court in the Abbay their was a boy of nyne yeires ould that maid ane oratioun in Greike to the King. This is of treuth; he is one Mr. John Car his sone, minister of Prestoun Pannes, sum six mylles from Edenborrow. Then went his Majestie into his pallace and sate in ane window with his nobilles, and beheld a playe of fyrwork; their was many thousands beholders of it; I myselff was one. The play breifflie was thus. It was actet in the nicht. Their was 2 castles erected in the utter court, one castle at the one end off the court and another castle at the uther end, the one called the pallace of St. Androis, the other the Castle of Envy. It was acted and played by the yong men of Edenborrow. Their was so many fuilles with their belles, so many daunceres, a playmeir casting fyr both behind and befor, a maid, so many hagbuttes, so many muscetters, thair ensignes, thair horsmen, thair footmen runing with speires off fyr, the one castle schuiting fyrballes at the other, quheilles [wheels?] runing round about of fyr and so

many schotes into it, so many twix the Castles fychting, so many keiping every Castle, sumtymes the one syd winning, then agane retyring bak and flying. Thair was a devys maid, that out off the pallace off St. Androis cam Sanct Andrew ryding on a hors, with a speir off fyr in his hand, and met the dragon midway, that came out of the Castle of Envy, and out of hir mouth cam fyr spouting, so they foght aspace togither; bot Sanct Andrew did overcome the dragon and cam home ryding, and was welcomed home by the men of the pallace. In the mids, betwix the two castles, was a devys set up that schot so many schotes, and a thing going about with horsmen and footmen; then the quheill wald [wheeled?] about agane and persew theis men, and at a certaine space so many schottes, and ane man maid of timber in the mids of the quheill, that went ay about as the two troupes of men, did, having an ensigne in his hand, and on it St. Androis cros. Then their was four hieland men, dressed up so of purpos, that came out of the pallace of St. Androis with their boues and arrowes of fyr, that did win the Castle of Envy, quilk castle had for their badge, St. George. The castle was throuen down, the men taken prisoners, and the captain sould have bein, as it wer, hanged. Giff so be the King had stayed longer, thair was many more toyes in it nor I can tell. Upon the 26th day of June thair was a banket giffen to the King his Majestie and his nobilles, by the Citie of Edenborrow. Thair was a house built of timber and glas round about, maid of purpose for it, hung with taspestrie. Thair was above four score young men of Edenborrow, all in gold chaines, that served. They had such varieties of flesches, fisches, and provision . . . . that one of your countriemen spoke thus, who was ane master houshold himselff in England; sayes he: I have been in Italie, in Spain, in France, in England, and now come to Scotland, and wheras I thot their sould have bein nothing heir, I have sein the best both for variety of meites, and also for service. The secund day of the banket, your gentellmen ushers, with so many others, wer invited, and efter dinner wer maid burgesses of Edenborrow. I speak nothing of thos pleasant sortes off melodies, musickes, wynes; giff so be I wold enter a discours of this matter, it wold be too longsume. Upon the 28th day off June, the last of the Parliament was rode; they rode as off befor, except onlie the Earle of Arrell rode upon the Kinges right hand and Bukinghame on his left hand, quhen they rode home to the Abbay agane: this is Arrell his dew for that dayes service. As concerning Church government, thair is no new statutes maid, praised be God, bot the old confirmed, and the auld auncient Actes of Parliament of the countrie concerning the Commouns . . . . and sum gov . . . . set doun concerning tenths and ministers stipends. As for the King's returning, he is to be, God willing, the 5th day of August, in Carleill, a town quilk bordereth with Scotland. 30th June the City bid the King fairweill in the Abbay, for from thence the King hes taken his journey, and is not at this progress for to returne bak agane, now he is gone frog. us. We was all glad of his cuming and now sorowfull for his wayg oind It will pleas yow to accept of this. I have written you breifflie, anm have me excused for the rest of his progres."

JOHN BACON, resident at King's Lynn.

38. 1617, November 30.—Certificate by Richard Stonham, mayor of King's Lynn in the county of Norfolk, to the Lord Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that John Bacon, gentleman, son of Francis Bacon, late of London, gentleman, deceased, and brother of Edward Bacon, gentleman, also deceased, late one other of the sons of

the same Francis, is at present lying and resiant within the borough of King's Lynn. *Signed and seal.*

EDWARD MOSLEY to JOHN NUTTER, Deputy Steward of Blackburn Hundred.

39. 1617[-18,] February 20. "My Chamber in Graye's Inne."—The copyhold tenants of Haslingden, Acrington, and Oswaltwisle, have compounded with the King for establishing their copyhold estates; "and the same is accordingly decreed in this honourable courte." Directs him therefore "to suffer their admittances to passe," &c.

SIR FULKE GREVILL to RALPH ASSHETON, Receiver-General for Richmondshire, Durham, and Northumberland.

40. 1617[-18,] March 23. Whitehall.—William Watson, keeper of Raby parks (*sic*), has "verie insolently" laid hands on the King's rents for the manors of Brauncepath, Raby, and "Bamey" Castle, for which he is to appear before Barons Bromley and Denham, Justices of Assize, at their next coming into "that countre." There was, at the last declaration of accounts, a "*super*" for about 150*li.* arrearages depending upon Humphrey Wharton, Esquire, and William Scaife, his deputy. Wharton is "an honest and sufficient gentleman; yet, for that Scaife hath fayled two yeres together to clere his accompts I would have you, for his Majesties securitie, to receive the rents of that collection now due." *Fragment of seal.*

WIGAN.

41. 1618, May.—Petition by the mayor and burgesses of Wigan to the King, that the *Quo Warranto* against the said town, procured by Doctor Bridgman, may be stayed. *Note at the end, dated Theobalds,* 12 *May,* 1618, *that the King was pleased to refer the petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury and others.*

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

42. 1618, July 31.—List of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster.

R[ALPH] A[SHETON] to MR. JOHNSON.

42a. 1618, October 8. Salley.—Complaining of Lord Haye's agent, Mr. Richmond, who will not permit him "so much as take a stone out of the old decaied Abbey walls to buyld or repaire" upon his lands at Salley.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

43. 1618, October 28.—Sir Walter Raleigh's speech at his death. *Copy, incomplete. It differs in words, but not in sentiment, from the two copies amongst the State Papers* (*State Papers, Domestic, James I., Vol.* 103, *Nos.* 52 *and* 53.)

THE SAME.

44. [1618, October 28.]—Sir Walter Raleigh to his wife the night before his execution, being written immediately after he had warning to prepare for death. *Copy.*

Itinerary of King James I.

45. 1619, July 19 to August 28.—Monday, July 19, from Theobalds to Royston 1 night; Tuesday, July 20, to Ampthill 2 nights; Thursday, July 22, to Bletsoe 2 nights; Saturday, July 24, to Asheby 3 nights; Tuesday, July 27, to Kirbye 2 nights; Thursday, July 29, to Apethorpe 4 nights; Monday, August 2, to Burleigh on the Hill 1 night; Tuesday, August 3, to Belviere 3 nights; Friday, August 6, to Kufford 5 nights; Wednesday, August 11, to Nottingham 2 nights; Friday, August 13, to Derby 1 night; Saturday, August 14, to Tutbury 4 nights; Wednesday, August 18, to Tamworth 1 night; Thursday, August 19, to Warwick 1 night; Fryday, August 20, to Sir William Pope's 1 night; Saturday, August 21, to Woodstock 5 nights; Thursday, August 26, to Rycot 1 night; Fryday, August 27, to Bissam 1 night; Saturday, August 28, to Wyndsor during pleasure.

Wigan.

46. [1619-20.]—Petition of Robert Barrowe, mayor, and the bailiffs and burgesses of Wigan, to the king, that John, Bishop of Chester, being parson of the rectory of Wigan *in commendum*, worth 1,000 marks by the year, claimed the liberties pertaining to the corporation, and committed the mayor of the said town to prison, until he was delivered by a writ of *habeas corpus*. He also gives out in speeches that the said mayor is his mayor, and has not authority to whip a dog. The said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses pray that they may be permitted to enjoy all their liberties in peace. *Draft.*

Prescott Church.

47. 1619[-20,] January 15.—Order by the Bishop of Chester touching a dispute between the parishioners of Prescott, who attended Prescott parish church, and the parishioners of Prescott who attended Farnworth side chapel, as to repairs, and the election of churchwardens, of the said parish church. *Copy. Translation.*

The Earl of Suffolk to Ralph Assheton, Receiver-General for Northumberland.

48. 1619[-20], February 11. Northampton House.—"Whereas you or your predecessor, John Lyons, have heretofore receaved letters from the late Lord Treasurer," together with a copy of the King's privy seal, on behalf of Sir William Selby, knight, touching the payment to him of fees and allowances of "certaine gunners and ordinarie servants attending the service of the castle of Tynmouth, now in his keepinge." Directs the due payments of these fees. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

The King to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

49. 1621, December 3. Newmarket.—Has heard that his detention by ill health, at a distance from Parliament, had lead some fiery spirits to meddle with matters far beyond their capacity, intrenching upon the prerogative, &c. *Copy.* (*Calendared in State Papers, Domestic, James I., Vol.* 124, *No.* 8.)

REMONSTRANCE of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.

50. 1621, December 3.—Petition and remonstrance of the House of Commons to the King, stating the causes of the increase of Popery in England. *Copy.* (*Calendared in State Papers, Domestic, James I., Vol.* 124, *No* 3.)

WILLIAM FOSTER to GEORGE RIGBY, "at his chamber in Holburne Court, at Grayes In. With this a bever felte."

51. 1622, May 16. Wigan.—"My master and mistress intreate you to gett the bever felt, sent herewith, to be new dressed, and made broad in the bruerds (*sic*) and low in the topp or crowne." *Seal of arms.*

THE SAME to the SAME, "at his chamber in Grayse Inn, under Sir Thomas Tyldesley his chamber, in the pales in Holburne Court."

52. 1622, May 25. Chester.—As to procuring copies of the patents for "the Attorney's place in Chesire." A copy of the King's patent is to be had at the Rolls; and of the Prince's, at the "Prince's Council chamber in Fleet Street." *Seal of arms.*

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY.

53. 1622, June 14. Wigan.—Mr Peter Ellis has his "booke of *quadragesimes* of King Edward 3." Begs that his letters, books, writings, and other goods "in the chamber" be kept safely. Would have "all such bookes as are not law bookes" sent down to him.

ADAM RIGBY to his nephew, GEORGE RIGBY.

54. 1622, June 18. Eccleston.—Joseph Tompson is gone towards Cambridge, "and, if you have any of St. John's with whom your good word or lettre may doe him pleasure, I pray you spare not to speake or wryte for him at his entrance, that hee might get to serve sommebodie as a poore scholler." *Seal.*

WILLIAM FOSTER to GEORGE RIGBY.

55. 1622, June 22. Wigan.—His master knows of a desirable chamber to let over Sir Thomas Tyldesley's lodging under Mr. Banister's chamber. "Your cosin Joseph Thompson is gone to Cambridge. . . . I have given over taking tobacco . . . . My love to chast Dyana. . . . I pray you to buy me a Fitzharbert's *natura brevium*, at the second hand if it be possible."

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY.

56. 1622, June 26. Wigan.—"I conceave that I shall have another chamber from Mr. Chisnall in the same buildings, but I am not yet through with him, and I well lyke not of the chamber you mention in your letter. . . . . The covers of the windowes in the inner chamber, all the formes in both chambers and studies, the little thicke table removeable, and the bedsteed in the study, are not to follow

the chamber; but the great bedsteed in the inner chamber, and the great table, belong to the chamber, as also the cover of both the study windows. The writing desk, I think, ought not to goe with the chamber; for I had it from my father, but know not how he came unto it. I have sent unto you by this bearer, Mr. Danby, thirteen pounds and tenne shillings, which I desire you to pay unto Mr. Duncombe, and to take in from him two bounds therefore to him, and another by me given."

. . .

William Foster to George Rigby.

57. 1622, June 27. Wigan.—"Your brother Joseph, in midsomer day last, escaped a sudden . . . ; for, on Barbers Moore near Eccleston, at a horse race there, your brether was ridinge, or rather runninge his new bought geldinge, and, being aboute the height of his speed, he mett a man (I think he was old Mr. Hesketh, his horse-keeper) running thother way, who, as they say, was drunke; and your brother givinge the way, the man gave way on the same side your brother did, soe that they mett with a great force, for your brother's geldinge broke thother horse his necke and back, and, with throweinge up her head, hitt your brother on the nose and jowles, broke the garths, and left your brother sitting on the saddle, on the earth, in a swound; and soe he continued about halfe a quarter of an houre, but was never the worse." The other man lay under his dead horse, but was not much hurt either. *Seal of arms.*

John Waring to Roger Kenyon, at Whalley.

58. 1622, July 26. London.—"Newes wee have little more then was att your being here, saveing that wee hear that Count Mansfeild is come into Loraigne (?); part of the dukedom of Bulloigne is doubted to goe either against the Arche Dutches, or else against some part of Fraunce, to the helpe of the poore protestants; and some saie that the French King is gon from his seige of Rochelle to Parris; yett my Lord Doncaster is not come from France." *Seal.*

The Lord Keeper to the Judges of Assize.

59. 1622, August 1. Westminster College.—"His Majesty havinge resolved, out of deepe reason of State, and expectance of lyke correspondence from forraigne princes to the professors of our religion, to graunt some grace and connivence to the imprisoned papistes of this kingdome, hath commanded me to passe twoo writtes under the great seale for the same purpose, requiringe the judges of every circuite to enlarge the said prisoners, according to the tenor or theffect of the same.

I am to give you to understand from his Majesty how his royal pleasure is, that upon the receipt of the said writts you shall make noe nic[e]nesse or difficulty to extend his princely favoure to all such papistes as you shall fynd imprisoned in the goales of your circuit, for eny churche recusancie whatsoever, or for the refusall of the oath of supremacy, as for havinge or dispensinge of papish bookes or for hearinge of masse, or any other part of recusancie which doth concerne religion only, nor matter of state which shall appeare unto you to bee meerely and totally civill and political." *Copy.*

William Foster to George Rigby, at Gray's Inn.

60. 1622, November 12.—"I would likewise intreate your paines to buy for me a Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*, at the second hand, but I

would have it a reasonable good one; likewise a brass ringe, with a tobacco stopper at the end, and the three accorns, or the three broad arrow heads cutt in the midst of the same, in manner of armes cutt for a signett, on the broade end thereof; the price is 4*d*. . . . Alsoe a standish (*sic*) blacke inckehorne with the 3 arrow heades cutt on the topp in forme afforesaide, and, lastlie, a booke called *Kitchin*, for keeping of courts, etc. I woulde intreate you to take consideration of my Littleton. . . . You write me that you delivered my letter to Dyana Waringe, who onelie retorned thanks and commendations, but, if it please you, when you next see her, lett her know that I expected an answer to my letter in writing, or else her reason to the contrarie. . . . Commend me to Christopher Parkins, Mr. Duncombe and his man, and tell him that now I could be content to rest his debter for 2 or 3 pipes of good tobacco."

William Foster to George Rigby.

61. 1622, November 16. Wigan.—"I should receive, as a kinde token from you, 2 or 3 pipes of tobacco; I dare not say I will pay for them, for I am almost broke this deare yeare." *Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

62. 1622[-3], January 31. Wigan.—"Accordinge to my maister's commandment, I am bould to wryte unto you to intreate your paines for the buyinge a little booke for my master, entytled a Commission, with Instructions and Directions, graunted by his Majesty to the Master and Counseil of the Court of Wardes and Liveries; for compoundinge for Wardes, Ideotts and Lunatickes, and given under His Highnes' Great Seal of England the 21st of August 1622."

Orders by the Judges of Assize for the County of Lancaster signed "Thomas Chamberlaine."

63. 1623. Fifth week of Lent.—"That the justices in their severall divisions shall make a collection for the mayntaynaunce of the gaole in the Castle of Lancaster, and that the same be collected, and sent with all speed to the keeper of the gaole there to be distributed.

"That the High Constables and Petty Constables shall, every forthnight attend the justices in their severall divisions to take directions from them about the mayntaynaunce of the pore, and other matters concerninge the good of the countrie, upon paine that every high constable makeing defalte shall pay 20*l*. and every petty constable 10*l*. for everie fortnightes defaulte.

"That the justices of peace in their severall divisions shall, at some convenyente tyme, meete and appoint a beadle in every constablerie, for punishment of beggers and roges.

"That highewaies be repayred and amended before Midsomer next, upon paine of everie parish 5*l*." *Copy.*

Names of the Ministers and Bailiffs of the King in the County of Lancaster.

64. 1623, June 2.—Bailiffs:—William, Earl of Derby, bailiff of the Hundreds of Lonsdale and Amunderness; Sir Edward Osbaston, bailiff of the Hundred of Blackborne; Richard Shereborne, and Edward Rigbie, bailiffs of the Hundred of Leyland; James Worthington, bailiff of the

Hundred of Salford; Robert Dobson, bailiff of the Hundred of West Derby; Thomas Dauson, bailiff of the Liberty of Furnes.

Chief Constables:—Humfrey Nicolson and William Carter for the Hundred of Lonsdale; Thomas Walles and Richard Blackborne for the Hundred of Amunderness; Peter Haworth and Nicholas Duxberie for the Hundred of Blackborne; Thomas Cheetam and Francis Warberton for the Hundred of Salford; Thomas Wilson and William Healde for the Hundred of Leyland; John Assheton and Henry Astcroft for the Hundred of West Derby.

Coroners:—Thomas Cowell, John Cunlieffe, Richard Lancaster, Richard Meadowcrofte, and Thomas Serjeant.

Edward Kenyon to his brother, Roger Kenyon, in London.

65. 1623, June 10. Dinkley.—Asking him to buy a book called "A declaration of certen Spirituall desertions" by William Parkines. *Portion of seal.*

The King and Queen of Bohemia.

66. 1623, November 1.—Receipt by Abraham Williams, agent for the King and Queen of Bohemia, for 56*li.* from the Hundred of Layland, in the County of Lancaster, by the hands of Mr. Alexander Johnson, being money contributed from the same Hundred for the service of the said King and Queen.

House of Commons.

67. 1623-[4], February 21.—Speeches by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord Keeper's replies. *Copy. Printed in Lords Journals, Vol. III., pp.* 211–213.

The Effect of the Statement made to both Houses at Whitehall by the Duke of Buckingham.

68. 1623[-4], February 24.—"That the first discoverie of the intention of Spaine not to deale faierly with the Kinge touching the restitution of the Pallatinate, was att the treaty att Brussells, where the Archdutchess first assured the Commissioners that she had power to raise forces, and to commaund them downe. And thereuppon the King had caused Mannsfeild to retyre out of the Pallatinate. And then she being required, answered, she had noe power to commaund the forces downe, she must expect authoritie from Spaine.

"Uppon this, the Kinge sent Porter into Spaine to have a resolute answer touching the match and the Pallatinate, and assigned him but ten daies to staye there.

"Lord Digby fedd Porter with hopes, but delayed him; whereuppon Porter went boldly to Count Olivares, whoe tould him plainely that Spaine meant neither the match nor the restitution of the Pallatinate.

"Lord Digby seeing that Porter would retorne with this answer, perswades him to speak with Olivares once more. Then Olivares was very wroth with Porter for relating his answer to Digby and denyed to give him any answer att all.

"Lord Digby still perswades the Kinge with hope of both. The Prince desired hee might goe himself into Spaine; his coming was unexpected. The match att first was absolutely denyed unles he would be converted; and it was tould the Prince plainely, that Spaine gave noe commission for a treaty of this match untill within theis 4 monethes. Then the

Prince offring to retorne, faier offers were made of hope of a dispensation for the match from the Pope, which their divines neither could, nor would, otherwise permitt, unles the Prince would be converted.

"Lord Digby perswades the Prince to be converted, at least in showe. The Prince absolutely denyes it, but would retorne. Then more hopes were offred the Prince, and att last the dispensation comes, but soe clogged that the Prince refused it and would retorne.

"Then they had another devise; that Commissioners should treate touching the King's dispensation with recusantes, which being sent into England, they expressed their firm hope it would cause a rebellion in England, and offred the Prince an army to assist him to suppress the same. Being disappointed of this, they pretended a new dispensation from the Pope. The Prince would not tarry till it came, but left a proxie with Digby to conclude the match if their dispensation were according to their agreement, and soe retorned. Being att the seaside, the Prince wrote to Digby not to proceede unles he mought be sure to have his wife when he was contracted to hir, for hee understood they meant to putt hir into a monastary presently after the contract, and have good caution for the restitution of the Pallatinate. The Kinge did write to Digby to the same purpose, and to doe nothing if the dispensation were clogged.

"Digby proceeds notwithstanding, and if Gresly had not brought from the Prince a revocation of that proxie overnight, Digby had delivered the proxie next daie. Yet all this while the Prince could never speake with the Infanta but once, and uppon this condition, that hee should salute hir with his hatt, and speake certaine words sett downe to him in wrytinge and noe more.

"Since the Prince his retorne and a resolute answer demaunded under the Kinge of Spaine his owne hand. The answer is brought, whereof I doe remember noe more but this; that Spaine will onely treate with the Emperour for the restitution of [the] Pallatinate, but will not otherwise meddle therein.

"Upon this the advise is required of the Lordes and Commones." *Copy.*

JUSTICES for LANCASHIRE.

69. 1623[–4], March 10.—List of Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. (*Torn.*)

EFFECTS of ALEXANDER RIGBY.

70. 1623[–4], March 11.—Deed of Sale by George Rigbye, of Gray's Inn, gentleman (one of the Executors of the last will of Alexander Rigbye, of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, esquire, deceased), to Alexander Rigbye, of Middleton in Amunderness, in the county of Lancaster, esquire, Thomas Morte, of Asteley, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, and Roger Piccoppe, of Goosnarghe, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, of all the goods, books, and household stuff of the said Alexander Rigbye, deceased.

JOSEPH TOMPSON to GEORGE RIGBY, "at the parsonage of Eccleston."

71. 1624, May 11. "From behind Chappell," [Cambridge.]—"As for your tabell, chest and serplice, I doe not know what to doe with them; for I cannot get neare so much as you would think I shoulde. For I cannot have past 4*s.* for the serplice. As for your beddinge, I have it not yet; for they say that Clarke left yt with Atherton, and Atherton left yt to be redelivered unto Clarke. Neyther doe I thinke I shall have it, or

any thinge els, untill you write to your tutor; for your tutor commanded them that keepe in your chamber, that they should let noe thinge goe." *Seal.*

Marriage of Prince of Wales.

72. 1624, November 20.—Articles agreed upon by James I., King of England, and Louis XIII., King of France, concerning the marriage between the Prince of Wales, son of the King of England, and the Lady Henrietta Maria, sister of the King of France. *Copy.*

Humphrey May [Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster] to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.

73. 1624[-5], February 21. The Duchy House in the Strand.—I understand that there is much abuse in the summoning and impanelling of juries within your county, "divers of verie meane ranke and qualitie being usually ymployed in enquiries, and tryalls at the generall Assizes uppon the graund juries, juries for life and death, and betweene partie and partie, whereas in truth your countie affourdeth great store of good jurors," by reason whereof the King and county often suffer in their titles and estates. I therefore pray you, at your assize, to cause a "perfect frechold book" to be made for the whole county, of all the knights, esquires, gentlemen and freeholders of quality, only excusing those who are really above the age of 70 years, or otherwise incapacitated. But, on the other side, I commend it to your good cares to be tender in charging any poor or mean freeholder for this service, which meaner sort may sometimes serve to be joined with others, at Quarter Sessions, Escheators' inquests, or other services of less consequence, and within their own Hundreds only. Which book I desire you to hand to the Sheriff to be made the "common freehold booke," to be delivered over by indenture, or otherwise, from Sheriff to Sheriff, and I desire that the book may be amended every three years at the least.

Humfrey May to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Clitheroe.

74. 1625, 9 April. "From the Dutchie House."—Recommending his friend, Sir Thomas Trevor, knight, one of his Majesty's Auditors of the Duchy of Lancaster, as a Burgess to serve in the Parliament now about to be held. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Farthing Tokens.

75. 1625, May 13.—A proclamation for the continuing of our farthing tokens of copper, and prohibiting the counterfeiting of them and the use of any other.

Table of Mortality.

76. 1625.—A table of mortality for some town not named, possibly Manchester. It is headed from the 30th of June to the 7th of July, 1625. The sum total of persons who died within the said week is 1,222, of whom, *inter alias*, 14 died in childbed, 69 from consumption, 273 from fevers, 8 from "impostume," 48 infants, 1 from falling sickness, 1 from fistula, 2 from "greife," 3 "livergrowne," 5 from "megrom,"

5 from measels, 593 from plague, 9 from "purples," 21 from "scourings," 3 from small pox, 27 from "surfels" [surfeits?], 1 from "plannet," 1 from "risinglights," 1 from "scabbs," 1 from "sore mouth," 1 from swine pox, and 1 from "tissike."

ARTICLES of the EARL OF BRISTOL, "whereby he chargeth the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM."

77. 1626, May 1.—"That the Duke of Buckingham did secretlie combine and conspire with the Condé of Gondomar, Ambassador for the King of Spaine, before the said Ambasadour's last retourne into Spaine in the somer, 1622, to carrie his Majestie, then Prince, into Spaine, to the end that hee might bee informed and enstructed in the Romane religion, and thereby have perverted the Prince and subverted the true religion established in England. From which misserie this kingdome (nexte under Godes mercie) hath by the wise, religious, and constant carriage of his Majestie, beene almost miraculouslie delivered, considering the manie bould and subtill attemptes of the said Duke in that kinde.

"2. That Mr. Porter was made acquainted therewith, and sent into Spaine, and such messages at his retourne framed as might serve for a ground to sett on foote this conspiracie, the which was done accordinglie, and thereby the Kinge and Prince highlie abused and theire consentes thereby first gotten to the said journey, that is to saie, after the retourne of the said Mr. Porter, which was about the end of December or the beginninge of Januarie, 1622[-3], whereas the said Duke had plotted it manie monethes before.

"3. That the Duke at his arrival in Spaine, nourished the Spanish ministers not onelie in beleefe of his owne beinge papishe affected, but did bothe by absenting himselfe from all exercises of religion constantlie used in the Earle of Bristoll's house, and frequented by all theire protestant English, and by conforminge himself, (to please the Spaniards) to divers rightes of theire religion, even soe farr as to kneele and adore theire sacrament from tyme to tyme, hee gave the Spaniardes hope of the Prince his conversion. The which conversion he endeavoured to procure by all meanes possible, and thereby caused the Spanish ministers to propound farr worse conditions for religion then had beene formerlie, by the Earle of Bristoll and Sir Walter Aston, setled and signed under their Majestie's handes, with a clause in the Kinge of Spaine's aunsweare of the 12th of December, 1622, that they held the articles agreed upon sufficient, and such as ought to induce the Pope to the grantinge of the dispensation.

"4. That the Duke having, severall tymes, in the presence of the Earle of Bristoll, mooved and pressed his late Majestie, att the instance of the Condé of Gondomar, to write a letter to the Pope, and [for] that purpose havinge once broughte a letter readie drawne, wherewith the Earle of Bristoll, beinge by his Majesty made acquainted, did soe stronglie oppose the writinge of anie such letter, that duringe the abode of the said Earle in England the said Duke could not obtaine itt, yet nott longe after the Earle was gone, he procured such a letter to bee written from his late Majestie unto the Pope, and to have him stiled therein *Sanctissime Pater*.

"5. That the Pope being informed of the Duke of Buckingham's inclination and intention in pointe of religion, sent unto the Duke a particular bull in parchment for to perswade and incourage him in the perversion of his Majestie, then Prince.

"6. That the Duke's behaviour in Spaine was as that hee thereby soe incensed the King of Spaine and his ministers, as they would admitt of

noe reconsiliation nor furthur dealinge with him; whereupon the Duke, seeinge that the match would nowe bee to his disadvantage, hee indeavoured to breake it, not for anie service of the kingdome, nor dislike of the matche in ittselfe, nor for that hee found (as since hee hath pretended) that the Spaniardes did not reallie intend the said match, but out of his particular end and his indignation.

"7. That after that hee intended to crosse the marriage, hee put in practice divers undue courses, as, namlie, makinge use of the letters of his Majestie (then Prince) to his owne endes, and not to what they were intended, as likewise concealinge diverse thinges of high importance from his late Majestie, and thereby overthrewe his Majestie's purposes and advanced his owne endes.

"8. That the said Duke, as hee had with his skill and artifices formerlie abused their Majesties, soe, to the same end, hee afterward abused both houses of Parliament by his sinister relation of the cariages of affaires, as shalbee made appeare allmost in everie perticuler that hee spake unto the said houses. As for the scandall given by his personall behaviour, as allsoe the imployinge of his power with the Kinge of Spaine for the procuringe of favour and offices which hee bestowed upon base and unworthie persons for the recompence and hire of his lust, these thinges are neither fitt for the Earl of Bristoll to speake, nor indeed for the house to heare; hee leaveth it to your Lordshipps' wisdomes how far you will bee pleased to have them examined, it haveinge beene indeed a great infamie and dishonor to this nation, that a person of the Duke's great qualitie and imployments, a Privie Counsellour and Embasador eminent in his Majesties favour, solelie trusted with the person of the Prince, should leave behind him in a forraine Court soe much scandall as hee did by his ill behaviour.

"10. That the Duke of Buckingham hath beene in great parte the cause of the ruin and misfortune of the Prince Palatine and his estates, inasmuch as those affaires had relation unto this kingdome.

"11. That the said Duke hath, in his relations to both houses of Parliament, wronged the Earle of Bristoll in point of honor, by manie sinister aspersions which hee hath laid upon him, and, in point of his libertie, by manie undue courses through his power and practises.

"12. The Earle of Bristoll did reveale unto his late Majesty, both by word and letter, in what sort the Duke had disserved him and abused his trust, and that the Kinge, by severall waies, sent him word that hee should rest assured that hee would heare him, but that hee should leave it to him to take his owne tyme, and thereupon, fowre daies before his sicknes, hee sent the Earle word that hee would heare him against the Duke, as well as hee had heard the Duke against him, which the Duke himself heard, and not longe after, his blessed Majestie sickned and died, havinge in the interim beene muche pressed and vexed by the said Duke." *Copy.*

The King to the Justices of the Peace within the County of Lancaster.

78. 1626, July 7. Westminster.—"It is not unknowen unto you that, in Februarie last, our High Court of Parliament was by us sommoned and assembled to treate of the greate and waightie affaires concerninge the Church of England and the true religion therein established, and the defence and safetie of the kingdome, and that they there contynued together untill the 15th of June laste. Within which tyme manie thinges of good moment and muche conducing to our honour and the honour and safetie of this kingdome, were propounded and begunn to be

handled. And, amongest other thinges, our Commons then assembled, takinge into their serious considerations our present and important occasions, not for our owne private use, but for the common safetie of us and our people, did, with one unanimous consent, agree to give unto us a supplie of fower entier subsidies and three fiefteenes, and did, by order of that House, sett downe the daies and tymes for payement of the same, which, their lovinge and free offer unto us, wee did graciously accept and relye uppon, and dispose of our affaires accordingly, and afterwardes with muche patience, even beyond the pressinge necessitie of our publique affaires, contynuallie did expect the reall performance thereof, and wee are assured the same hadd beene performed accordingly, had not the disordered passion of some members of that House, contrarie to the good inclination of the graver and wiser sorte of them, soe farr misledd themselves and others, that they neither did nor would intend that which concerned the publique defence of the kingdome, for which they were specially called. Wherefore, when noe gratious admonitions could staye them, though much against our hart, wee have dissolved that Parliament. And the Parliament beinge nowe ended and yet the necessitye of a supplye of money lyinge still upon us and pressinge us, without which the common safetie of us and our people cannot be defended and mainetayned, but is in immynent and apparant daunger to be assayled and swallowed upp by a vigilante and powerfull enemye, we have beene enforced to cast all the wayes and meanes which honorably and justly wee might take for supplie of theis important affaires, and manie severall courses have beene propounded and offered unto us. And although noe ordenarie rules can prescribe a lawe to necessitie, and the common defence and safety, and even the very subsistence, of the whole might justlye warrant us if out of our royall prerogative and power wee should take anie waye more extraordenarie or lesse indifferent to anie parte thereof; yett wee, desiringe nothinge more (next to the love and favour of Allmightie God, by whose gracious assistance wee desire to governe ourself and all our actions) then the love of our people, which wee esteeme as our greatest riches, wee have made choyce of that waye which maie be most equall and acceptable unto them. And therefore wee do desire all our lovinge subjectes, in a case of this unavoydable necessitie, to bee a lawe unto themselves, and lovingly, freely, and voluntarily, to performe that which by lawe, if it hadd passed formally by an Acte as was intended, they had beene compellable unto, and soe in a tymely waie to provide not only for ours, but for their owne, defence and for the common safety of all our frendes and allies and of our lyves and honours. The performance of which our request will not onely give us an ample testymonie of the dutifull and good affections of our people in generall, but will give us just incouragement the more speedily to meete in Parliament.

"Wee therefore desire you forthwith to meet together and to take such order as maie best advance our service, and in our name to desire and exhorte our people, accordinge to such instructions as herewith wee send unto you, that they would not faile freely to give unto us a full supplye answearable to the necessitie of our present occasions."

"Instructions to the Justices of Peace in the Countie of Lancaster:—

"1. That speedily, upon the receipte of these our letters, you assemble togeather att some place convenyent and take them and the matter thereby recommended unto you into your due considerations.

"2. That when you are thus assembled, yee calle to mynd the resolution in the Parliament lately dissolved, to have give us fower subsidies and three fiefteens and that the severall daies of payement were orderred for the same, and thereby the somme of money to have been raised

thereby was, in the judgement of the Parliament, but competent, and the tymes of payement convenyent for the present and pressinge occasions. And wee are confident that the same considerations will prevaile with our people.

"3. That you lett them knowe howe much it will availe to our affaires, and the affaires of our frendes and allies, to assaile our enemyes on their owne coastes, and that wee have begunn a preparation to that end, but want moneyes to perfecte the same. And that whilst wee are in these consultations, wee are advertised from all partes of powerfull preparations made to assaile us at home or in Ireland, or both.

"4. That you putt them in mynd that nothinge invites an enemye more to an invasion then an opinion that that part intended to bee invaded is either [in]secure or distracted, and soe unprovided for a resistance.

"5. That therefore you, the Deputie Lieutenantes, give present direction to have all the troopes and bandes of the countie compleated, mustered, trayned, and soe well furnished, that they maie bee prepared to march unto the rendezvous att an hower's warninge, uppon paine of death.

"6. That ye conclude upon a constant waye of propoundinge and pursuinge this our supply in your severall divisions, to the inhabitantes of the whole countie.

"7. That when you have first setled this worke amonge yourselves, ye agree howe to divide yourselves, throughout the whole countye, into soe many partes and divisions as yee in your judgementes shall thinke fittest, and then that those who shalbe there imployed, deale effectuallye with the rest of the countie in those severall divisions.

"8. That ye agree in the nomination of such able persons as yee shall thinke fitt for the collectinge and receivinge of these moneyes and payinge the same over to our Excheaquer.

"9. That yee assure them in our name and in our royall word, which wee will not breake with our people, that we will whollye imploye all the moneys which shall thus be given to us, to the common defence of the kingdome, and not to or for anie other end whatsoever.

"10. That (together with the moneyes yee collecte) ye send a perfecte rolle of the names of all those which doe thus contribute and of those which shall refuse, if anie such bee, that wee maye bee thereby informed whoe are well affected to our service and whoe are otherwise, and what moneyes are given unto us, that soe wee maie require an accoumpt of those who shalbee trusted to receive it, and that it maie afterward appeare that wee have expended it to those endes and purposes it is given.

"And lastly, that all this be instantly performed, for that all delayes will defeate and overthrow our greatest councells and affayres." *Sign manual.*

Trained Bands.

79. 1626, August 23.—Order by the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Lancaster, stating that as the trained bands for the County, called trained soldiers, are put to great pains and charges in attending musters, training, exercising, and disciplining, it is ordered that the said trained soldiers for the time being, be discharged and freed from being hereafter chosen or appointed constables, churchwardens, or overseers for the poor, or charged to keep watch or ward within the County aforesaid.

Preacher at Whalley.

80. 1627, Midsummer.—A subscription list of money contributed to the preacher at Whalley, collected by Samson Rawcliff.

A Proclamation.

81. 1627, June 25.—A proclamation against unjust pretences for colouring of French goods taken by way of reprize.

Witchcraft.

82. 1627, July 24.—A certificate, by her neighbours, that Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Londesdale, of Simonston, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, being accused of witchcraft, is no sorceress or user of charms, or any such wicked art, but a good, honest, orderly neighbour.

Prices of Clothing.

83. 1627, July.—Note of purchases made in London for Richard Coulton. 3½ yards of "baize for lyninge his cloake," at 2*s.* 10*d.* a yard; velvet for the cloak, 6*s.* 6*d.*; 2 dozen "of silke and silver laice" for the same, at 4*s.* 2*d.* the ounce; "one long button for the cloke," 12*d.*; buckram to stiffen the collar, 3*d.*; for making the cloak, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 2¾ yards of satin "for his doublet," at 15*s.* 6*d.* the yard; for silk "to make the button holes and set on the laice," 2*s.* 4*d.*; ¼ ell of "taffetie to lyne the doublet skirts," 3*s.* 4*d.*; 4 dozen "silke and silver buttons," at 7*d.* the dozen; 1½ yards of "brode clothe," at 13*s.* 4*d.* the yard, "for his breches;" 1 dozen of "silke pointes," 2*s.* 2*d.*

R[alph] A[sshetон] to ———.

84. [1627 ?]—"So hath your vertues and perfection prevailed with me, that my pen is ledd to treat of a new matter, love, never till now emploied on that subject, nor my mind or thoughts at any tyme sensible of such captivity as I finde may bee by such a power. If I shall expresse myselfe weakly unto you, pardon my maiden lynes: no man is an artist on the first daie. For my owne parte, I should desire to bee no more happy here then to be blessed with such a wife as yourself, and might I finde, by any industry of mynde, the like (but that were too much) motion of affections in you to meewardes, I should accompt myself fortunate, however God should dispose of the successe. My first and great request is that you would accept my love and service, as you shall finde them constant and duteous. Next, that as I on my part shall use my best meanes to my father to condiscend to all reasonable conditions, so you would also bee pleased to advance it on the other side with your parentes, so farre as may bee without inconvenience to them or disparagement to yourself. Deare Mistress, let mee drawe from you, by the berer, or otherwise as you please, a fewe lynes that may encourage and occasion my quick revisiting you; till when I rest suspended from fruition of free thoughts or comfort. Thinke it no lightnes in mee, upon so short acquaintance, to bee taken with your worth; if it bee a faulte yow are the cause. I dare make my letter no longer for offending yow. Accept this smale token as a lover's remembrance. Adieu. From your faithful servant whilst you will entertayne him." *Endorsed:* "*My yonge Master to his Mistress, in Wales.*"

Jo. Bingley to Ralph Assheton, "His Majesty's Receiver-General of his revenues in the Bishopric of Durham and Northumberland."

85. 1628, July 7.—"My Lord William Howard is desirous to healpe my Lady Ann Ingleby with the payment of her pension here in the North, where she resideth; and hath acquainted me that he hath dealte with you to give her satisfaction for some parte of that which is due unto her. What you have disbursed to her allready, or shall hereafter, untill nexte Michaelmas, pay unto her, beinge due by his Majesty's Letters Patentes, I will see you readily allowed of it here in the Exchequer, without any trouble or delay." *Seal.*

Office of Under-Sheriff.

86. 1628.—An estimate of what the office of under-sheriff will cost. The sum total is 352*li.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and includes, *inter alia*, the following items:—For apparel, 10*li.*; for wine at the Lent assizes, 6*li.* 18*s.*; for wine at the Summer assizes, 20*li.*

Fuel.

87. 1628.—"A most excellent offer of a certaine invention for a new kind of fire, being both cheape and good, and most necessary for all men, especially in these deare times of fuell."

A Prognostication.

88. 1629, March 31.—A Document dated "from our office in the Minster garth in Yorke," and headed, "Ordered and taken out accordinge to the calculations of the principall Astrologers upon this present yeare, 1629, sent from Rome to his Imperiall Majestie and the Prince Elector of Saxonie."

"In the yeare 1629, the sunne beinge in the celestiall signe *Libra*, all the planets will assemble together about the sunne, at the tayle of the dragon, whereby all may presume that terrable things will ensue, and with such a tempest, that all the windes of the fower quarters of the whole world will meete together; whereupon will followe so horrable an earthquake, that men, for feare and terror shall . . . without anie violence offered unto them. The trees, mountaines, and vallies, shall change the places; townes and villages shalbe removed by the earthquake, but cheeflye those that stand nere anye water, or built on sandes, shall fall to the ground, horrable ecclips will appeare, and afterward a bloudie rainebowe shall be seene, which shall cause greate trouble and bloudie warre amongest manie people in the world. All these will be seene in the monthe of September about the Exaltation of the Crosse. The most learned and most understandinge, both Almaine, Spanishe, and Gretian astronomors, have approved this prognosticatione. The eighteenth of May there shall bee greate assemblye of men of warre. The eleaventh of June, three princes shall dye. The twelfte of June, a lord shall attaine to greate dignitie and honour. The eighteenth, a greate winde shall arise. The neenteenth, a banished Prince shall returne to his owne countrie and receive his former dignitie. The 28th, shall bee intollerable heate both by sea and land. The eleaventh of August there will bee great preparation for warre. The seaventeenth, greate effusion of bloud. The 18th, halfe of the world shalbe drowned. The twentye, busines of greate importaunce shall bee sent to severall places.

"But forasmuch as God knoweth the successe of these thinges, and none other, the most humble and obedient servantes of his Imperiall Majestie and there consortes, hath shewed this unto him, wherebye to governe himselfe and the common people to prepare them to repente, addressinge likwise his said Majestie to withdraw himselfe to some place of temporate aire and to furnishe himselfe with victualles twentye dayes."

LORD WENTWORTH and others to the BISHOP OF CHESTER and the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE within the County of Lancaster.

89. 1629, December 29. "At the Mannor of York."—"His Majesty havinge bene pleased, upon the often complainte of the growinge numbers of popish recusants, to take into his pyous consideration howe soe spreading an evill might be tymely mett with, hath upon serious advyce with his Councell and for the greater safety and contentment of his kingdomes and better subjects, taken a firme resolution to free his government from soe foule a scandall. To which purpose wee have receaved his gracious directions for the indyteinge and convictinge of all such recusantes, and for fyndeing the estates of all such soe convicted, that the duties thereupon accrewed unto his Majesty by the statutes of this realme maie thereby soe be answered as might both manifest his princely care in this behalfe, calle backe (if maie be) such as are already fallen, or at leaste represse the further increase of them hereafter.

"And because of the distance of the place we cannot with conveniency se this service put in due execution nor those things performed which may conduce to the furtherance thereof in such manner as is requisite, but must rely upon your Lordships' good assistance and the care and discreete indeavours of the justices of the peace within that countie as persons, both by his Majesty and the lawe, immediately intrusted. We therefore desire your Lordship, and the rest, to take this service into your good consideration, that such as have beene formerly presented maie be forthwith convicted, and such others presented as were either altogether omitted heretofore or have since increased. And lykewyse that such convictions (whereof we desyre to have a duplicate retourne) maie be certifyed into the Exchequer, that they maie be proceeded against after a due and legall manner. We conceave it wilbe much furtherance to the service, if the curates, churchwardens, and constables, alsoe have warrant and directions from you to present the names of all the recusants not formerly presented within their severall parishes and constableries, wherein some stricte and severe charge had need be laid upon them that the same be not done after a sleight and negligent manner, more for formes sake then otherwyse, as usually they have bene accustomed, but to let them knowe that you will expect to receyve from them an exacte accompte of what they shall have in charge, without anie manner of forbearance or remissnes." *Seal with crest.*

ALMS FOR THE POOR OF WHALLEY.

90. 1629, December.—Orders and agreements made at the Parish Church of Whalley in the County of Lancaster, by and amongst Sir Ralph Asheton of Whalley, baronet, Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, Richard Townley of Townley, Richard Shutleworth of Gawthrop, Roger Nowell of Read, John Braddill of Brockhole, Thomas Sherburne of Little Mitton, John Starky of Huntrode, Thomas Walmesley of Coldcotes, George Shutleworth of Esterlie, Richard Crombock of Clarkhill, Francis Paslewe of Wiswall, Roger Kenyon of Whalley, John Crombocke of Wiswall, John Holker of Relid (?), the present church-

wardens of the said church, the present overseers of the poor of the said parish, together with the greater part of all and every the residue of the inhabitants of the eight towns which are chargeable with the repair of the said church, for the employing of a certain sum of money left by John Chewe, late of Whalley, gentleman, deceased, to the poor of the said parish, as also for the ordering of moneys given hereafter for a like purpose.

The orders recite that "the doles usually given and distributed at funeralls and burialls in theis parts, do not only little or no good to the neighbouring poore (to whom the same doles are ment), but also drawe infinite numbers of other poore together from places farre remote, amongst which many wanderers, incorrigible rogues, and vacabands, do flocke in and unworthilie share in the devotions of the dead, never intended for them, as also do pester and trouble those parts (where such funeralls happen to bee) for a longe tyme after, and manie tymes robberies and other outrages are committed ere the countrie bee quit of that disordered crew. And often tymes also wee see that great numbers of persons who are no needers in that kynd (nor take themselves to bee) do by pretext of a custome (but indeed an abuse) come themselves or send theire children, or both, to the said doles and partake thereof, soe as the true indigent poore, indeed, (for whom it was ment) do receave the least part." It is therefore agreed that in future money so left shall be kept in stock for the use and benefit of the poor of the said eight towns, viz.:—Whalley, Wiswall, Read, Simonston, Padiham, Hapton, Pendleton, and Mitton, Henthorne and Coldcotes, in the hands of George Shutleworth and Robert Starkie, of Read, being two of the churchwardens, to employ the stock to the best improvement and increase they can until Tuesday in Easter week next at the election of the new churchwardens, when it is to be given over to the new churchwardens, and the increase to be distributed amongst the poor as shall be thought fit.

Alms for the Poor of Whalley.

91. 1629, December.—Order touching the distribution of certain moneys arising from a charity left to the poor of the parish of Whalley by John Chewe, deceased.

The Feoffees of Bolton School (J. Bradshaw, Scowcroft Touneley, James Leyver, Ellys Crompton, James Crompton, Ellize Bradshaw, Arthur Isherwood, and Henry Crompton) to ———.

92. 1629, —— .—They have lately heard of some land, now belonging to Sir William Norris, lying within a mile of "Rouckhorne Boate," in which they think they might conveniently invest the school money. They therefore beg the repayment of certain money in order to effect the purchase.

The Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Trevor and Sir Humphrey Davenport.

93. 1629[–30], February 26. Whitehall.—"Whereas the contribution heretofore, for the defence and recoverie of the Palatinate, beinge a voluntarie guifte, was collected by persons of whome noe accompte was taken, either of theyr names or of the moneyes by them soe collected; and for that wee are informed that diverse somes of money to a good vallewe are still remaininge in the handes of the said collectors, wee

have therefore thought fitt, for the better discoverie of the same, to praie and require your Lordshipps that, at the next Assises to be held within the severall counties in your circuite, you conferr with the justices of peace of the said counties concerninge the same, and direct them to cause a speedie enquirie to bee made of the names of the collectors within everie of the said counties, and to certifie them to the Board in writinge, to the end such further course may bee taken therein as wee shall finde cause." *Copy.*

JOSEPH DEARDEN to "MR. KENYON."

94. 1630, April 8. Rochdale.—Refers to Sir Ralph Ashton and "the reste of the worshipfull gentlemen that meete this daye about the lead myne." Though it has cost the "King's servants," and himself, at least 40*l.*, and they have had three several grants from his Majesty "for the King's parte of those mynes att Theeffley," yet they can get no redress. Suggests to Mr. Kenyon, as the King's General Surveyor, that the course that "is and has bene taken hether toowe" is neither benefit to the King, nor good for the subject nor for the commonwealth. "And for that sparke you have att Theeffley, in comparyson of the great fyer which is partly knowne and further may be by good endeavore hereafter, which if the Court will not be posset (*sic*) to have Darbishire order, there is a higher power will command it. What subjects are we heare in Lankishire, that are debarred from that privilege that the whole kingdom hath? And what privilege others have, nowe I am bould, we in truth have the same." By John of Gaunt's charter, "nowe in the Tower att London," about lead getting, they are "as free as Darbishire or any other parte, and Darbishire to come and gett with us." Thinks "if there might be a free order, as other partes have, there would be hundreth to worke; and then his Majesty's part would be a hundreth tymes more profitte, for there is very much lead ore about you, if it might be sowght for."

Postscript.—"I have sent your maister and Mr. Ratcliffe an owne of Var[g]yna tobaco, to pass this sitting."

ADAM ASSHETON to his cousin, GEORGE RIGBY, at Manchester.

95. 1630, July 13.—Asking favour on behalf of Richard Brooke, who had used some "unadvised speeches," for which he is now sorry. *Portion of seal of arms.*

JO. TALBOT to ROGER KENYON, at Parkhead.

96. 1630, July 18. Carre.—If the bellows be of Carre's best making, it is better to buy them than to be at the charge of mending "your owne." Mr. Butler of Newcastle and all the best lead masters have fetched their bellows from Carre; the price is about 6*l.* or 20 nobles. "If your smelter have been used to a foote blaste, then no doubt of his well doinge. I gave my smelter a noble a tunne (?), and found one to helpe him, and foure blowers or treaders, to whom I gave an other noble, so that my leade lay me a marke a tunne (?), besydes my chopwood, which must be cut to the size of the smelter's hearth, otherwyse there wilbe more wood spent or lesse leade runne."

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

97. 1630, July 27. Preston.—"I have purposely sent this messenger to be by him acertened from you whether my two boys may be sent

to my cosen Racbone. I pray you to signifie to me what a lodging and bed they may have; whether he will allow them wheat-bread; what he expecteth for their dyet, lodging and washing, and what for their scooling; how many schollers he hath, and whether he intend to follow the ministrie or wholy to apply himselfe to teaching children, and what the place is wherein he teacheth the children." *Seal of arms, broken.*

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Wigan.

98. 1630, August 3. Preston.—Asking him to inquire about one Banks or some other who dwelleth in the "Scoles" in Wigan, in the Fair House, near over against Alexander Forth's house; if he is a fit man to take the said Alexander's children to board.

LEAD MINES.

99. 1630, August 22.—Rules concerning the working of lead mines in Derbyshire.

[ALEXANDER RIGBY] to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

100. 1630, September 1.—Asking if Mr. Ralph Heaton will be clerk of his commission. *Seal of arms.*

MEMORANDUM as to CLITHEROE SCHOOL.

101. 1630, November 11. Lever.—All charters, &c. concerning the school, in the hands of any governors or others, to be called in and locked up in the school chests, and a transcript made of the foundation charter, the statutes, &c., for the use of counsel, so that the originals may be kept under lock and key. Orders had been sent to the governors to meet the Bishop [of Chester], "being visitor of that schoole," at Bolton; but few made their appearance. *Copy.* (See also 25th April 1631.)

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

102. 1630, December 1.—Proclamation concerning the Peace between England and Spain.

GEORGE RIGBY to his cousin, ALEXANDER TOMPSON.

103. 1630, December 16. Peele.—I have heard you commend Alexander Rigby, of Shevington, for his skill in physic. I would entreat you to ride over and ask him to come over and see my wife, who is ill. *Seal of arms, broken.*

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Todmorden.

104. 1630, December 31. Preston.—"The trueth is, wee have here amongst us a very infectious disease, which our tradesmen will not call the plage. There have dyed, within these fyve or six weekes, neere twentie; some three houses are shut up. We hope there is no great danger, but upon Munday next I send my children out of towne (if God so please) to prevent danger. I am loath to remove rashly, because I would not wrong the towne by my example; but if things growe worser, then I purpose, God willing, the next weeke to remove all or most of my family to my house at Myddleton. It is to noe purpose for you to speake

of removeing the Sessions till the next weeke, and then it will not be any use that you come, or send, over for that purpose to the Justices about the midle or latter end of the weeke." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS CARR to ———.

105. 1630, —— .—I was at Preston on Wednesday last, and hoped to have paid you all such rents as I have received for you. A great sessement or tax is laid in our parish of Penwortham towards the məking of a new roof to the church and one side of the church wall or more, which by the Bishop, is appointed to be done before midsummer next, and not to be "driven" for fear of further danger.

MINES.

106. 1630[-1], January 28.—"A trewe note of charges disborsit by mee, George Cosson, [on the mines] for myself, after hee (*sic*) was set in by Master Kenyon for the King," from September to Christmas [1630]. Paid at Padiham.

The items include—three days' work, 2*s.* 6*d.*; a drawer, 2*s.*; for a workman, 5*s.*; 3 wiskkeets, 6*d.*; for candles, 7*d.*; "for a pigin to fill water with," 3*d.*; for a "corfe," 4*d.*; for nails, 1*d.*; "for five weekes worke for my wife and myselfe, working and drawinge, 28*s.*

POACHING.

107. 1630[-31], March 7.—A bond, taken before Sir Ralph Assheton, by Hugh Leathwood and Abraham Porter, for the appearance, at the next sessions of the peace, of Daniel West of Burnley, dyer, now in gaol at Lancaster "for sunderie greate crymes, as shoottinge gunes, keepinge of grayhoundes, trasing or killinge of hares, keepinge of crosebowes, or usinge any unlawfull games which may tend to the hurt of gentlemans' sportes."

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the HIGH SHERIFF and JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the County of Lancaster.

108. 1631, April 2. Whitehall.—"Wee cannot but greatly marvayle that, notwithstandinge his Majesty's proclamation, the Booke of Orders and the divers earnest letters of this Board, the price of corne and other grayne is risen soe high, and the same sould at such excessive rates in many places. Nither can wee conceave howe this should bee if the directions sent from hence had ben duely executed. You are therefore to take notice that wee expect a more careful performance thereof and a more particular accompt then hath hitherto bene given us. And accordingly, we doe hereby, in his Majesty's name, expressly charge you to cause presently a dilligent and exact survey to be made, through all that County, what provision of grayne there is, and to retorne to this Board certifficate thereof with all expedition, and likewise to see the marketts well served accordinge to the Orders, and not forestalled by greedy ingrossers, to the intollerable wronge and prejudice of those that are to buy, especially of the poorer sort. You are likewise to use your best care and endevor, that during the continuance of this present dearth, the maltsters be not permitted to make any greater quantity of malt then may be sufficient for necessary use, that soe there may be a more plenty of barly for the reliefe of the poore." *Signed.*

——— to George Rigby, at Peel.

109. 1631, April 9 (date of receipt).—"Cosen Rigby, I must intreate you to christen mee a childe at Eccles, the next Lorde's day, in the afternone. I made chouse of you, and my cosen, Peter Eggerton, and my mother, not doubting but that you will [come] if your ocasiones be not other waise."

James Winstanley to George Rigby, at Peel.

110. 1631, April 13. Lathome.—"Good cosen, I desire a favour of you, because I am, at this present, poore in apparell, and have travelled farr, both in England and Ireland, for preferment, which, I hope in God, I shall obteyne, ere it be long; but this want of fitting apparell, makes a man disesteemed and . . . less respected . . . . You may doe me an extraordinary favour herein by my cousin Jollibrand, the bearer hereof . . . The great cockinge [is] to be shortly at Ormschurch." *Seal, broken.*

The Plague.

111. 1631, April 16 to July 23.—Detailed accounts of the distribution of the contribution for the plague at Preston.

John Norres to Sir Ralph Assheton, Baronet.

112. 1631, April 18.—As to differences between Sir Ralph and "the Bishop," about the profits of the "colle and canell mynes." Conceives that it is "right the Bishop should bee paid for the mynes; and I dowte this courte will so order yt, so I pray you conceeder of yt, for the sweete (suit) will be chargable and in the end dowttfull that profit of the pitts will bee ordered for you to pay; which will bee a dishcredyt to have tou orders ageneste you in the Duttcie." *Fragment of seal.*

Thomas Mort to George Rigby, at Ormskirk.

113. 1631, April 21. Damhouse.—Writes on behalf of the bearer, Anne Green, "who hath been servant a great whyle" with his uncle Jackson. Geoffrey Foster was "a suitor to this Anne Green, above tenn yeares agoe; and this Anne Green (beinge a madde wyld wench) coming with one Mary Watkinson, another younge wench, away by the house where Forster lived, and fynding his mother within (who was an olde woman) but not fynding him, this Anne Green takes his byble in sport, thinking (as I suppose) to give Forster occasion to come to her. Whereupon he that very daye (as I take it) goes to this Marye Watkinson, and asks her for his byble. She told him that Anne Green had it; and soe he goes after Anne Green, to the house where she lived, and fynds the byble cast upon the table in th'ouse, in open sight; which he takes, and after he had stayd a tyme with her, he returns home by Mary Watkinson's, having the byble with him; and this, Mary Watkinson wilbe at the Sessions to affirm. But since this, Forster and this bearer falling out, and breaking of companie th'one with th'other, shee hath sued him for money that he owed her, which he, thereupon, hath satisfyed; and now, I suppose in revenge, prosecutes her for felonie" for stealing the bible. Desires she may have an attorney and that Rigby will "speake a worde or two" if need be. Hopes the jury, "if they be rightlie informed, will never fynd this (which was done, as

it seems, in sporte, and soe longe agoe, and never questioned then as to be anie offence) to be done feloniouslie; but if there be any scruple, I suppose the generall pardon, 21° Jacobi Regis, will clear it." *Seal with crest.*

[The Bishop of Chester,] Visitor of Clitheroe School, to [the Governors of that school].

114. 1631, April 25. Lever Hall.—Complaint has been made to him by the Schoolmaster, that besides the 20*l.* due to him and unpaid (of which he before complained), his wages since last midsummer are also in arrear. Mentions other irregularities, which he admonishes them to reform. *Copy.*

John Grenehalgh to George Rigby, at Peel.

115. 1631, June 3. Brandlesome.—The "estrayts for highe wayes" within the township of Toddington "have slept, and the fines been unlevied," by reason of which the inhabitants have become so negligent in the amendment of the ways, that they are become impassable.

Robert Tompson to George Rigby.

116. 1631, June 3. London.—"God be praysed, the sickness doth cease; for there died but one of the plague this weeke." *Seal.*

Lord Newburgh, Humphrey Davenport, and Thomas Trevor, Judges of Assize, to Sir Ralph Assheton and the rest of the Justices of the Peace within Blackburn Hundred.

117. 1631, June 21. The Duchy House.—Whereas we are informed that the town of Preston continueth still dangerously infected with the sickness, to the great impoverishment of the town, whereof you and the rest of the Justices of the Peace within the county, at the last general assizes held at Lancaster, did order that the whole county should be charged with the weekly sum of three-score pounds towards their relief, until the ceasing of the said sickness, and that they may have a market there, which we did give allowance of. And whereas the town did consist most of tradesmen and handycraftsmen that had no carriages, and therefore always had fuel brought in the summer time to the town, which now they want, nor cannot be suffered to be fetched by themselves into the said town, and which in the winter time cannot be well brought into the town; we therefore think fit, and do pray and require you, that you take order that some of the next Justices of the Peace to the said town do take course that sufficient fuel may be brought to some convenient place nearest to the said town, where they may buy the same, as likewise they may have provision of victuals brought to some convenient place near the town whither they may resort to buy the same. *Seal.*

Thomas Covell to George Rigby, at Peel.

118. 1631, June 28. Lancaster.—Mr. Alexander Rigby has affirmed that he will not "sit the sessions accordinge to the summons." Since which he (Covell) sent to Mr. Parker, "whome is so farr from sitting that day, that he voweth, but in regard of the love he beareth me, he

would have us all in the Star Chamber for keeping the sessions the last year, contrary to our othe. . . . The sickness is dispersed in dyvers places in Furneis, which will make the sessions small." *Seal of arms.*

WRIT from the BISHOP OF CHESTER, and others, to the CONSTABLES and others of the parishes of Bolton and Blackburn and all places between Bolton and Huntcoates.

119. 1631, July 7.—"Whereas Henrie Towneley hath discontinued to dwell at Bolton and inhabited the parish of Churth, in or near places infected by the plague, and hath sent his wife and children wandering and begging in the country, who have, in these dangerous times, laid in the highways about Bolton, and it is suspected they are infected with the plague. These are to command you that you convey them forthwith to the town of Huntcoat, where they have lived all or the most part of this year, and that the inhabitants of the said town permit and cause them there to stay, that they wander not abroad to the endangering or affrighting of the country."

JAMES WINSTANLEY to his cousin, GEORGE RIGBY, "Clerk of the Peace at the Sessions at Ormschurch."

120. 1631, July 10. Wigan.—Begs for "a black cast suit of apparell. . . . We have not wherewithall to susteyne nature, nor to cover our nakedness; soe that you see our povertie." *Seal of arms.*

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

121. 1631, July 29. Middleton.—"The sickness in these partes increaseth much, and disperseth. It is now in Fulwood, Cadeley, and Broughton, and in Kirkham; so that the inhabitants and bordering neighbours leave their howses and seeke and resort to forrin places." If it spreads, he proposes to send his children into Cheshire. *Portion of seal.*

GEORGE LIVESEY to [GEORGE KENYON].

122. 1631, August 12. Ravenshead in Sutton.—The bearer lives in Ellell near Lancaster, which place is not infected; "and he came to Holland, and would not drink, because he might be free from danger."

THOMAS BARTON to GEORGE RIGBY.

123. 1631, August 15. "Smythills."—Has received notice that instructions have come down from the king "for restrayning of travellers, and ordering the people at home for the better prevention of the infection of the plague;" by virtue of which, justices of the peace may nominate "sufficient men in every town and village for the furtherence thereof."

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the County of Lancaster.

124. 1631, August 21. Whalley.—I have perused and examined the accounts of the distribution of the moneys levied in the county for the relief of the infected and poor people of Preston. I find that in 15 weeks,

from 16 April, there hath been distributed 856*li.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The receipts I find to be 812*li.*, and so more distributed than received by, 44*li.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The rates given to every person weekly, are uncertain, viz.: to some 8*d.*, to some 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 11*d.*, and 12*d.*, I suppose as their needs were, but now of late, few have had less than 12*d.* I do not purpose to receive any more books till God make it less dangerous.

With the letter is a schedule of the number of persons relieved week by week. At the week ending 16 *April*, 1,372 *persons were relieved. The number reached its height at the week ending* 30 *April*, *when* 1,390 *persons were relieved, after which date the number decreased till, at the week ending* 23 *July*, 1,017 *persons were relieved.*

SIR GILBERT HOGHTON, RALPH ASSHETON, ROGER NOWELL, and JOHN STARKIE to the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the County of Lancaster.

125. 1631, August 22. Houghton.—"Takinge into consideration the distressed estate of the people yet living in the towne of Preston, and to satisfie the cuntrie, so farre as wee knowe or understand thereof, havinge had many meetinges and examinations of the state of the said towne since the last Assises, because some of us shalbe absent from the Bordo now at the usuall general meetinge at Lancaster for the cuntries affaires, wee thought good to certefie unto all you present what wee conceave thereof. According to the agreement at the last Assises and other orders since, there hath been a continuation of the allowance of 60*l.* a weeke unto them, which hath been paid by most hundrethes, yet in some places part is behinde, which they who solicit for the towne will make to appeare. Wee receaved accompts from Mr. Langton for 15 weekes, endinge the xxiijth of July last, which wee have caused to bee perfectly cast upp and examined, by which wee are (for our partes) satisfied that there hath been reall and faire carriage in the busines, by employing of honest and careful men as distributors, by the competency of the sommes given, and by the plainenes and particularitie of the accomptes; nor can we judge, in reason, that time of the weekely allowance could hitherto have beene spared. For the further continuance of their allowance, wee shall humblie submit yt to the judges and yourselves, with declaration unto you how wee conceive the present estate of the towne to stand. By a perfect survey sent us from the maior, subscribed and explained by himself, yt appeareth there was livinge, the xvjth of this month within the towne, 887 persons, wherof, weekely releived 756, not releived, 131. The unreleived, or most of them, wee heare (and doe beleive yt) cannot longe subsiste by their private stores, but will shortly become needers also. Their winter's fuell is whollie unprovided, and all those that live, their needes still increase. What in the beginninge would have served well, will now doe them little good, all their owne helpes beinge gone. What taxe shalbee laide will fall as heavie on us as others; yet theire miseries are enough by the plague; yt were pittie famine should also distroy them. Soe wee leave them to Godes mercie, and, for theire releife, to your better judgement." *Seal of arms.*

EDWARD TALBOT to ROGER KENYON.

126. 1631, September 10. Thiefley.—Thomas Cawcroft will give 3*li.* 10*s.* for the [lead] ore "gotten," and 3*l.* 2*s.* for the ore "to gett." He says "the sicknesse is sore in Heptonscale." *Fragment of seal.*

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

127. 1631, September 16. Middleton.—"I am much bounde to you for your care over my childe, and I know, and am confident, you thinke noe paynes too much at this tyme upon such occasions, and, therefore, I would intreate you to goe over to my cosen Rathband, and to advyse seriously with him for the best; and if he remove himself, I should be well pleased that my children remove with him; and if you and he think well that they stay a tyme where they are, expecting God's mercy to stay his judgment, I shall referre the event to God. Onely my desyer is, that, if it increase, I would not have him over bold. And if you find cause, I would intreat you, good brother, to go there yourself with the children to Adlington, where I know they will be welcome. And if Macclesfeild stand clere from all infection, I would have them in Mr. Wm. Burges' house, who I know, upon sight of this letter, will interteyne them with all carefulnes over them. You need not to . . . with him, for he will not doubte my thankfulnes. The reason of my desyer to have them with him is, that they may there goe to the free schoole, and not loose their tyme, most precious to them. Or otherwise let them stay at Adlington till my comeing thither. Yet, nothwithstanding what I have written, if you please to remove them onely to your owne house till my goeing towards London, I shall refer them to you. You writ touching their goeing to the Shagh; I shall be willing at another time (if God so please) that they may goe thither, but this is not a tyme to visit friends, and I know they will not censure anything herein unkindely. Now if you, before I see you, shall remove the children to any place, my intreaty is that when you have so done you would forthwith signifie so much to me, that I may comply with that course. And I pray God we may all make a right use of these miseries. . . . The sicknes doeth not (God be praysed) increase behynd Garstange. The last week there dyed eighteen in Preston; this week I know not yet how many. Kirkham continueth infected, and some parts of Woodplumpton. Our parish (God be praysed) is, for anything I know, free from the plague. My little boy (God be praysed) hath mended verie well these two weekes last past, and, as I hope, is well overbroken his ague. Hugh Hindley hath never had any fit of ague since you weare heare in the Assize weeke, and is very well. Ellen Charneley, who, as you know, had two or three fitts of her ague in the Assize weeke, is fallen into it againe. Margaret is afraid of an ague; all the rest of my familie (God be thanked) are in verie good health. These partes are wonderfully trobled with ague. I pray God be mercifull to us." *Seal of arms.*

EDWARD VEALE to GEORGE RIGBY, "Clerk of the Peace at Lancaster."

128. 1631, October 3. Whinnybeyes.—"The miserable distresse of this pore fylde is now so greate, by reason of the fearfull infection, so dangerously dispersed in divers places amongst us, that I conceive it were greate indiscretion to admit ether the cunstables or partyes bound by recognizances (inhabiting within theise partes) to appeare at the Sessions to bee houlden at Blakeburne, upon Wednesday next." Prays that those bound, and the constables, may therefore be excused; thinks the latter "would hardly bee admitted in the toune, if they should come."

RICHARD BURGH to GEORGE RIGBY, Clerk of the Peace at Blackburn.

129. 1631, October 4. Layrbreck.—John Hudson of Elmswicke, husbandman, "tooke a hawke uppe, called a merlion, of Mr. Edmund

Fleetwood's." Mr. Veale sent a warrant to arrest Hudson "for suspicion of felonye, for taking upp, concealinge, and detayninge the sayd hawke," but Mr. Fleetwood is unwilling to prosecute; "a prettie case to have been tryed to cause rurall fellowes not to meddle with gentlemen's hawkes."

RICHARD LAWE, GILES BOLTON, GEORGE TOMLINSON, ELLIS EDGE, and JAMES COWPER, to "MR. RIGBY," Clerk of the Peace at "Streat Yate."

130. 1631, October 17. Blackburne.—Understanding that quarter sessions were to be held at Blackburne on the next Wednesday, "Wee, and divers others of our towne, resorted to Sir Raphe Assheton, and some other of our neighbouring Justices of peace, and enformed them that the infection of the plague is lately much broken out, and scattered aboute us, as in Eggleshill, Lyttesay, Walton, Clayton-super-Moras, Altham, and other places besides, the same fearful contageon spred in soe many parts in Amondernes Hundred; whereupon, and upon consideracion of God's late mercifull deliverance of our towne, wee desired the Justices to give us leave to keepe out of our towne all persons whom we knew not to come from free places, and that the sessions might not hold; which they agreed unto, as in reason we thought they had cause. Therefore, to prevent your travel, we thought good to give you this advertisement, assuringe ourselves, there will not two Justices come, and thoughe you may come your selfe, yet we purpose to keepe out all or moste of the common people. The like advertisement we have written to Mr. Undersherif." *Seal.*

RICHARD HALLYWELL to GEORGE RIGBY, at "Todmordine."

131. 1631, November 29. Manchester.—Has sent him six quarts of "good claret wine, for what there is none in toune fitt to send you: on Saturday next wee shall have new wines at home, which we doe purpose to drawe the same day they cum, allthoe they bee in the lees." His wife has sent Rigby's wife "a barell of picklt oystres, a small peec of stergen, and a botle of new malligoe wine." He has sent Mr. Radclyffe "a peec of verie good verindes (?) tobako." *Endorsed* "Young Mr. Hallywell's letter to me."

JOHN OSBALDESTON to THOMAS WALMESLEY.

132. 1631.—It lies not in my power to constrain my neighbouring adjoining towns, much less the rest of the parish of Blackburn, to pay to the contribution for the town of Clayton super-Moras. Their principal reason is because the town of Over Darwen is infected and restrained from church and market, and moved to have some contribution for the relief of their poor, which was at the least 300 and more, and was utterly denied to receive any contribution at all. *Seal.*

THOMAS MORT to GEORGE RIGBY, Clerk of the Peace.

133. 1631-2, January 16.—"There is in Astley one James Mather (?) and Margaret his wyffe, beinge a verie poore, aged, and impotent couple: and my father, in his lyfe tyme, did, in charitie, give them house roome in a peece of buildinge (called a kitchin) belonging to a house of his; they beinge soe poore that they are not able either to pay rent or keep

it in repaire. I could never else bee content to give them houseroom, still soe I might not incurre anie danger thereby; but if I cannot doe it without danger, I must turne them upon the parish to provyde them house room." Begs the Court will grant him licence "for a cottage," to continue for as long as "poore people of the parish of Leigh should inhabit therein."

RALPH ASSHETON to HENRY GERARD.

134. 1631[-2], February 11. Whalley.—The vicar of Whalley is dead. I have written letters of recommendation to my Lord of Canterbury and Mr. Dobson on behalf of Mr. Burne, whom I labour for. If Mr. Warriner come up about this business, seek by all means to prevent him. *Seal of arms, broken.*

R[ICHARD], ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, to the BISHOP OF CHESTER.

135. 1632, June 18. Winchester House.—"I have received letters from the Lords of his Majestie's most honorable Privy Councell, the tenor whereof followeth: After our verie heartie comendations to your Grace. Whereas wee are informed that sometymes it hath hapned that those ministers who are appointed to preach before the Judges of Assises in theire severall circuits, are either men of ill disposition to the present state or government, or want sufficiencie or experience for those places and auditories (being assemblies of the principall persons of each Countie), and have given cause of scandall and offence, which is of dangerous consequence, and might bee easily prevented, if ellection were made of discreete and able men, but if yt shoulde fall out otherwise, that then such as give the scandall bee reprehended and punished for their indiscretion. Wee do therefore earnestly recomend unto your Grace the serious consideration hereof, and do accordingly pray and require you to direct your letters to the severall Bishops within your Province, willinge and requiringe them to take carefull and effectuall order that from henceforth the elections of preachers for those tymes and places be either made by them in their severall dioceses, or (at least) with their knowledge and approbation. And that the said preachers bee chosen of the gravest and most discreet and learned ministers in the counties respectively, with expresse directions to handle only such points as are seasonable and fitt for such assemblies, and that they forbeare to medle with the persons of men, or anything prejudiciall to the lawes or present government, or anything els not befittinge their callinge. And, lastly, with intimation unto them that if they faile herein they shalbee censured and punished by them, being theire Ordinaries, *secundum canones et gradus delecti.* And so wee bidd your Grace verie heartily farewell. From Whitehall, the last of Maye 1632.

"I have found by experience that usually the Sheriffs make choice of the preachers without eyther leave or practice of the Bishop of the Diocese; out of which libertie, so taken by the Sheriffs, the abuse complained of to the Lordes of the Councell, hath grown. I do therefore pray your Lordship to lett the High Sheriff of every County in your Diocese know that, by comaund from the Lordes of the Councell, you have received direction not to suffer it to be so hereafter, but that whosoever shall preach in any place to the Judges maye thereunto bee allowed of by you, and that you will make choice and allowance of such discreet and learned men as will not rune into the errors which the Lords of the Councell have noted in theire said letters." *Copy.*

ORDER made at the Session of the Peace held at Preston.

136. 1632, July 11. Preston in Amounderness.—"Whereas this court was this daye informed, as well by some Justices of the Peace of this countie inhabiting within the hundred of Blackburn, as by sundrie gentlemen and others of that hundred, that therein is a verie dangerous passage within the said hundred, over the river of Calder, called Fenysford, lying betweene the Townshippes of Whalley and Great Harwood, within the countie and hundred aforesaid, and being in the King's highwaye, between the burrow-town of Clitherowe and the townes of Whalley, Wisswall, Pendleton, and other townshipps on the one side of the river, and the townes of Manchester, Burye, and other markett townes and townshippes on the other side, over which ford, when the water is little, there is commonly tow or three hundred lowden horses everie daye passe over, besides great numbers of other passingers; but the river being very often (especially in the winter season) soe great, that there is no passage for man or horse, and many attempting at suche time to passe, have been drouned, and almost daylie some persons are there putt in danger of their lives, and have their loades and carriages drowned and lost; and that the said ford is of late years so worne and groune so rocky, that in short time it is thought will become altogether impassable, being almost impossible to be amended by the charge and labour of man. Whereupon some gentlemen of those parts have endeavored to obtaine from the bordering townes and some personages of worth, a voluntary contribution, or gratuity, for erecting of a stone bridge over the said river, in the passage or highway aforesaid; wherein we are credibly informed that a good sume will bee that way raysed towards the said worke, to the value of one hundred pounds or thereabouts, which, as is thought, will halfe suffice to build a bridge. This Court, considering that it weare much pittie that suche a worke should go backe for want of a tryfle or small contribution, to go through the said Hundred by way of fifteenth, It is therefore this daye ordered by an unanimous voice of all the justices of peace present, with consent of all the constables and inhabitants of the said Hundred, assembled at this Sessions, that a taxe of two fifteenes shall be assested and paid throughout the said Hundreud of Blackburne, to be employed towards building of the said bridge; the same to be collected by the high constables of the said Hundred and paid over unto the hands of Sir Raph Asheton, Barronet, Thomas Walmisley of Dunckenhalgh, Esq., Sir Thomas Walmisley, Knight, and Roger Nouell of Read, Esq., or anie of them, whoe this court doth intreat and authorise to be overseers of the said work. Provided that this assessement shall not be levyed nor go forth until suche time as the Clerk of the Peace for this county be certified by the said overseers, under their hands or the hands of two of them at the least, that there is apparent hopes that the money voluntarily contributed, together with this taxation, will performe the saide worke." *Copy. Seal of arms.*

EDMUND POLLARD to HENRY GERRARD, at Preston.

137. 1632, July 20. London.—I have directed to you a box, with a hat for my sister Isabell, which I entreat you to have carried to her. *Postscript.*—"This comes a week after the date, now 27. Yesterday, a post from the King of Swedon sang *Victoria* as he rode through the streets towards the Court."

Accounts connected with working the Lead Ore at Theefley.

138. 1632[-3], January 2 to March 16.—"Samuel Robinson, 37 dayes and nights, at 8*d. per diem;* Sam's wiffe's wadges, for 24 dayes and nights, 5*d. per diem.*" The rest of the payments are to other male labourers, and for candles, washing the ore, wood, nails for the "corfes," &c.

Sale of an Outlaw's Goods.

139. 1632[-3], January 3.—Deed of sale by John Hilton, of Preston in Amounderness, farmer unto his Majesty, of the goods and chattels of all persons outlawed, or to be outlawed, within the Hundreds of Salford and Blackburn, of the goods and chattels of Roger Kenyon, of Parkhead in Whalley, now standing several times outlawed, to Robert Cunliffe of Sparth and Thomas Turner of Preston.

Robert Mawdesley to his "brother," George Rigby.

140. 1632[-3], February 17. Wigan.—Is sorry his father [William Mawdesley] will not part with a certain hawk; but "ould men, as the auncyent proverb goeth, are twys children." Mr. Edward Bridgeman desires copies of the informations or examinations taken and certified against "Mr. Cade, the precher." *Seal of arms.*

Wines.

141. 1632[-3], February 18.—"A Proclamation for Prizing of Wines."

Sir Ralph Assheton to Sir Henry Agard, "at his house, Fosson in Derbyshire."

142. 1633, March 25. Whalley.—"Mr. Wright hath been here with us at the lead-mynes, and seen and understood what his place, undertaking, and entertaynment, should bee"; he is not anxious for the appointment, which is only fit for "a man that hath been reallie brought up a myner, or an overseer of myne-workes, or a berghmaister: such a one as hath speciall good judgment in lead oare, in the lyeing of the vaines and rakes in the earth, and can be able to direct the groof workes for orderly working, and tryall of the myne, that will go doune into the workes, twice or thrice a weeke, and oftener, if need bee, can judge what wages are fit for the King to give, and who are, or are not, expert and fit men to sett on work . . . . and do all things that belongs to a skillful mynerall man. Such a one it is Mr. Chancellor expects." Recommends sending for a man from Derbyshire, where many such men may be found "versed and trayned upp in that profession, even from their cradles." *Copy.*

Richard Hallywell to [George Rigby.]

143. 1633, March 25. Manchester.—"You wryt for the larger rundlet to be filled with whyt wine, but, trulie, Sir, altho' the whyt bee verie good, yett it will not be nether for your credet nor mine to send whyte; for it will, within 2 or 3 dayes, both lose hed and culler . . . . I would advise you to claret, for it will hould best." Sends a "bottle" of each for trial.

Sir Henry Agard to Thomas Eyre.

144. 1633, April 1. Foston.—The Chancellor of the Duchy desires Eyre to recommend a man skilful in lead-mining, as there is great hope of working a lead-mine in Lancashire for the King's use. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Dorothy Legh to George Rigby.

145. 1633, April 29. Lyme.—Great complaint is made of the "foulness" of the highways, especially in Little Hulton. Prays him "to bee a means, that everie one that ought to worke in those wayes, may come and doe their duties therein . . . . now whiles the season of the yeare doth fitt for it."

Repair of St. Paul's Cathedral.

146. 1633, June 7.—An account of the sums subscribed by various towns in the County of Lancaster, for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral. Sum total, 19*li.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

Alexander Rigby to his brother, George Rigby.

147. 1633, June 17. Gray's Inn.—Desires search made "in your office" as to the whereabouts of Sir John Pilkington's manor of Evesgreen, in Lancashire. Conceives his land at Evesgreen was no part of Sir John's property, "for it was only a little common in Gosenargh, which, before the enclosure, was called Evesgreen, and noe manor; and there is also another little common neere the burgh, called Eyvesgreene, but I know not whether any more lands in that place are conteyned under that name." Sir John was Escheator of Lancashire. Has spoken with "your glass man about your glass works, and he will not work them for 1*s.* apeece, as you writt, but demaundeth 1*s.* 6*d.* for every quarrell . . . I think you might have them done in Preston." *Seal.*

Robert Mawdesly to George Rigby.

148. 1633, August 13. Wigan.—Sir Peter Leighe, who is at Haidock, desires copies or notes of the orders made at the sessions, for building bridges, for two or three years last past, since the building of Newton Bridge. *Seal of arms, broken.*

[Sir Ralph Assheton?] to Thomas Covell, at Lancaster.

149. 1633, October 20. Whalley.—"I understand by Tom Greenfeild, my cosen Braddill's man, that you have removed my cousin from the Receaver's Chamber into the Gatehouse, a place of much lesse ease, and (belike) more incomodious for health, his privacy, and bestowinge and placeinge of his necessaries, &c.; and this his remove, comeinge so soon after my beinge at Lancaster, may, by the jeleous, bee suspected to have been brought to this passe, out of some speech or conferrance between you and mee, which (if any such conceipt bee) you know is most untrue and misgrounded. But to let that passe. Yt is like enough my cosen Braddill, in his old garbe of talke, hath provoked you justlie to this course, but I know your generous disposition dispiseth revenge, especially when it is in your owne power, which more assures me of prevailinge in my sute, which is, that you wilbee pleased, for my sake, to returne him to his former lodginge, the Receavor's Chamber, and to restore him to

the enjoyment of all the ease and libertie hee had there before. I am the more earnest in it for that I heare his wife is to come unto him and stays for a time; whilst, for his more profitt, hee gives over housekeepinge here. I praie you deny me not. I shall take it as a curtesie done at my request, and will place it as a speciall one amongst the rest." *Draft.*

[Sir Ralph Assheton] to Mr. Covell.

150. 1633, October 29. Whalley.—I lately wrote unto you (and somewhat ernestly) for my cousin Braddill's restoration to such chamber and ease as, till of late, by your good permission, he enjoyed in this his durance. The good gentlewoman, his wife, as you may perceive, is now come to him to stay for a time, and I should be no little grieved she should be lodged in a 4 or 5 bed chamber, and most of them therein men. There be also many other inconveniences, and therefore, as I may move you in any thing, deny me not again.

James Anderton to Roger Kenyon.

151. 1633[-4], January 31. Cleyton.—I thank you for your love, care, and pains taken, touching the Coucher Book, which I have sent you by this bearer, and I wish I had sent it you sooner, as Sir Ralph Assheton hath this night sent to me for it (very ernestly), but in respect of my promise to you, I have returned him answer that I am assured it is safe and it shall be with him before Tuesday at night. *Seal.*

Christopher Hall to Roger Kenyon, at his house near Whalley.

152. 1634, May 14. Clitherce.—You cannot but wonder at my more than boldness, having so largely of late tasted your kindness, to solicit you for a second favour. I make no question but you know of my too long continued imprisonment. My father-in-law is still obstinately churlish, and doth not only refuse to purchase my freedom, but, to add more to my bondage, hath sent my wife and child to me, so that I am constrained, in great extremity, to purvey for maintenance both for them and myself. The debt and charges for which I am here imprisoned, will not all amount to above 16*li.*, and my creditor offers me seven years to pay it in, so he may be secured by sufficient bond. Now my purpose is, to procure eight friends for the accomplishment hereof; two have already undertaken a share; will you make a third and procure me a fourth?

Robert Blundell to George Rigby, Clerk of the Peace at Wigan.

153. 1634[-5], January 7. Ince Blundell.—"There is a fifteene charged upon Darbie hundred, to make a new stone bridge in North Meales, which was never laid on the hundred before; but it was still made, at the charge of the toune, with plankes, and it is but a private waie, and no high waie, and therefore the hundred ought not to bee charged with it." *Seal of arms, broken.*

The Lords of the Council to the Justices of Lancashire.

154. 1635, March 31. Whitehall.—Requiring them to send a true particular of the names and qualities of all malsters within the County, and what number they think should be allowed; so that his Majesty may take further course for the reformation of the damage to the kingdom, by the excessive number of malsters. *Copy.*

William Horrocks to Roger Kenyon.

155. 1635, December 26 —" I have, by my messenger purposely sent, saluted all Mr. Sequestrators with my Lord's letter, save Mr. Starky and John Robinson, whom he (*sic*) could not meet with, but now, in the sending of this letter from the knights and us two blackcoats, they with the rest (God willing) shall have shown them what is to be done." *Seal.*

Acknowledgment by the Churchwardens of Wigan as to a Pew.

156. 1636, May 10.—" Whereas, we Raph Broune and Richard Turner, gentlemen, elected Churchwardens in the town and parish of Wiggan for the year of our Lord God, 1633, did, upon Sundays and hollydayes during that whole yeare, kneele, sitt in, and make use of, one certaine place or pew, lying and being in the uper end of the north syde of the midle-ile, within the Church of the afforesaid parish of Wiggan, and next adjoyning to a place in the same Church, commonly called the parsons chancell. Now this our present act testifyeth that we, the foresaid Raph Browne and Richard Turner, had and used the afforesaid place or pew during the tyme afforesaid, lying and being as afforesaid, in the parish Church afforesaid, not making any challendge, title, or claim, unto the same, as of due or right, either to our person's, houses, or office for that year belonging or anywyse, or at any tyme, then or heretofore, appertaininge; but by the sole and speciall leave and permission (by intreatie obtained) of Joseph Rigbye, gentleman, one of the same parish, to whom, and whose house, of ould, we have heard the forenamed place or pew of right to belonge." *Signed*, "Rauffe Broune . . . Richard Turner, the other churchwarden, died before his hand was required to this writing."

Katherine Radcliffe to her son-in-law, George Rigby.

157. 1636, August 10.—" It hath pleased God to call my brother Harrie, who desired to be buried at Todmerden, whither we do carry his body tomorrow. Mr. Radclif and I would be glad of your company there tomorrow night."

Relief of Poor Prisoners.

158. 1637, August 23.—The weekly taxation of the several parishes within the County of Lancaster. *Subscribed by the Justices of the Peace for the County. Endorsed* "*A Taxation for the relieffe of the poore prisoners within the Gaole at Lancaster, agreed upon* 23 *die Augusti, Anno* 13 *Caroli Regis Anno Domini* 1637."

Peter Heywood to George Rigby, at Lancaster.

159. 1636, August 24.—If there be any mention at the Board of Justices' wages, do me the favour to inform them that, not ten days since, I received the first extracts of fines imposed since our grant began. I find the sums so small that, were they wholly gathered, the money will not amount to wages for the justices, nor for meaner men, the collectors. *Seal of arms.*

"Gaeryt Wynnan, Dotchman within the Minster of Chester," to Mr. George Rigbye.

160. [1637, July 14.]—I have sent your worship four dozen "qaruls [quarrels] and one ovall." I will come and stay a day or two with you, for to draw these pictures you were desirous to have. I can hardly sell these "qarels" after the rate of the first, for I sell none under 6*s.* a peice in Chester, but if your worship will not have all the four dozen, you may send me the rest again, and the oval broke in the burning, but it will not be much worse when it is set up.

Joseph Tompson to his cousin, George Rigby.

161. 1637, December 16.—Asking that an "antimoniall cup" may be intrusted to his brother, as he is persuaded of its great virtue, and is willing to take it, for he has long been, and still is, tormented with some such diseases as the "printed copy" saith it hath virtue to remove. *Portion of seal.*

Peter Winn to Mr. Rigby.

162. 1637[-8], January 14. Lathom.—"The bearer hereof, Sara Crosse, wife to one Richard Cross, deceased, beinge a longe tyme servaunt to my Lord, and beinge, as all the neighbours conceave, and by his owne confession, all the tyme of his sickness and at his last departure, most grieviously tormented with sundry torments, by the wichcrafte of one Anne Spencer, a knowen wich, and, as by her examinations, beinge taken before mee and Mr. Ashurst, doth appeare, who, in regard of my sudden goeinge upp to London, the poore woeman's cause hath beene a little neglected, for I would desire you to certify this my letter to the Bench, and withall to doe the poore woeman that favour as to get her a *mittimus* where the said Spencer may forwith bee sente to Lancaster, there to remaine till shee receave her further tryall accordinge to equity and justice." *Seal of arms.*

Alexander Tompson to George Rigby, at Peel.

163. 1638, June [4].—He came, last week, to Peel, intending to stay and wait on Mr. Radcliffe, to make up the books, and have "our meeting of Wiganers and Cowbent dogs at some indifferent place."

Hugh Hargreaves to George Rigby.

164. 1638, September 11.—Desires to have the names of those "which are licenced within these hundreds," and also "word" what he shall do with "butchers and bakers, as well as badgers," which are not licenced. "There are divers, both badgers and bakers, that will not take licences, but say they will give over; but yet they will continue." These dispute his authority.

Thomas Covell to George Rigby, at Peel.

165. 1638, September 18. Lancaster.—"I, hearing, as well by yourself as by dyvers others, of the great cures and good that have been donne by the vertue of your antimoniall cupp, earnestly desyre to make tryall there-

of, in regard of my infirmitie; and, therefore, doe intreat you heartily to doe me the favour to send the cupp and your servant maide, who knoweth the use of the same." *Seal of arms.*

JOHN WISWALL to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel, "in old England, Lancashire, Deane Parish."

166. 1638, September 27. "Dorchester in New England."—"Being mindfull of your worshipes kindnes and readynes, at all tymes, to doe me good and rescue me out of the handes of immeritinge and . . . . . men, accordinge to the place and power God had set you in, I could not excuse myselfe of great ingratitude if I should not show my thankefullness some waye, and not knowing how more acceptably to doe it, I have adventured to present a few rude lynes unto your worshipes veiwe, certifieinge your worshipe of our prospercus, pleasant, and speedy jorney unto New England, in seven weekes and odd dayes. Twenty three shipes more besides us, I think have come, but none so speedy: we were the first of all in Nantasket. It is a place where shipes oftymes anchor, before they goe downe into Boston or Charlestowne river. In the waye, there is a pritty castle and fort to which the shipes lore [lower] their top gallans before they passe into Boston, and divers there, shoot two or three canons, and then the fort will welcome and salute them with one. For the land, it is a fyne land, good for corne, especially Indian, which is a very precious graine for divers uses beside bread, good for pasture, and good haye land, plenty of wood. It is a pleasant country to looke upon. Truely Sir, I like it very well, and soe I thinke any godly man God calls over will, when he sees Moyses and Aaron, I meane magistrate and minister, in church and commonwalke (*sic*) to walke hand in hand, discountenancing and punishinge sinne in whomsoever, and standinge for the praise of them that doe well. Our sovereigne Lord and Kinge, is Kinge Charles, whose crowne and honnor is dayly prayed for in all the churches. Under him we have a Governour, Deputy, and Counsell, and men called Assistants, in power, much like your justices; Constables we have in every towne; men we call Comittyes we send from every towne to the Generall Court. Plantations there are divers, and they succeed and prosper well. Boston is a pritty towne; in it there are fyne houses and some six or seven shopes fynely furnished with all commodityes. There is a prity key and a crane, as at Bristoll, to lade and unlade goods. There is a warehouse wherein strangers and passengers' goods may be put. Newtowne now is called Cambridge. There, is a University house reared, I heare, and a prity library begune. There is also Roxbury, Dorchester, Salem, and divers townes. At Conectichute, there are some pritty plantations. But to wind upe all in one word, thinges prosper well, and men of pritty parts, God sends over, both for church and comonweale. The Indians are a prity active, ingenious people in kind, yet loveinge to us. . . . . For personall strength, I thinke it not inferiour to us, if not exceed[ing]. They are active to *cram* (?) as they speake, that is: kill deere, fishe, fowle, beaver, and divers wilde beastes, in the woods. Our plantations are not anoyd with any. Some wolves now, at this tyme of the yeare, come downe after deere, and doe some hurt to calves, goats, and swine, &c. but it is but little."

Postscript.—"I have for my owne share, a pritty house and outhouses with 12 (?) acres of my owne land, besides half a good house, to which pertaines 47, my share being then 23½."

Endorsed, "John Wiswall's letter to me; received 22 January 1638[-9]." *Seal.*

MILES ATKINSON to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

167. 1638, November 21. Lancaster.—The bearer's son is "diseased, very vehemently," with the "falling sicknesse." Begs the aid of the "antimoniall cupps," and a "sufficient quantity of the liquor wherein the cupps shall be boyled." Also begs the "best directions" for taking the cups. *Seal of arms.*

GILES HEYSHAM to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

168. 1638, November 26. Lancaster.—A friend and neighbour has come from Scotland with a hundred "weathers," not large, but "well coloured mutton." They cost him about 4*l.* 10*s.* a score, at Dumfries, and he was offered 7*l.* a score at Lancaster. *Fragment of seal.*

HUGH HARGREAVES to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

169. 1638, December 5. Wiswall.—Numerous "badgers" about; say they were licensed at Manchester Sessions, but will not show their licences; shall these be indicted at the next sessions? Thinks he has heard of Rigby's "bed-fellow's" ring, lost near Whalley. Robert Ouldfield "the bell-founder," who lives in Preston, found it, and offered to "pawne it" in Whalley.

ELLEN BENT to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

170. 1638, December 31. Hulme.—"Since my beinge with you, I received a precept from Mr. Hughe Rigby, the escheator, for the findinge out of an office, after my husbands death; the tyme is verie short, beinge uppon the 16th of Januarie next, to be sitten at Boulton. And nowe, you beinge absent (on whome I onlie relyed) I am forced to write unto you desiringe your answer and advice herein. You knowe good cosin, how farr unable and unfitt I am for such a busines, and therefore in this extremitie, must crave your helpe and other of my friends. Yett your judicious understandinge and helpe herein, I most wish; wherefore, I humblie intreate your best assistance herein and your advise, by waie of your letter, what to doe in the meane tyme." *Seal of arms.*

"A brief NOTE OF REMEMBRANCE for the Lord's Prerogative in the Isle of Man."

171. 1638.—As to the dower which Ann, Countess Dowager of Derby, claimed in the said Island. It was agreed that the Island formed no part of the realm of England, and therefore the Council had no jurisdiction.

ORGANIST OF PRESCOT CHURCH.

172. 1639, April 16.—Order by J. Aldem, the vicar of Prescot, and the eight men of the Chappelry of Farnworth, to increase the salary of Mr. Parker, organist of Prescot parish church, from 6*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to 8*li.* *Copy.* [*An increase to* 12*l. is granted in* 1747 *to William Banister, the then organist.*]

URIAN RIGBY to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

173. 1640, June 29. Gray's Inn.—"There is little news, except that Lord Lowden is released and is created an Earl; some hope that thereupon will follow a "composition of Scottish matters."

ROGER ROGERSON to GEORGE RIGBY.

174. 1640, June 30. Manchester.—"I have perused Rastall's inven . . . owne parenthesis, but I find by the Statutes att Large . . . . . from the Parliament Rowle, the Sessions ought to bee . . . . . weeke after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, which . . . . whom I beleeve, saith is 3 July; for I am very . . . . . that Thomas Beckett was, nor is, adjudged a martyr ac[cording] to the Church of England. However, Lambert saith no . . . . . but, accordinge to the Statute, limitts noe day. Thus much I thought fitt to certifie you, leavinge it to your consideration."

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

175. 1640, July 6. Preston.—Last term, one Mr. Yssherwood," a great acquayntance and familiar of Mr. ——— Cheeteham," happened to be in the writer's chamber in Gray's Inn, "where fynding my eldest soone, he tould him that Mr. Cheeteham had a neece who kept his house, and to whom he intended much preferment, and wished there might be a match betweene my sonne and her." Desires to know what preferment Mr. Cheeteham will bestow; whether, failing issue of his own, he will settle Clayton, or some other estate, upon her. "You may make knowne unto him my sonne's education and demeanour hitherto, which (I hope) promiseth noe worse hereafter; and for his person, you may referre him to this Yssherwood's relation, who did see him at London . . . . . I hear a good report of the young woman, and that her person also is commendable." Is ready to meet and treat with Mr. Cheeteham; "if upon our interview there shalbe cause, I shall send for my sonne from Graye's Inn, where now he is, and where I have left him to study the law . . . . . I pray you, if you happen to see the young woman, to write to me what her [face] is, for if it be not pleasing, I will not urge my sonne unto her, though preferment may come by her."

ALEXANDER RIGBY to GEORGE RIGBY, at Wigan.

176. 1640, October 13.*—"I pray you to procure Mr. Ashton of Midleton and some other gentlemen of qualitie, my good frends, who will be this day in towne, to goe to Mr. Maior of Wigan, and first, in a frendly manner to require him to give unto my brother Mawdesley, or to some other whom you and he shall thincke fitt, three dayes warning at the least, of the tyme of the election of the burgesses of the Parliament, to the end they may have notice and be present at the election. And if he will not consent or promise soe to doe in curtesy, then let them signifie to him that it is his duty, that if he doe otherwise they will appeale to the Parliament house for justice; but let this be soe caried, that I may not appeare in this course, but that it may be solelie their owne acte . . . . . I pray you to put Mr. Ashton in mynd to send the warrant to Wigan for me, but I fear that Richard Worseley will prevent it."

ALEXANDER RIGBY to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

177. 1640, October 23. Preston.—The election of burgesses will be on the following Monday, at eight o'clock in the morning, "when I desyre, and doubt not, of your assistance." *Seal of arms.*

---

* Date of receipt.

ROBERT OWEN to GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel.

178. 1640, October 24. Trafford.—Encloses the Justices' order for estreating 20 marks on the inhabitants of Manchester, for repair of the highway in Stretford. Desires that he will duly "issue out the estreat," and direct it to the high constables for levying it. *Seal.*

ALEXANDER RIGBY to his brother, GEORGE RIGBY, at Peel, to be left "with MR. HALLIWELL at the signe of the Bull's Head in Manchester."

179. 1640, November 10. Gray's Inn.—"The Parliament has ordered for disarming recusants and banishing them tenne myles from London; and all projectors shalbe expelled the House of Commons." Burton, Baswick, and others, are "to follow their own complaints" in person. "Great matters are expected." Some projectors give up their patents voluntarily. "Sope is falle 2*d.* in 5*d.*" Lord Cottington, it is said, has given up his patent of lieutenancy of the Tower and the Ordnance. *Seal of arms, broken.*

GEORGE PIGOT to GEORGE RIGBY, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, at Peel.

180. 1640, November 17. Staple Inn.—Hears that Joseph Rigby will be Under-Sheriff to Mr. Egerton. "Sir George Radcliffe is sent for by the Parliament House. A generall fast is commanded this daie for London, this daie fortnight for the countrie. The papists are by proclamation restrayned 10 miles from the King's, Queen's, and Prince's Courts, and confined to abide within 5 miles of their homes; and their armes to bee seized. There is noe danger or expectation of alteringe anie elections for Lancashire. The Scots are comne, but have done nothinge as yet." *Seal, broken.*

RALPH ASSHETON and ROGER KIRKBY to GEORGE RIGBY, Clerk of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster.

181. 1640, December 8.—Enclosing, by direction of the House of Commons, an order, whereby it is desired that especial care be taken for indicting all the Popish recusants within the County of Lancaster, that have not already been indicted and convicted. *Signed and seal.*

THOMAS DICKONSON to [GEORGE RIGBY].

182. 1640, December 13. "Goosnargh."—This is to let you understand that my daughter Elizabeth is in the way of marriage unto a young tailor, and I humbly intreat your worship's favour that you would consent unto this match, and I will rest obliged unto you so long as I live; also that you will be pleased to let them have this house and ground, as I have, doing you what service they can to the utmost of their poor powers.

ALEXANDER RIGBY to GEORGE RIGBY.

183. 1640, December 23. Gray's Inn.—"Wee in the House of Commons, have voted ship money unlawfull, and made a Committee for taking petitions of persons complaining against Sheriffs &c. and we are ready to transmit that vote to the Lords. Wee have also the canons illegall

and that none of the King's subjects shalbe bound thereby. Secretary Windebancke is fledd out of the Kingdome. The examinations against the Earle of Straford are almost perfected. The Archbishop is, by the House of Commons, accused of high treason and thereupon stands committed. Bishop . . . goeth under baile to abyde the judgment of Parliament. The Lord Keeper is likely, within these two dayes, to be charged with treason, and the principall cause of his charge is his soliciting, urgeing, and procuring, and advance[ing] the busynes of shipmoney and the opini[ons] and judgements thereupon. This weeke our house receyved a petition from about fifteen thousand Londoners and some others, for the abolishing of bushops. Monopolies goe downe apace. Wee are aboute, with the King's allowance already had, to take into consideration the King's expences and revenew, and to settle him a meete supply, which now wilbe necessary upon the abolishment of . . . . We have a faire correspondence in Parliament both betweene us and the Lords and the King and both.

"There is also noe doubt, as I conceyve, of a happy yssue of the treaty between our English Commissioners and the Scottes Commissioners now at London, and wee trust to see a settlement both of our religion and peace, with the punishment of offenders and reformation of greevances, which had almost made a deluge of the whole kindome."

Postscript.—"The Archbishop is, by the House of Commons, accused of high treason and stands committed by the Lords' house.

"Pim and Burton weare accompanyed into the towne with many score of coaches and many thousand of men, both horse and foote, and so lykewyse was Bastwicke.

"The Lord Keeper was accused of high treason by the House of Commons and is fledd away. The judges Bramston, Davenport, Crawley, Bartley, Treavor, and Weston, are under baile to abide the judgment of Parliament. Their crime is not yet voted." *Seal of arms.*

Ralph Assheton to George Rigby.

184. 1640, December 25.—I hope you received from me and Mr. Kirkby, by the hands of Cousin Preston, of Holcar, a letter, wherein was enclosed an order of the House of Commons, whereby we were required, as knights of the shire, to signify to the justices of the peace, within the county for which we serve, that it is required that all recusants within the said county should be indicted at the Sessions of the Peace to be held after Christmas; to the end they might be convicted and further dealt withall, as the law in such cases requires. *Seal.*

Thomas Worsley to George Rigby.

185. 1640[-1], January 27.—Desiring to know how it is that he, his wife, son, and daughter, are presented for not going to church. Whether there is a distinction between them and papists. Hopes he may not come into the Parliament House under the name of papist. Wishes for the same information regarding Thomas Harwood, of Manchester.

Richard (?) Radcliffe to George Rigby.

186. 1640[-1], March 5. Todmerden.—"Your brother in London, when the business was in agitation in the House of Commons, concerning the two last subsidies, took occasion to say our hearts go one way, and our tongues another. Whereupon they cried: 'to the bar with him.'

He desired he might be heard forth first, which being granted, his speech was approved, and all was right. "He keepeth the chair for three of the greatest Committees—the Star Chamber, the Council Board, and the High Commission. The great business of the Earl of Strafford possesseth the Upper House so much, as no business goeth on there. He was there on Wednesday was sennight, where the King and Prince were. It is too long to relate all passages. He hangeth equally in the balance of men's opinions, whether he shall die or live. Now he begins to impeach great ones of High Treason, and shortly, no doubt, we shall have great news. I did go to see Sir George Radcliffe in the Gatehouse; he seems to be very hearty and was glad to see me. All I can imagine is, that my Lord of Strafford is the tree and he a bough of the tree. If the tree fall the bough is like to go with it." *Seal.*

Raising of Troops.

187. 1642, May 28.—A Proclamation to suppress the raising of troops by any warrant, commission, or order from his Majesty, without the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Laws of War.

188. 1642, September.—MS. Copy of a book—described as "Printed for John Partridge and John Rothwell"—entitled "Lawes and Ordinances of Warre, established for the better conduct of the Army by his Excelency, the Earle of Essex." Which "lawes and ordinances hereby published, all the said persons, respectively and severally, are required and commanded to observe and keepe, on the paines and penalties therein expressed."

Protection for Traitors.

189. 1642[–3], January 12.—A Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the protection of Sir William Brereton, in the County of Chester, who hath lately been proclaimed a traitor by his Majesty.

Robert Duckenfeild to George Rigby.

190. 1643[–4], January 9. Stockport.—I have received your letter, concerning the exchange of your brother Hulton. Sir William Brereton is now gone to meet Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the passage is "something dangerous." *Seal, broken.*

Anne Neild to George Rigby, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, at Peel.

191. 1643[–4], January 13.—Is sorry that "Captaine Hilton, your brother-in-lawe," is now prisoner at Chester. The friendship between her late husband, Robert Neild, and George Rigby, and her love and respect for Mrs. Hilton, her "land-lady," induce her to use what means she can, to effect Captain Hilton's release, "in way of exchange for one Mr. Browne, a minister, now prisoner at Manchester." She desires "your brother, Colonell Rigby's, his letter, or some other frende's letter, to our gentlemen at Manchester, for their favour and consent therein."

Captain J. Markland to George Rigby.

192. 1643[–4], January 18 [date of receipt]. Barton.—I wonder very much you should unhorse my men at your pleasure, and take their horses from them, when I have the greatest need of them. I would request you that, with all speed, you send me my horse, rider, and arms, and to come to our rendezvous, where they shall be, towards Knutsford, or Nantwich, or elsewhere. *Seal, broken.*

Contributions for Powder and Shot.

193. 1643[–4], January 25.—A note of accounts concerning ten pounds agreed to be collected within the three Hultons for the provision of powder, match, colours, and other things for the use of the inhabitants, in 1642; commences:—"Paid to Henry Hindley for powder, matche, colours, and other thinges for the use of the inhabitants within the three Hultons, 8*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.*"

Note. "That there is remayninge in the custody of Ellis Macond, threescore poundes of leade, belonging to the inhabitants of the said 3 hamells, which is agreed to be devyded into three partes; and twenty poundes thereof is to bee delivered to the corporall within every hamell."

K. Ll[oyd] to her husband, Luke Lloyd, at London.

194. 1643[–4], February 3.—"I prayes God we in this family and all the rest of friends are in good health; wee in the same condition you left us, or better, nothing wanting but thyselfe, which is more prised then all the rest, and I hope ere long toe injoy. Tom is at the Dungre, my sister Ellin at Geaton, Brereton's army within 3 myels of Chester. The Lord Berron's army in Chester, and from Banger toe Harden, where there is greate feare. This weeke there are garisons put in Feneshall and Bettisfeeld. Wee expect more toe Hanmer. They are of those men that come from Ireland, that turned when they where taken prisonnors at the Withe. I sent to the Widow Wenlock, who was very glad to hear of her sonns helth. Shee dare not write, but desired that I would remember her love toe him and certifie him that all his frends are in helth. William Genings is very ernest with me that hee may red [rent] some corner of a feild that has much brome groing upon it. Hee would soe a bushell of ots, hee tells mee; it will take no more. My promise was toe certifie you and toe returne him your answere, which I desire to have with what speed you can. Thomas Roe questions your man, when I send him for your rent, whether I have commission toe receve it. I desire hee may bee satisfied in a line or toow, for it comes very sloly from him. I long much toe hear of thy resolution, which I hope will bee toe goe noe further nor toe alter thy condition any way. I hope there will bee noe cause for it. However, as thou tenders the life of thy poore desolate wife, goe noe further from her. Thou knowest the condition thou left me in, and if thou goe any further I shall dispare of ever seeing thee. Therefore desire, love, let mee heare that thy resolution is toe stay wher thou art. I hope it will bee but a short time. Doe not think I doubt of God's alsufficience, for I have dayly experience of his delivering and forbearing mercies unto mee all my life thorow, and especially of late dayes, but if you goe further you must pas a great deale of danger, soe must I, beefore wee can meet againe." *Seal.*

[John Hulton] to Captain George Rigby, at Peel.

195. 1643[-4], February 12. Darley.—"I would not have been so long absent from you, but that my old adversary, the gout, hath so violently seized upon me, that I am not able to rise to my horse; and let me thus far retain your good opinion, as to think I am not so unmindful of yourself, or the service, as to have been thus long in making ready a man and a musket, had it been my part to have one. But William Morres is, by order of the Colonels and Commanders of this country, to make it good, because of his wilful and base miscarriage of the other. I have not 10*s*., nor cannot make shift thereof, having nothing to sell that will bring money. For corn, I have none, nor had none growing the last year, and, God knows sir, I make hard and strange shifts to get some reasonable quantity of bread and drink. So that I am altogether unable to make another man and musket, for manservant I have none; and the last man living upon my land, that was able to bear arms, is with Captain Hulton's company, and men ask 40*s*. at the least to bear arms; and the cost of arms will be near a pound. Take me therefore into your pitifull consideration." *Portion of seal of arms.*

Inventory of Goods.

196. 1644, May 13.—An inventory of the goods and chattels of George Rigbye, gentleman, deceased, taken and prised at Peele.

Luke Lloyd [to his wife,] at Brynn in Hanmer parish.

197. 1644, June 13. "Wassall."—"When thy foote poste came to me, we weare preparing to defend ourselves and had no tyme to write to thee, for the enemy appeared then to us in very greate body, and we raysinge the seege and preparinge for our march towards Stafford. Thy foote poste I hasted away, where, at Stafford, she arrived with many runawaies of horse that reported to the Governor there wee weare all lost men. Truly had not God fought for us, it had bin so, for they weare by the confession of those prisoners wee tooke, betwixt 4 or 5 thousand stronge, and we not 2000. They fell upon our reare before we could begin to march, onely our forelorne advanced. They assaulted us a quarter of a mile this side the leager with such fury that had not our men behaved themselves very galantly, we had bin utterly defeated, but they were encountered so sharply that they weare faine to retreate towards the Castell and weare so hansomely beaten they had no mynd to come on againe. We slew aboute 30 of ther men, whereof some of note, and one they wished his Majestie had bin killed rather then he (you may perceive by this ther love to his Majestie) and very many ill wounded, and dangerously. All the flower and the greatest parte of the Kinges forces weare in this body. Ther was the King's Generall of Horse, the Lord Willmott and the Earle of Cleveland. The Kinge and the poore remainder of his forces is at Worcester, where Sir William Waller is advansinge. Sir William, heringe of the enemy cominge to rayse our seige, sent 2000 horse to our releife, which came not till the next morninge. Had they come in tyme, by God's helpe we had given the enemy a great defeate; but not knowing of ther cominge, we durst not pursue them, we being so inconsiderable in strength, the place affordinge the enemy many advantages. I shall give a further account when I see thee, or by letter, when we come to Namptwich." *Portion of seal.*

LUKE LLOYD [to his wife].

198. 1644, July 3.—"It hath pleased God to give us a victory over our enemies, which mett with us betwixt Francons Oake and Whittington. They assaulted us at first very furiously, but weare quickly beaten back and put to flight. We killed of ther mene about forty, and some of them proper hansom men and very well clad, which are conceived to be in comaund. We lost only three, who of one was Captain Williams. We tooke 207(?) prisoners—the Lord Newport's eldest sonn beinge one, 3 Captaines, besides inferior officers. Of all these, ther is not one of my acquaintance. I here my brother Roger was here, who is made Lieutenant Colonel under Sir Edward Crane. My Lord of Denbigh is come to us with his forces, which, had he come tyme enough, in all lickyhood we had taken most of them. Both Armies meet tomorrow and goeth on some designe."

LETTERS OF PROTECTION.

199. 1644, July 15. Preston.—Letters of protection, signed by Prince Rupert, to Jane Kenion, of Parkhead, in the County of Lancaster, widow, for her person, goods, and family.

ALEXANDER RIGBY to ———.

200. 1648, July 18. Salford.—Requesting advice as to how his two nieces shall be lodged.

ALEXANDER RIGBY to SAVILE RATCLIFFE, at Meereley.

201. 1648, July 21. Salford.—As to placing his (Rigby's) neices at school with Mrs. Amye, at Manchester, "who hath the tuition of many children of rank and quality, far before my neices," a woman well descended, religious, modest, and discreet. Yesterday she called with one of her children, a daughter of Mrs. Fleetwood, of Rossall, "a child, to my view, of fine behaviour"; she said that, "if my neices might be with her in her own house, she would then take the charge of them, and they should want no attendance, nor any necessaries of meat, drink, lodging, fuel, washing, and candle light, and she would bring them up with reading and all manner of sewing"; for all which, she expected yearly, 11*li.* apiece, and will not put them to the charge of bringing a maid with them. She, "at fit seasons, employeth a scrivener to teach the children to write, and a dancing master to teach them to dance, and a musician to learn them music. The charge of the scrivener is small; the charge of the musician is forty shillings yearly, for each child, and the charge of the dancing master is, for every child, five shillings at her entry, and five shillings for every month wherein he is employed." *Seal.*

THE LORD PROTECTOR'S REGIMENT.

202. 1653[–4], March 10.—Bond given by Edmund Knott, of Knott Laine, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, yeoman, to Stephen Shallcrosse, gunsmith to his Highness the Lord Protector's regiment of foot, for the sum of 1000*li.*, upon security of the accounts of seventy-five auxiliary soldiers and nineteen supernumeraries. Attached is a list of the same soldiers, with the amounts of their accounts. *Seal of arms.*

Clerk of the Peace.

203. 1654, April 4.—Proceedings at the General Sessions of the Peace held at Lancaster, touching an alleged contempt, by Mr. Joseph Rigby, of the Lord Protector's order to deliver the books concerning the office of Clerk of the Peace for the County, to William Shuttleworth.

The Duchy Court.

204. [1654?]—The Petition of divers gentlemen, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the County Palatine of Lancaster, to Oliver Lord Protector, to re-invest the Court of the Duchy Chamber at Westminster, and the County Palatine, with their proper jurisdictions and rights, with the exercise thereof, as formerly. The petition sets out that the discontinuance of the Duchy Court, for near two years, has drawn great prejudice on some of the petitioners' estates. Some causes depending there, after long prosecution, being undetermined; and the commencement of others, upon just emergency, obstructed, there being no way for relief upon new equitable causes, but in the Chancery Court within the County.

Annexed:—Considerations concerning the Court of the Duchy Chamber at Westminster, setting out its history and jurisdiction.

Henry Johnson and William Milward to William Beck and William Croxton, at Lisbon.

205. 1655, October 24. Faro.—"Sirs and loveinge friends, wee have yours of the 14th current, where we observe your reseite of some letters from Mr. William Moy, for the providing of 30 to 40 pipes of oyles, against the ariveal of the *Ann* pincke, at prise current, which wee shall endeavour forthwith to put in execution, so neere as we may, beinge now about buying up what oyles are in the country, having orders for greater quantities then these parts can afford; but of what we buy, we shall reserve a shaire of them for [the] said Mr. Moy, taking notise you will furnish their cost. Concerning figgs, they may stand in 24 *reis* (?) *per* quarter, all. Considerable parcells are already bought up, and sea shippes are daily . . . . . the North, upon whose arrival, what figgs unsold will soone be desposed of; and we suppose some may want to lade, which is what offers. [We] commit you to God and rest yours at command."

Michael Tounesend to Mr. William Becke and Mr. William Croxton.

206. 1655, December 25. Oporto.—"Yours of the 18th currant, [I] have receaved, and therein note you will accept my brother's bills from the Ilands . . . . . Wee have had many holydays and extreme foul weather; however, wee have got neere the halfe of the French shipps' wheate ashore, butt, as yett, noe *abertura* taken out from the chamber, nor an *alquer* sould; being *festa*, the marriners brought a little betwixt deckes and sould it at 180 *reis* an *alquer*." Prospects of trade and state of prices.

Duels.

207. 1656, June 29.—Ordinance against challenges, duels, and all provocations thereof.

LEWIS ASSHETON to his "loving brother MR. WILLIAM LANGLEY, minister of God's [wor]d, at Cheadle in Staffordshire."

208. 1656–7, January 8. "Jamica, America."—"To you as one of my cheifest patrons, I direct these, as to your manifest and constant care both for my self, and the rest of us, since my father's death, I shall ever acknowledge, doubting not, but you will discharg the like trust I imposed on you (since last I saw you) in reference to my self. At my departure from St. James, I assigned a bill to impower you and cousin Roger Kenyon, jointly or severally, to receave my 100*l.* Sister Elizabeth her 20*l.*, I question not by this time paid out of my 10*l.* per annum. You cannot be ignorant, I suppose, of the cause I left both friends and country, my livelyhood and subsistance being, as I conceived, something, or rather, far, beneath my self, haveing that respect towards our family and kindred, I chose rather to want abroad then to live meanly at home. This duly considered, I hope no true friend can blame me for undertaking this voyage, though some advised me otherwise. I was, in my sickness, really intended for England, but since it hath pleased God to restore mee againe my health, I am now otherwise resolved. Having with myself consideratly advised for a future competent subsistence, I have bethought and resolved on the onely way (considering the place I am now in) to improve part of my small patrimony, 50*l.*, whereof I am willing to hazard (nothing venture nothing have) to be converted into servants; the hazard thereof onely lieth on the health of servants when they are come hither; which, if they live together, with God's blessing on my endeavours, I doubt not but in 3 or 4 years tyme, I shall raise a considerable fortune. Tis true, live I can (I praise God) in this condition now I am in, without a penny from my own; but having through some miseries, arrived at these years that now I am at, I conceive every day misspent wherein I can neither benefitt myself nor others; and being in this condition now I am in, incapable of serving either, and to enslave myself to a bear livelyhoode to preserve my own (for whom I know not) I understand not, being now in a probable way to employ it.

"I have entrusted one sufficient to be responsible, if it were ten tymes the sum, who is bound for England on the same scoare for himself, and is pleased to agitate my business with his own, which I must acknowledge as a great and speciall favor, a gentleman whom I am confident in that case will doe for mee, as himself. It is Colonel Phillip Ward, my own Colonel and immediate officer, who hath pleased to honour mee with the charg and command of his own company, and, in his absence, likewise doth entrust mee with the managing of his own plantation, I immagine, by this time, sister Elizabeth's porcon to bee receaved and part likewise of my own, which, if not, whether shee or yourself disburse the 50*l.*, I shall, for soe doeing, allow my 10*l.* per annum, untill my 100*l.* bee receaved, which is to succeed here next in payment; the addition to my porcion by Brother William's death, makes me more venturous. In my next, which I intend (God willing) to send with my Colonel, I shall insert instructions sufficient, where your letter with a bill enclosed, may find him in London, wherein you may appoint him where to receave the moneys, which I suppose may bee either from Mr. Taylor, a silk man, where I received 20*l.* on Major Smith's bill, or els from Cozen Worsley. These I hope may suffice to acquaint you of my resolutions."

THOMAS CUNLIFFE to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

209. 1658, May 8. London.—Has sent the "paire of tables" so often promised. They cost him 35*s.*; "the sett of ivory and ibbony men, 10*s.*; the locke, 18*d.*; the baile of dice, 6*d.*; the case and makinge, 3*s.*"

EDWARD KENYON to his brother, ROGER KENYON, "at MRS. WORSLEY'S lodgings in St. James's near Westminster."

210. 1658, June 30. St. John's College, Cambridge.—"If I stay at Sladeburne, I resolve to weare a goune, but I think it will not be convenient to carry one downe at first; and, therefore, I defer mine to buy a coate heare, as you direct" . . . . . I must quite fall out with Mr. Ashden (?), if I goe by Oxford . . . . It will goe hard, perhaps, to get past Manchester; but, if gout secure me from preaching on the Lord's Day, I will bee wholly at your disposal."

HENRY WRIGLEY (?) and THOMAS BROWN, High Constables, to the CONSTABLES OF THE THREE HULTONS.

211. 1660, April 4.—Directing them to value the estates of every person within their constabulary who has estates in lands and tenements worth 15*li.* by the year, and upwards, and in goods and personal estates, worth 200*li.*, and upwards; for the settlement of the militia.

EDWARD KENYON to his mother, ALICE KENYON.

212. 1660, May 4. London.—"God hath been pleased to put a ready issue to our business about Prestwich. The Commissioners having heard Councell on both sides, were fully satisfied with my patron's right, and proceeded to make tryall of my fitnesse for the ministry; and thereupon did approve of mee and give me the instrument." Desires that care may be taken of the pulpit till he comes down. Wishes "to table" with some one. *Fragment of seal.*

W. HUTTON to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

213. 1660, September 11. [London.]—"For news here, the Parliament adjournes this day and divers acts are to pass, one for Ministers, who, if they receive any good thereby, they owe it to His Majesty and the House of Commons only; and an Act for disbanding the army, which must be paid with pole money. I presume you have the Act for pole money, which has so puzzled all the Commissioners here, that they know not how to proceed in it. But I thinke the best and surest way for such as are to pay money, is to pay it for the land where it lyeth, and take acquittance. The rate in the act is 2*l.* per cent. I desire you will doe me the favour to send for Don and advise him to pay for Hulton, according to the rate of fourty shillings for 100*l. per annum*: and when he has done, to send me the acquittance and what is to be paid for the degree; I will doe it myself. I suppose you heare that peace is proclaimed with Spaine, and Dunkirk and Jamaica united, by Act of Parliament, to the Crowne of England." *Fragment of seal.*

RICHARD HAWORTH to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

214. 1660, November 15. Manchester.—"I conceave that the sheriffs of Cheshyre will not execute your attachment, and therefore it wilbe in vayne to send to him agayne. I know no law that attachments ought to be directed to him, nor to our sheriff of Lancashyre; onely common practise and custom hath in that kind prevayled with us in Lancashyre, that attachments are immediately directed to the sheriffs, for the King's writts run not in county palatynes, but where some statute hath ordeyned it, as that of 1 Edward VI. and 6 Edward VI. which directs proclamations uppon *exegent* to be made to the sheriffs of Lancashyre and Cheshyre. For other writs, they are to be directed to the Chauncellor or Chamberlayne, as the case requyres." *Seal of arms, broken.*

CHARLES PARKER to MR. KENYON.

215. 1660, December 22. London.—Our news is very little; the Princess Royal of Orange is sick of the small pox; our late plot, I suppose, is sufficiently, by this time, made known to you by the pamphlets; and so I will not trouble you with a long rehearsal. *Seal of arms.*

TREASON.

216. 1660.—"Treasons by the Laws of England." Printed by Roger Norton for Robert Pawley.

ADDRESS of the JUSTICES and GRAND JURORS of LANCASHIRE.

217. [1660?]—"The humble addresse of your Majestie's Justices of the Peace and Grand Jurors at their Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, whose names are subscribed, on behalfe of ourselves and many other of our countrymen."

"We, may it please your Majestie, through the variouse accidents and prudent dispensations of your Majestie's graciouse governement, have ever thought a silent acquiestence most becomeing our allegeance, and most acceptable to your Majestie's desires; and therefore, in this busie age, wee have neither been troblesome petitioners, nor presumed to intermedle beyond the limitts of our lowe station. But now, since your Majesty gives gracious accesses to papers of this nature, that our silence may not reproach us, as men voyd of dutie and unfaigned loyalltie, wee presume upon your royall goodnesse, to give us leave to declare that wee, with greatest truth and satisfaction of mind, do owne the mercies of divine providence in restoreing your Majestie, our lawfull and rightfull prince, to rule and governe us. That by all the obligations of clemencie, grace, and compassion, we have cause to blesse God, and thanke your Majesty for the tendernesse you have shewn to all your subjects in your gratious distribution of justice, and care of your kingdomes. That by your repeated promises and assurances in your late declaration and frequent speeches in Parliament, you have published your stedfastnes to mainteine the protestant religion, as now by law established; for which you have our most humble, heartie, and thankfullest acknowledgement." *Draft.*

HEATON CHAPEL.

218. 1661, July 3.—Acknowledgement, by the Churchwardens and parishioners of Prestwich, that a chapel, commonly called Heaton

Chapel, on the north side of the chancel of the parish Church of Prestwich, and to the east end of the said Church, belongs to Richard Holland, of Heaton. In which chapel Edward Holland, late of Heaton, father of the said Richard, and Anne Holland, mother of the said Richard, Richard Holland, uncle of the said Richard, and several brothers of the said Richard, and all his ancestors, lords of Heaton, and their wives and children, have been interred. And many of them have had their "cote armor and penyons, with their armes, and herses belonging to their degrees," set up in the said chapel. And there is yet an ancient gravestone laid within the said chapel, under which Sir Richard Holland, knight, was interred on 29 March, 1548, as appears by an inscription thereupon yet legible. *Copy.*

[Thomas Cunliffe?] to ——— Kenyon.

219. 1661, August 5. London.—"Mr. Aynesworthe hath lighted upon a master for his cousin Nowell, an able apothecary as any in London. Had I a son of my own to put out, I should as soon put him unto him as any man I know of that trade, in London; but he cannot be prevailed to take him, under 40*li.*, and a suit, and a cloak presently, and another suit and cloak at Easter."

Henry Nowell to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

220. [16]61, August 13. Castle Rushen, [Isle of Man].—"I have sent my wench, and your wife, a barril of samphere, that when you are eating a peece of fatt mutton, with the sause, you may remember to drinke my health." *Fragment of seal.*

E. Hyde to John Ainsworth.

221. 1661, August 31.—I must intreat a favour of you, it is to go as far as "Worchester House" and inquire for Mr. Bulteale, some call him Mr. Boteale, and give him five pounds for me—he is one of my Lord Chancellor's privy secretaries—as a remembrance for me, and wish him to endeavour for a dispatch of my affair; and give Mr. Hales twenty shillings, as a remembrance of love for me. So when my business is perfected, I will farther repay you. *Seal of arms.*

The Clerkship of the Peace for Lancashire.

222. 1661[–2], February.—Papers in the suit of Roger Kenyon, and Alice his wife, against Joseph Rigby, and others, concerning the office of Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.

Henry Nowell to "his approved good friend Mr. Roger Kenyon, at Peel."

223. 1662, April 12. Castle Rushen.—"Mr. William Christian hath brought mee the worst newes that I ever heard in my life: hee tells mee that Joseph Rigby and you, had a triall at Lancaster 'sises, and that he cast you in the sute. I am veri confident it was by desparate oaths. I doubt not, as ould as I am, but to here of as untimelie an end to come upon either him or his, as ever came uppon any, for I know God is a just God and will punesh according to desarts, in His own good time; till then, both you and wee must be contented. I shall earnestly desier

to here of all the passages by my man, for I intend to send him verie shortly for England. I know you will be constrened to sell something, which, if I might advise, I would have you sell either Peele or Parkheade. The reason is, they will give you some monie twords setting you free of debt. If you should sell Fearehurst, I know you will not sell it for the half worth and I am sure, if it please God ever to enable you to build a house there, you might live as contentedly as you desired." *Seal of arms.*

HENRY NOWELL to ROGER KENYON.

224. 1662, October 7. Castle Rushen.—"Since my comeing, by order from my Lord, I have clapt upp the greate rebbell, Mr. William Christian, who is like to come uppon triall for his life; and, by the lawes of this land, will bee cast, without my Lord bee pleased, of his goodnesse, to give him his pardon." *Seal of arms, broken.*

WILLIAM MOORE to ROGER KENYON.

225. 1662, November 20. Whalley.—Requesting him to hand the Bishop of London a petition for a "presentment," as the "Oliverian title," notwithstanding the Act of Confirmation, is not approved of. Points out that he represented Dr. Ferne at his instalment as Bishop [of Chester]; that he preached a coronation sermon at Chester, with such applause that it was desired for the press, and is now in the hands of my Lord of London's chaplain; that he preached at the "Metropoliticall visitation," and there received a general license through the whole province; and that he had been "listed" a chaplain to the Earl of Derby. *Seal.*

The EARL OF DERBY and ROGER NOWELL to FRANCIS LORD SEYMOUR of Trowbridge, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

226. 1662[-3], January 9. Preston.—"At the request of Mr. Roger Kenyon, who hath been sollititous with me, and my Governor of the Isle of Man, Colonell Nowell, to give leave to Captain Henry Nowell, Deputy-Governor of the said Island, now resident there, to come over into England to bee at the next assizes at Lancaster, as a materiall witnesse for him the said Kenyon, in a suite there depending, by your Lordships order, betwixt him and Mr. Joseph Rigby: Wee certify your Lordship that such and so generall are the concerns of the said Captain Nowell's truste in that Island, (they being chiefly at present placed upon him) that upon no particular occasion whatsoever, his comeing over into England so soone, may be consented to by us." *Signed. Seal of arms, broken.*

THOMAS GREGSON to ROGER KENYON, at "the Peele."

227. 1663, May 30. Gray's Inn.—"Nothing of news, save that I heare even now my Lord of Canterbury is dead, and my Lord Cheife Justice Bridgeman much feared. . . . . The Duchy Court sate this day, but nothing passed worth your observance."

The SAME to the SAME.

228. 1663, June 6. Gray's Inn.—"I writt in my last, that the Archbishop of Canterbury was dead, which was a false report. I heard but now, 'tis so indeed. I thinke on Tuesday last he dyed." *Seal, broken.*

THOMAS GREGSON to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

229. 1663, July 14.—"Your portmantua, I sent by a very trusty porter which belongs to the Mayden." It is sent by one Chandler, a Manchester carrier. "The court, by reason of the grand business concerning the Lord Chancellor, hath not as yet sitten."

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENYON.

230. 1663, September 6. Marlborough.—I presume, at the Assizes, you heard of the King and Queen going to the Bath; and the Vice-Chancellor, if he received my letter, was able to tell you that both their Majesties gave my Lord's house the honour to lodge one night in it, and both they and the Duke and Duchess of York, to take such a treat at a supper, as could be provided. They removed to Bathe the Saturday; and upon Monday after, my Lord Chancellor, his lady, and his train, came and stayed with us till the Wednesday following. Since the Court has been at Bath, the King has been feasted at several places, and is now at Bristol. The Queen, they say, has spent her time in physic, preparatory to bathing, and has scarce, or not above once or twice, used the bath as yet. We all pray for a good effect. It is said the King will return by Oxford. *Seal of arms.*

HENRY NOWELL to ROGER KENYON, Clerk of the Peace, at Peel.

231. 1663, October 18. Bradkirk.—"I dare not come to Winckley, for I am informed that the Christians are moving the King and his Counsell to send for me upp to London and know the reason why I am not gone for the Ileland, but I hope I shall prevent them; so I have written to Mr. Roger, if he will please to look after it and, if occasion be, I will send him a certificate under the hands of the gentlemen in this countie, that I have been this 5 weekes and above, at the water side, and a vessel tending me to goe for the Ileland." *Seal of arms.*

[THOMAS BRADDYLL to ROGER KENYON.]

232. [1663-1665].—"As to my subscription money for the Borrough of Cliderow, I hope you are certified, from Mr. Arthur Ashton and Edmond Robinson, that it is payed, and have received a seal in wax, viz:—my coat and crest, to be cut upon the mace, amongst others; the crest, I confesse, is something dun (*sic*); it is the badger or brock, but the coat playn enough; only this, if you discerne anie thing of a halfe moon in it, which is the distinction belonging to a younger brother of a family, you wilbe pleased to get it omitted in the cutting."

WIGAN.

233. 1663 to 1698.—A list of the Mayors and Burgesses of Wigan.

HENRY NOWELL to ROGER KENYON, "Clerke of the Peace," at Peele.

234. [16]63[-4], March 1. "Castle Rushen" [Isle of Man].—"Never since I left England that it hath beene my good fortune to receive soe much as one line from any of my friends . . . . . I must tell you something of my wordlie fortune, which hath happened unto me this last yeare. Now, when I come to cast up my accounts with my man, I have lost twentie pounds by my tradeing; my wine proving soe bad

that, if hee had not been careful, and verie industrious, I am verie confident I had lost tenn pounds more. Put that to my London voage (*sic*), and I am suer I am worse, by fiftie pound, at the least, than I was this time twelmonth. I hope all ill luck comes at one time. Hopeing to have maid thirtie or fortie barills of heirings to have recovered some of my losse, [I] could not reach (?) to make upp five hundreth; however, I doubt not if I live but one yeare to an end, to set cart on wheeles once more againe. Your horse proves verie well, and leaps our coys verie neatly . . . . . I have written to my cosen Lacy to lett him know Major Standlie is deade; he desired me to lett him knowe of the first place that fell voyde here in this Ileland: for he maid noe doubt but he could procuer it from my honourable lord. The place is to be Maior of the south side of Man and of Castle Rushen; the sallerie is fortie [pounds] *per annum*." *Seal of arms.*

Benjamin Ayloffe to Roger Kenyon.

235. 1663[-4], March 24.—"The Parliament mett on the 16th instant, and adjourned till Munday last; there is not anything of note yett knowne. My Lord of Derby did not appeare; it is reported his Lady was att the House with a petition or letter, but it could not be read. The substance whereof, I have not heard so certainly, as to be worth notice."

Philip Mainwaring to Roger Kenyon.

236. 1664, July 16.—Presumes Kenyon has heard of the death of the Chancellor of the Duchy, who died at his house at Marlborough on Tuesday last. Sir Thomas Ingram succeeds him. *Seal.*

[Henry Nowell to Rog]er Kenyon.

237. [1664, August.]—"On Wednesday last the King and the Counsell sate, and my Lord of Darby and the Christians were called in. The Chancellor beegan to speak, and asked which was Christian's sonne; hee tould him hee had lost a good father, but the King had lost a very great lose, for he had lost a loyall and faithful subject; but his blod could not bee gotten againe. But itt was the King's pleasure that all satisfaction that possable could bee immagined to bee given, hee should have it. My Lord of Darby is to restore Christian to his estate, both personal and reall. Myself, Mr. Stepehenson, Major Colcott and the . . . . is to bear all his charges, which he is to put in uppon oath. I am affraid it will come to a considerable some. The two commissioners is commanded, by a warrant, to the King's Bench and there to remain till further order. I am to return to see these orders executed; if it bee possable I intend to see you." [*The rest of the letter is torn off.*]

Henry Nowell to Roger Kenyon, at Peele.

237A. [1664, August.]—"On Wednesday last, my Lord and the traytor's sonne had a hearing beefore the King and his Counsell; and the King had commanded the Cheefe Justices and his own Counsell to be there, that they might give their opinions, whether the act of indemnity did reach the Ileland. There was a greate dispute with counsell learned on both sides. I thinke it continued for two houers, and when they had dono, we were all to [withdraw?] and the Judges to give there opinions." [*The rest of the letter is torn off.*]

JOHN ALLEN to ROGER KENYON.

238. 1664, September 26.—Requesting him to send an order for the renewing of Bury Bridge, as the last floods have made wider the breach.

GUCCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENNYON.

239. 1664, October 11.—"The warr with the Duchy (*sic*) is like infallibly to be. The Duch (they say) are higher, both in languag and preparations; in the last, I hope, wee equall them in strength, if not in number. Prince Robert (*sic*) is in the Downs, with 20 good ships, Lord Sandwich, with some 14, about Portsmouth. I heare Sir John Lawson is come home; it seemes hee was sent for by the King, but there are but 2 ships come with him. Some 20 of the best ships, are providing for the Duke of Yorke to go with, to be about our coasts." *Seal of arms.*

The EARL OF DERBY'S Case stated for the vindication of the proceedings at law, in the Isle of Man, against WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.

240. [1664?]—That the Lords of the Isle of Man were sometimes Homagers to the Kings of Norway, after to England, in the reigns of King Henry the Third and his son King Edward the First, and after, to Alexander the Third, King of Scotland, until William Montague, Earl of Salisbury, took it in the reign of King Edward the Third, and sold it to Sir William le Scrope, Chamberlain of the Household to King Richard the Second, on whose behalf Sir William le Scrope kept the said Isle, untill he was taken by King Henry the Fourth and beheaded; after whose death, King Henry the Fourth, in the first year of his reign, gave it to the Earl of Northumberland, who was attainted of treason in the seventh year of his reign; and in that year the King granted the dominion of the said Island, together with the Bishoprick thereof, and all royalties, regalities, liberties, and franchises, at any time before held and enjoyed by the Lords of that Isle, unto Sir John Stanley, Knight, from whom, by hereditary descent, the same is come to Charles, now Earl of Derby, and by an Act in the Parliament of the seventh year of King James, that Isle is established and confirmed to William Earl of Derby, grandfather of the now Earl, for his life, and after, to James late Earl of Derby, father to the now Earl, and the heires males of his body, with a remainder to Sir Robert Stanley, his unkle, and the heirs male of his body, the remainder to the right heirs of James Earl of Derby, for ever.

That William Christian being born in the Isle of Man, and having taken several oathes in relation to severall offices held by him in the said Isle, to bear faith and fidelity to the said James, late Earl of Derby, within the said Island, and bearing several offices of trust there, and being of the Council for the Government and safety thereof, did, contrary to the duty whereunto he stood bound by his oathes and trusts, and without any authority, take advantage of the absence of James, late Earl of Derby, who had then advanced his forces out of the said Isle to serve his Majesty in England, did designe an insurrection against the governour of the said Isle, and did administer an oath of secrecy to his confederates therein.

That, in pursuance of such designes, the troop of horse which was the land guard of the Isle, Ramsey and the Artillery there were taken, and several other places of strength besieged by the orders of the said William Christian.

That by the sending out of crosses, which is the way of raising the forces of the Island, he made his house at Raynold's Way, the head-quarters for the rendezvouse of some companies, and that others should take the Peele Castle and other forts; and of all this rising and insurrection, William Christian made himself the head.

That he falsely and malitiously insinuated into the people that the Countess Dowager of Derby, then being in the Island, would sell all the people in the Island at two pence or three pence a head, and thereby made a total revolt of the people of the said Isle from the said Countess and an adherence of them to himself, against her and all those that did continue of her party, and gave the people an oath not to obey the said Countess until she gave them such conditions as they desired.

That making himself captain of the insurrection, he besieged the said Countess in Castle Rushin, and inforced her thereby to enter into a treaty for the surrender of the Island.

That he did send to the Parliament's ships, giving them notice of the distractions of the Island, and that the people were for them, and that it would be their own if they would come and require it.

That he brought in the Parliament's forces and made conditions for the Island, without the consent of the said Countess, or of Sir Philip Musgrave, Governor and General there.

That the said Countess was besieged by the forces so brought in by the said William Christian, and plundered of all the estate she had.

That in all, the said William Christian (without any commission), acted for the Parliament against the said Isle, the Lord, Governor, and People thereof, and was the head of their troubles and cause of the loss of the Island, and of all his Majestie's interest and loyal subjects there.

That for all these treasons against the Lords of the said Isle, according to the laws and customs thereof, he was indicted and adjudged guilty of treason, and upon the petition of his wife (by his judges there, without the knowledge of the said Earl of Derby), his judgement changed from that of being drawn and hanged (which is the judgement of treason there), into a judgement of being shot to death, which was executed.

That the Earl of Derby was not in the Island when his Majestie's orders came thither, nor since, nor by the space of fifteen years before; nor was his Majestie's letter, for the bringing of the said William Christian before his Majesty or Council, obtained before the execution of the said William Christian, which was upon the second day of January, and his Majestie's letter did bear date the sixteenth day of the same month, and came not to the Earl's hands till the 26th. The Earl of Derby therefore hopes that he cannot be held guilty of disobedience to the commands whereof he had no knowledge, either from the Lords of his Majestie's Council here, or from the officers of the said Island, who, for anything yet appearing, had not themselves any notice of the said orders, or his Majestie's pleasure therein, in what concerned them, or the transmission of the proceedings against the said William Christian, whose many crimes they conceived were not pardoned by the Act of General Pardon, for that the Isle of Man is not therein named as the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey and the town of Barwick are; and being governed by a distinct law, order, and process, in matters criminal and civil, and the said Island not being taken antiently as a part of England (though in homage and subjection to it), nor any Act of Parliament to make it so, they apprehended they were not then, or have been formerly bound by that or any other general Act, wherein the Isle of Man is not particularly named.

That the Earl of Derby is no waies guilty of any disobedience to his Majestie's orders, and so soon as he heard the persons sent for were not here, he immediently endeavoured to have them brought up, according as he shall at all times be ready to do his utmost, in humble obedience to his Majestie's commands.

The Earl of Derby also is so far from making benefit to himself of the said William Christian's estate, that he hath given and annexed it to the Bishoprick of Man some moneths since."

Isle of Man.

241. [1664 ?]—A discourse as to whether the Kings of the Isle of Man were absolute kings or not.

Lord Clarendon to [the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster ?]

242. 1665, March 25.—"His Majesty—being well assured, as well by the confession of some desperate persons, lately apprehended, as by other credible information, that notwithstanding his unparallelld lenity and mercy towards all his subjects for their past offences, how great soever, there is still amongst them many seditious persons who, instead of being sorry for the ills they have done, are still contriving by all the means they can to involve the kingdome in a civill warr; and in order thereunto, have made choice of [a] small number who, under the tytle of a Councell, hould correspondence with the forraigne enemies of this kingdome and distribute their orders to some signall men of their partie in the severall counties, who have provided armes and listed men to be ready, upon any short warning, to draw together in a body; by which, with the help they promise themselves from abroad, they presume to be able to doe much mischiefe, which his Majesty hopes, with the blessing of God upon his greate care and vigilance, to prevent; and to that purpose, hath writ to his Lord-Lievetenants of the severall counties, that they and their Deputy-Lievetenants may do what belongs to them—hath commanded mee (who, serving him in the province I hold, am in some degree accomptable for the faultes of those who serve him not so well as they ought in that commission) to write to the justices of the peace of all the counties in England, and to lett them know what his Majesty expects at their hands; and do, therefore, choose this time to obey his Majesty's command, and take the best care I can, that this letter may find you together, at the Quarter Sessions. I presume that you, who are present, will take care that it bee communicated to those who are absent, at your next monthly meeting, which it is most necessary you keepe constantly. I am sorry to heare that many persons who are in the Commission of the Peace, neglect to be sworne, or being sworne, to attend the Assizes and Sessione, or indeed, to doe anything of the office of a justice. For the former sorte, I desire that you cause the Clerk of the Peace forthwith to returne mee the names of those who are in the commission, and are not sworne; to the end I may present their names to the King, who hath already given order to his Attorney-Generall to proceed against them. For the rest, I hope upon this animadversion from his Majesty, they will recollect themselves and seriously reflect upon their breach of trust to the King and kingdome, and how accomptable they must bee for the mischeefe and inconvenience which falls out through their remissnesse and not-discharg of their duty. I assure you the King hath so greate a sense of the service you doe, or can do for him, that hee frequently saies hee takes himself particularly beholding to

every good justice of the peace who is chearful and active in his place, and that in truth, if the justices of the peace, in their severall divisions, bee as careful as they ought to be in keeping the watches, and in the other parts of their office, the peace of the kingdome can hardly be interrupted within, and the hopes and imaginations of seditious persons would be quickly broken, and all men would study to be quiet and to enjoy these many blessings God hath given the nation, under his happy government. It would be great pitty his Majesty should be deceived in the expectation hee hath from you, and that there should not be a vertuous contention and emulation amongst you who shall serve so gracious a prince, most effectually, who shall discover and punish (if hee cannot reforme) most of his enemies, who shall take most paines in undeceiving many weake men, who are misled by falce and malitious insinuations and suggestions, by those who would alienate the mindes of the people from their duty to theire soveraigne, who shall confirme the weak and reduce the wilfull most; in a word, who shall be most sollicitous to free the country from seditious persons and seditious and unlawfull meetings, as appeares now by severall examinations and confessions, to confirme each other in their malice against the government, and in making collections for the support of those of their partie who are listed to appeare in any desperate undertaking, the very time whereof they have designed. Wee must not beleeve that such a forward correspondence amongst ill men, throughout the kingdome, so much artifice, so much industrie, and so much dexterity, as this people are possessed with, can be disappointed of their wicked successe by a supine negligence or lazines in those who are invested with the King's authority; indeed, without an equall industrie, dexterity and combination betweene good men for the preservation of the peace of the kingdom, and for the suppressing of the enemies hereof. Let mee, therefore, desire and conjure you to use your utmost dilligence and vigilancie to discover the machinations of those men who you know to be ill affected to the government, to meete frequently amongst yourselves, and to communicate your intelligence to each other, and to secure the persons of those who you find forward to disturb, or dangerous to the publique peace. And I make no doubt but his Majesty will receive so good an account of the good effect of your zeale and activitie in his service, that I shall receive his command to returne his thanks to you for the same; and I am sure I shall lay hould on any occasion to serve every one of you in particular." *Copy.*

The Earl of Southampton and Lord Ashley to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Lancaster.

243. 1665, November 30. Oxford.—His Majesty, being informed by many of the receivers of his revenue of Hearth Money, of many obstacles they find in collecting the same, has resolved that his own officers levy the same duty; for if any other person find himself aggrieved, he is left to the law; And this he conceives necessary, because he observes such compliance, in many of the Justices of the Peace, with those that, upon any pretence soever, dispute the duty, that if he permits them to be chancellors of the payment, he conceives it will soon be reduced to very little; many of them, by private certificates, to gratify their neighbours, taking off the duty, which from the bench they had before certified as due to the Exchequer. *Copy.*

[*Attached are certain "Resolutions" to queries concerning Hearth Money.*]

Order touching Robert Leaver, gentleman, convicted of barratry.

244. 1666, April 5.—Whereas, at the Assizes held at Lancaster in March last, Robert Leaver was convicted of barratry, and adjudged to pay 500*li.* for a fine to his Majesty, and to remain in prison till payment thereof, and to stand upon the pillory for one hour; whereupon he craved mercy in mitigation of the judgment, especially as to his corporal punishment of the pillory, in regard that it would not only render the petitioner, but his posterity, infamous, he having several children, and a wife descended of an ancient and worthy family; it was therefore ordered by William Spencer, the Sheriff, and Edmund Assheton, Esquire, that if the said Leaver should pay certain sums of money to several persons he had wronged, amounting to 334*li.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, his punishment of the pillory be remitted.

——— to Sir Roger Bradshaw.

245. 1666, June 5.—"Sonday, our fleete continued fighting all day with the Dutch, but at that distance, that wee hard them not at all; for Friday and Saturday our fleet, althoe but 57 in number, fought with that valor that wee forced the Dutch to retire towards Holland; who receaving 16 new ships well provided, the Hollanders renued the battell, soe that, Sunday, our generall, with all his fleete, was forced to give ground, yet very honorably, still fighting till about 6 of the clock after dinner, when Prince Rupert, with 26 men of war, besides 6 fire ships, came and joyned with the Generall, [and] much incouraged the fleete, who then had fought 3 dayes and 2 nights. Yesterday, the seafight continued from 6 in the morneing till seaven that night, wee haveing the pursuite of them. Wee do not know of the losse of any ship; only the *Swiftsure* is wanting, and his Lordship, Sir William Bartle. The . . . . frigott is come into Harwich much damnified by one of our owne men of warr. The *Henry*, friggott, is retorned, all the forecastle burned; she defended herself against 7 men of war, and 3 fire ships. The Generall caused 3 or 4 Dutch bottoms to bee burned, because they would doe noe great service; they had beene taken in the last yeares ingagement. The Generall received a splinter in his thigh, Sir William Clerk his Secretarie, hath lost a leg. Mr. Fretwell Hollies (?) hath lost an arme, Captain Bacon killed. What ships of theres are burned, or sunck, beyond 16, wee know not. The Generall lost his flag twise, but still rode on."

Notes on English Ships, in the handwriting of Roger Kenyon.

246. 1666, June ?—The *St. Paul*, and two others flagships, fired by the General's order. The General had 30 or 40 men killed by a Vice-Admiral of the enemy at our recounter.

The *Gloucester*, the *Ann*, the *Bristoll*, the *Antelopp*, became shallowed in the Gunfleet.

On Saturday, 4 or 5 of the enemy's ships were seen on fire; a Vice Admiral of the enemy sent to the . . . . by our General.

Captain Bacon, killed, Capt: Hollis lost an arm, a dozen of ours, binding up their shattered members.

A maimed ship brought into Harwich, June 4. The Duke shott through the breeches, all his tackle taken off with chain shot.

Twenty four of their great ships were sunk, and one fired, of 76 guns, being a Vice-Admiral.

The *Henry* shattered and sent off. Lost 100 men.

The Dutch fleet, 76 sail and 10 fire ships. The Dutch lost 3 sail more.

Swiftsure, Spread Eagle, Loyal George, [and] *Small Katherine,* lost of ours.

The Duke, having on Sunday morning sent away all his shattered ships, had but 40 sail left.

Rainbow disabled; 25 of her men killed.

The Dutch Admiral made a hull; 3 fired, 6 or 7 maimed.

The General had 50 ships at the beginning; the Dutch, above 80. But 35 of the enemy seen at the last, and what has become of the rest, not known.

The *Prince* burnt, Sir G. Ascough taken; the *Essex* taken; the *Swiftsure* yet missing.

Dorothy Lagoe to Mrs. Kenyon, at Peel.

247. [16]66, December 1. [Manchester.]—There is but four shops in toun that sells children's caps, and I have been at 3 of them myself to day to see for one, for cosin Betty, but can meet with none that's large enough for her. I have sent Alice to the fourth shop to see for one. Sister, if you want pepper, or other Christmas stuff, it were good to take it beetimes; it will rise in the price. Pepper is allready raised. Alice can get no cap that's large enough. Sister, this cloeth cost 2*s.* 6*d.* (at 17*d.* the yard). Your shoes and galloshoes, 4*s.* 3*d.*; the thread, which I sent you last, cost 5*d.*; so that [there] now remaines with me, of that nine shillings you sent, 1*s.* 10*d.*

A List of His Majesty's Navy.

248. 1666.—The totals are as follows:—Men, 29,170; Guns, 6320; Ships, 149; and Fire ships, 10.

Guicciardini Ayloff to Roger Kenyon.

249. 1667, April 19. "Thisleworth.—It is said for certain there will be a peace, indeed as good, some think, as concluded already, and upon honourable terms; for we are not so much behind hand in our naval preparations, nor they so forward, as the world has fancied. We shall quickly have four or five squadrons in readiness. Sir Thomas Allen already at Plymouth with above 30, third rate frigates, for the most part. Sir Robert Holmes is to be for Portsmouth, where the Duke of York is gone. Sir Thomas Tiddyman, for the Downs. Sir Jer: Smith, for Harwich, where his Highness was not long since, and ordered excellent fortifications about the town and harbour. Sir Edward Spragg, for Hull. All, it may be imagined, with less squadrons than Sir Thomas Allen's. Our Ambassadors go away the next week, and the Swedes altogther for Breda. On Tuesday the Swedes are to see the solemnity of a St. George's feast at Whitehall, to introduce the new princely brother of the order, the Duke of Cambridge. They talk of a great robbery lately committed, 11,000*li.* of his Majesty's money, that had a sufficient convoy too, but a stronger, of 50 men armed, came and took it away and killed two or three of the guards. I hope it may prove no such matter." *Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

250. 1667, May 21. Westminster.—We have heard little or nothing concerning the Treaty since the Ambassadors went; that affair seems

under a cloud, but we hope it will break clear at last. The Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer, is lately dead; it is said his office will be executed by Commissioners, and it is talked that the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Ashley, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir John Duncom, and another, will be the men entrusted; a few days will give the certainty. *Seal of arms.*

EDMUND ASSHETON to MAJOR JOHN BYROM.

251. 1667, May 21. London.—My Lord Castlehaven is to raise a regiment of foot to go and serve the King of Spain in Flanders, and has been pleased to make me captain of a company, which I must raise, and have ready to put on board, at Gravesend, by 15 June. Within this time, can you send me about fifty men? The conditions are these:—from the day they set out, they shall be paid 12 pence a day till such time as they shall be set on board ship; and immediately after that, they shall enter into the King of Spain's pay. I need not tell you anything of the nobleness of the service, since you understand it better than I. We are not allowed to beat a drum or to set up bills for the raising of our men, because of the Treaty with France.

WALDINE LAGOE to his "brother KENYON, at the Peele."

252. 1667, June 15. Manchester.—On Thursday night we had the news that the Dutch, with their fleet, were within four miles of Gravesend, and that General Monk and the Lord Craven were gone down to put a stop to them, and secure our great ships that were at Chatham. But this day's post brings news that the Dutch have broken the chain that was put across the Thames and are come past Gravesend, and have taken the *Royal Charles*, and we have sunk four ships to keep them from being taken. And though it is said we have 30,000 men on the shore, yet the Dutch, with their great guns from their fleet, do beat our men off, that they can do no good. Our great ships that are at Chatham, are at the mercy of the enemy. It is feared the French are also coming over from Dunkirk to land in England. "The Lord in mercy appear for us!" *Seal.*

LEWIS ASSHETON to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

253. 1667, June 20.—"The drums beat daily for volunteers, but how many listed, I know not. I am very inclinable to engage on this side the countrey, if this bargain hinder not. Collonell Kerby is raising a regiment but where to bee imployed I know not as yet." *Seal of arms.*

Postscript.—"Your letteres will find me att the coll. [college?] in Graie's Inn Lane. This morning, report saith, died the Duke of Cambridge."[1] *Seal of arms.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENYON.

254. 1667, August 21.—The world here languishes in expectation of the peace, and we are almost brought into despair; but at Court, they have the same confidence, still laying the cause upon the great distance from Breda to Copenhagen, which has retarded the return of the King of Denmark's ratification. The Countess of Clarendon is dead, and Sir Henry Bellasis, but not of the wound given him in his body by Mr. John Porter, as the coroner's inquest has given in. *Seal of arms.*

---

[1] Son of James, Duke of York, by Anne Hyde. Died at Richmond and buried at Westminster.

HENRY NOWELL to his brother.

255. 1667, October 4. Castletown.—About six weeks ago I wrote to you, but unfortunately my letter miscarried, as my lady's vessel was "overset" upon the coast of Wales, in which was Dick Colcott, brother to that unfortunate man who slew my nephew, Bunastre. They say that Major Colcott is lost at sea, so that house is quite extinct. My niece, Jane Nowell, is married in Belfast, unknown to her father and mother, or any friend. She has married an apothecary; his shop is well furnished, and that is all I can hear he hath.

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENYON.

256. 1667, October 15. Westminster.—Both Houses concurred to give the King thanks for six particulars, and, this afternoon, went whole to Whitehall to do it. The six are for disbanding of the army, for quickening an Act against Irish cattle, reviving the laws against papists, annulling the Canary Company, referring the examination of accounts and miscarriages to Parliament, and the last for removing the Chancellor. They have something on foot touching the privileges of the House. They have appointed a committee to examine the abuse in the dearness of coals (which are 36*s.* at least), and exacting of innkeepers and other abuses, I hope will come in. *Seal of arms, broken.*

EDWARD KENYON to his brother, ROGER KENYON.

257. [16]67, November 13. Peel.—Concerning the publication of a proposed excommunication of Mr. Lever, on the previous Sunday. Captain Greenalgh so much favours "the papists," that "I fear you cannot, without sinne and dishonour, bee his undersheriff. . . . I pray you dear brother, for God's sake, and your soul's, have nothing to do with it." *Seal of arms, broken.*

EDWARD RIGBY to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

258. 1667, November 17. Gray's Inn.—"Since my last, we have (as I doubt not but you have heard) impeached the Earle of Clarendon, at the Lords' barre, of treason, high crimes and misdemeanors; but the Lords have not complyed with the Commons to imprison him as yet, and therefore the Commons have appointed a committee to draw up reasons why he should be committed. We have also agreed to impeach Commissioner Holt for his miscarrages at Chatham; and it is probable, ere long, you will hear of others to be impeached. I do not remember any bill this weeke of publicke concernment, proceeded in; but that bill against pluralities is read the second time, and committed." *Seal of arms, broken.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENNYON.

259. 1667, November 21. Westminster.—"The great matter now in action, is that of the Earl of Clarendon, which hath held the Houses much debate. The House of Commons went up with a generall impeachment of treason, high crimes, and misdemeanours, against him, which, beeing not drawne into articles or formall charge, the Lords thought not fit to accept, so far as to order his committment; but ever since (which is 8 or 9 dayes) it has depended in debates betweene them, and reasons have beene sent up from the House of Commons, but for ought I heare as yet,

both Houses adhere to their owne resolves. The article of treason, as they say, is that hee hath deluded and betrayed the King in his Councells, and all along, in this war, has betrayed the nation and the King in his treatyes with forraine states; 'tis somewhat toward this effect. Perhaps you may have seen the articles, there are copies goe about. The Lord Chief-Justice Keeling, being charged with some miscarriages towards juries in tryalls before him, was once before a Committee, and gave a very modest and faire answeare to two or three of the charges against him; but, I heare, they were content to respite the further examination and debate of those matters till after the tearme, in favor to the publick proceeding of his place and court. There has bin some complaints made in the House against some persons, some members, for taking gratuityes of the merchants that obtained their French wines to be landed, after the proclamation of war against the French." *Seal of arms, broken.*

English Catholics.

260. 1667, Christmas.—An answer to a pamphlet entitled "The humble Apologie of the English Catholicks." 13 *pp.*

Guicciardini Ayloff to Roger Kenyon.

261. 1667[-8], February 11. Westminster.—"The Parliament met upon Monday; and his Majesty came to the House, spake very short; only acquainted the Houses that, having made a league with the Hollanders, and others, he should have occasion to get out shipping and, therefore, desired them to take it into consideration to assist him in it; and something also for quieting the thoughts of his Protestant subjects in relation to religion, in which matters his Majesty was something prevented by the House of Commons, they having, immediately before his coming and their going up to the Lords House to his Majesty, voted to petition his Majesty to set out a proclamation to put the laws in that case, in execution, which it is thought has much quashed the hopes of that bill of comprehension, as they call it, which was now somewhat in expectation. The Lord Gerard has had but ill success in three indictments against Carr; one of felony, for running from his colours; the two others of forgery. He came off clear of all." *Seal of arms, broken.*

James Bradshaw, Robert Lever, and John Andrewes to [Roger Kenyon ?].

262. 1667[-8], February 12. Bolton.—"The rent due at Candlemass last, for the land in Balderstowe, given by Mr. Gosnell to the Church schole and poore at Boulton, beeinge not yet paide us, and understanding that you are one of the executors of Mr. John Hayhurst, your father-in-law, and thereby concerned in the payment of it, wee, the feoffees of the foresaid(?) guifte, thinking it good to give you notice of the fayler, that so you might take care to pay it, with what possible speed may bee, for the preventing of further troble, both to yourself and us, as also for the satisfyeing of those to whom it belongs, who have alreadie demanded it of us, supposing wee had received it at the day, as formerly." *Seal.*

R. Bradyll to Roger Kenyon.

263. 1667[-8], February 15.—Thanks him for a loan of 10*l.* "The reason I was soe urgent was, I had provided a parsell of goods for the

Sheriffs, and an unworthy man in our toune, offered ready money for them thinking to trapann mee; soe I was foarsed, in 48 oures, to pay 150*l.* which putt mee to a streight. I begg your ladie's axceptance of a bottle of as good Tent as ever you drunke."

Postscript.—"Pray send my bottell back."

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENYON.

264. 1667[-8], February 29. Westminster.—The House of Commons has resolved upon 300,000*li.* for his Majesty's supply, and now, this very instant, are considering how to raise it. A land tax, and home commodities, they have declared against; it may be upon excise, upon linen cloth, wine, and other foreign things. Perhaps a Poll Bill again. There is a great business upon the stage again, concerning my Lord Gerard and Fitten. A foul narrative was made by Carr (of former passages in that business) at the House of Commons, if they can make it out, which is thought will hardly be done. *Seal of arms, broken.*

DOROTHY LAGOE to her brother, ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

265. 1668, May 26.—"I desire you will send mee the print of your seale, as soone as you can. I have been to-day to see about spoons and about the ingraving of a coat, but cannot know the price till they see the coate; but they say they doe them all on the backside of the steele and without any compartiment or laurell about the coat, when done on spoones; but I'll get them done as you further direct." *Seal.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENYON.

266. 1668, July 4. Westminster.—An Ambassador from France is expected. A house is taken for him (Leicester House), for two or three years. There is talk of a proclamation to give notice of the further adjournment again of Parliament, to the first of November.

LEO: CLAYTON to ROGER KENYON.

267. 1668, July 8. Blackburn.—Asking for his interest on behalf of Mr. John Bretherton, late curate of Blackburn, for a chapel in Eccles parish, he thinks called Ellenbrough. *Seal.*

ROBBERS.

268. 1668.—Certificate, signed J. Charlton, that he believes that Darcy Lassells was the person intended in his Majesty's proclamation, issued out against notorious robbers, the 23rd day of September 1668; although his name, by mistake, is there mentioned to be Henry Lassells.

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFFE to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

269. 1668[-9], February 11. "Dean Yard, Westminster."—"Baron Wrainsford is removed up into the King's Bench. Broome spoken of to come in his place. We are preparing our sommer (?) navy of some 40 sayle." *Seal, broken.*

D[OROTHY] L[AGOE] to her brother, ROGER KENYON, in Holborne.

270. 1669, July 15.—I have had intimation that there have been seen on Swinton Moor, six or seven men, indifferently well horsed, with

pistols; they inquired when you would come home. Yesterday evening two of them rode at one passing, who was better horsed than they; they discharged three pistols at him. They are supposed to be highwaymen, [and] seem to bear you a grudge. We desire you will not come home for fear of danger. Your wife knows nothing about them, but sister Alice heard about it. *Seal.*

THOMAS CUNLIFFE to ROGER KENYON.

271. 1669, August 31. "Angell Alley in Southwark."—"His Majesty went yesterday [on] his progress for his New Forest in Hampshire, and is said, returns within fourteen days. Some makes a doubte wheather the Parliament doth meete at the time appoynted, or noe, or, if they doe meete, wheather they sitt for ãny continuence, or noe; yett others of more sober judgments conceave there wilbe a necessitie of theire meetinge and continuence, both by reason his Majestie will have occasions to rayse more money, which is supposed will bee the more hard to rayse without some better accompte bee given them, how that, formerly given, hath beene disposed of. But I shall wish there may be a good understandinge betweene them, and a lovinge complyance on all hands." *Seal.*

D. LAGOE to MRS. ALICE KENYON, at Peel.

272. [16]69, October 13.—Sends her, for her own eating, six quinces to make "into marmalate, or preserve them," because "quince is good for the brain of the little one." *Seal.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFF to ROGER KENYON.

273. 1669, December 11. Westminster.—This day, the Parliament are risen and prorogued by his Majesty to the 14th February, so then (they say) all is to begin again *de novo*. Sir George Cartwright, saving that he is suspended the House as a member, is as he was. He came off, in the House of Lords, indifferent fair; what he might have done in the House of Commons, I cannot well guess. The Bill for lessening interest money to 4 *per cent.* is laid aside. We talk much of a likelihood of war between the French and Holland. The King's supply, almost finished, must now sleep till the next meeting of Parliament. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS PIMLOE to MRS. ALICE KENYON, at Peel.

274. [16]69, ... 9. Budworth.—Has received the 55*s.* "and the grammar and handkerchiefe. I will, according to your desire, buy cloath for William; but for Mr. Roger's coming home, if you pleased, I would have you to respite it till Michaelmas. When you send his shifts, I pray send him a cloath suite to wear; for I am sure his cloak, shift, breeches, and tunic, will not last him a moneth. And pray send him a paire of shoes. He is well, and in good health, and I think William hath now forgotton all his sister said." *Seal of arms, broken.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFFE to ROGER KENYON.

275. 1669[-70], February 8. Westminster.—Complains much of the cold weather, which has brought in a kind of "paraletic distemper." There are two new Bishops nominated by his Majesty, Dr. Gunning, for

Chichester, and Dr. Barrow, the Bishop of Man, for St. Asaph. The King of France, they say, for the benefit of his health, (rather than out of good nature or justice) will cease his wars for this year. He has been troubled with vapours in his head (that may be easily believed) and had some kind of fit "like apoplecticul"; that he will apply himself to the waters at Bourbon, for this summer, and will refer the arbitration of the difference between Spain and him, to our King and the King of Sweden. *Seal of arms.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFFE to ROGER KENNYON.

276. 1669[–70], March 1. Westminster.—As to an informer against "Conventikles," I believe there will be no need; for, they say, the Parliament are upon reviving the Act, and will make it stricter and put a penalty upon the justices and magistrates, if they be too remiss in putting the law in execution. And for other penal laws, I have heard the prosecutor has a recompense out of the fine imposed, and will not need any share out of that which falls to the King. All things go on very well and quietly in Parliament. His Majesty's supply upon wine, to continue for seven years, goes forward towards finishing the Act for building the City, and something about that of Conventicles. Something, they say, is in hand about clerks of the markets. But I hear his Majesty has sent to the Houses to prepare all they can in a readiness before Easter, for then he intends to go some progress to Audeley End and Newmarket, to hunt and see the horse races there. The Duchess of Albemarle's funeral was last night in the Abbey, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The body was carried from the Star Chamber, and many great lords of the Court were at it. The Duke is not yet laid in state at Somerset House, for want of black velvet, etc. *Seal of arms.*

ROGER BRADSHAIGH to ROGER KENYON.

277. 1669[–70], March 3.—"Yours came to my hands in the House of Comons at the same time that wee weare nearly upon the debate for the second reading of the Bill against Conventicles, and for the Comittment of it, my contriman (Black Birch) having newly excused the meetings of such concientious people, as living farre from the other church, theire chappells not beeing provided; and particularly instanced the severall chappells in Manchester parish, and further added, that theare could not bee one instance produced that any such meetings had produced any insurrection, or that any treason, scismne, or other contrivance or disturbance to the government, had beene theare hatcht. This made my modestye mooved to speake, and such instances, as I had formerly observed and in my memorye had retained, I layd open to the House, with the necessitie for a Bill of restraynt, and what ways to meete with their subtle evations. And theise, I affirmed to carry the reputation of Presbyterians in our contry. This made the House to looke upon my contriman as sufficiently contradicted in his possitive affirmation. It was three of the clock, ere wee got the question; but [it] was at last committed, and is at this present under consideration of the Committee now sitting by mee; indeed, the bill will bee much more rigid then formerly, and wee must be furnisht with more instances to induce the passing of it, when it comes into the House. Soe I would desyre you, that you would gather mee what instances you can of insolencys, of scisme, of dangerous words spoken, or any other thing that hath happned, since the Act of Oblivion, worthy taking notice of, to object against them, and I shall not fayle to urge them when tyme servse. In

the meanetime, I pray, let the further examination of the busines at Gorton Chapell bee taken; and send me word what you know of the chapell called Birch Chapell, and of their meetings. You shall not need to be named in anything. This I desyre may be done as soone as may bee, before the Bill come back to the House."

Jo: Hartley to [Roger Kenyon?].

278. 1669[–70], March 19. Strangways.—Encloses a letter from Sir Roger Bradshaigh, with an order of the Council. Sir Roger desired it might be communicated to the gentlemen of the Sheriff's table. He says that the order should have been not only for putting the laws in execution against those of Gorton Chapel, but against all offenders of that nature. The House of Lords are very busy about the Bill against Conventicles; and, he believes, it may pass with some amendments. *Seal of arms.*

Jo: Otway to Roger Kenyon.

279. 1670, [May] 3.—No news here, but of the great solemnity of the general funeral. He is now laid in state in the Abbey, and is to lie open for all eyes, for one month, with these words round about him, *Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.*

Benjamin Ayloffe to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

280. 1670, June 30.—"The King's fee farme rents are now upon sale, and I purpose to make it my generall busines to contract and dispatch the purchases of such persons as will make use of me for that purpose; therefore, I intreate the faver from you as to assist me in that affaire, by ingaging as many of your acquaintance to me as you can."

Order in Council.

281. 1670, August 20. Whitehall.—"Upon reading the humble petition of the right honourable Charles, Earle of Derby, setting forth that he has been of late most injuriously perplexed by the complaints of several persons of the Isle of Man, preferred to this Board against him, through the malice, and at the instigation of one Evan Curghy, an inhabitant there, a person of so implacable a disposition, that he is dissatisfied under the administration of all the law and justice of the said Island, even in causes haveing no influence upon or relation to his own concernes, promoteing contention among the inhabitants, maligning the government and peace of the said Island, seconding petition with petition, and clamour to this Board, after dismission of their complaints to the vast charge, attendance, and expence, of the petitioner and his agents, waiting here for his justification and defence. That the persons complaining (there being no costs awarded against them, or any other punishment inflicted upon their dismission) presume, through that impunity, to revive their complaints. And praying that he may have liberty, by the testimony of the late Bishop of Man, and others, to represent to this Board the person of the said Curghy, to make good the matter of this petition, and to have releife against him according to the lawes of the said island; and that such clamorous petitions may not be received untill security be first given to answer such costs as this Board shall adjudge, in case the matter of complaint be determined

against them. It is this day ordered by his Majestie in Council, that the petitions of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man remaining with the Clerke of the Council, be sent to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, who is hereby prayed and required to examine them, and report to this Board concerning the matter they containe; whereupon his Majestie in Councell will declare his further pleasure. And it is also ordered that the Clerks of the Councell in waiting, before they receive any more petitions of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, relating to the Earl of Derby and the government there, doe take sufficient security from such persons to pay such costs and damages as this Board shall judge fit to award against them, in case, upon the hearing, they shall not be able to make out and justifie their complaints." *Copy.*

THOMAS CHARLETON to ROGER KENYON.

282. 1670, August 29. Lancaster Castle.—Asking for his influence with the High Sheriff, for his enlargement, having lain in prison three years in great penury. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS BRADDYLL to ROGER KENYON.

283. 1670, December 5. Portfield.—Asks for the record concerning the Quakers, by the first opportunity.

PAUL COBB to ROGER KENYON.

284. 1670, December 10.—"One Benyon was indicted upon the Statute of 35 Elizabeth, for being at a Conventicle. He was in prison, and was brought into Court and the indictment read to him; and because he refused to plead to it, the Court ordered me to record his confession, and he hath lain in prison upon that conviction, ever since Christmas Sessions, 12 Chas. II. And my Lord Chief Justice Keelinge was then upon the Bench, and gave the rule, and had the like, a year ago, against others. Benyon hath petitioned all the Judges of Assize, as they came the Circuit, but could never be released. . And truly, I think it but reasonable that if any one do appear, and afterwards will not plead, but that you should take judgment by *nihil dicit*, or confession."

JOHN MOLYNEUX to ROGER KENYON.

285. 1670, December 13.—Hopes he is recovered from the gout, and thanks him for the hounds. "Cromwell fits the speed of my hounds very well." *Seal.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFFE to ROGER KENYON.

286. 1670, December 17. Westminster.—No discovery is yet made in that villainous attempt upon the Duke of Ormond; three or four of their pistols, and as many swords, were found scattered, and a cloak, besides four horses, all base and mean, which shows they were pitiful rogues. The Prince of Orange, they say, having been at Newmarket and Cambridge, lays aside his intended visit to Oxford and Windsor, and goes away shortly for Holland. A quarrel happened, this week, between two of his company; a French colonel, or captain, and a Dutch captain, fought a duel here at Westminster; the French was slain. This troubles the Prince much. Two new-built houses, not finished, in Fenchurch Street, fell down; seven of the workmen were killed and as many hurt. *Seal of arms, broken.*

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFFE to ROGER KENYON.

287. 1670, December 24.—"The Parliament adjourned, upon Teusday last, to the Thursday sennight following (29 December instant), passing a vote that all members absent the Monday after Twelveday, should pay a double subsidie. Nothing as yet discovered in that buisnes of the Duke of Ormond. Here has happened this weeke another, something like it. Sir John Coventry goeing home to his lodging in Suffolk Streete, very late—'twas betwene 1 and 2 at night—was set upon by halfe a score, or a dozen, men, halfe on foote and the other halfe horsemen, with designe of giving him the opprobrious marke of cutting off his nose, and fell upon him with knives (one was found afterwards of the Duch fashon, for their snick or snee) but mangled his face much, though failed of their full designe, but otherwise wounded him with their swords. They all went off, undiscovered. He behaved himself stoutly for a single person, and thinks hee wounded one of them. 'Tis much the towne talke, and conjectured in revenge for some smart words hee spake in the House, beeing a member. The Prince of Orange was entertained Sunday night last by Prince Rubert at Winsor, went next day to visit Oxford, is returned hether and, some say, goes away next weeke. The House of Commons has passed a vote, that they shall protect no persons but their mœniall servants." *Seal of arms.*

HENRY NOWELL to ROGER KENYON.

288. 1670, ——— 10. Castletown, Isle of Man.—Has been very ill for some time. "I doubte not, in the least, but you have assisted my man, to the utmost of your power, to gett my rights in Lancasheir." Lord Derby intends coming over to the Island "betwixt this and May; we are making great prepartion for his coming." *Seal, broken.*

JOHN OTWAY to ROGER KENYON, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire.

289. 1670[-1], January 3.—"Your dexerity in prosecuting against forgery and barratry, is so well knowne, as the King's Attorney can constitute no better deputy than yourselfe in cases of that nature. I am informed there is a woman is to come to her tryall upon the latter; I shall onely desire you to doe his Majestie right, for which you will not onely have the thanks of Mr. Heywood, but of the whole country." *Seal, broken.*

JOHN WARBURTON to [ROGER KENYON].

290. 1670[-1], January 5.—"Your right deare and deservedly beloved brother, the parson, deceased," promised me, as stipend, 30*s.* a year for my service "att the chappelles of Ednenfeild and Holcome, whereof he payd one 30*s.*, which came to my handes, and another 30*s.* he deposited for me toward Mr. Poole's *Contraction of the Critticks.*" The book has been withheld, as also some part of the promised salary.

GUICCIARDINI AYLOFFE to ROGER KENYON.

291. 1670[-71], January 24. Westminster.—"We have little newes. The house are intent upon the money bill. The bill for that assault of Sir John Coventry is now with the Lords, and it is thought the

Comoners will not bee forwarder in the other, then the Lords wilbee in that. Cutting of noses is growne use and fashon. A Minister, somewhere out by Oxford, one Mr. Hall, had his nose cutt lately; and last night, about [the] Strand, a gentleman had the like massacre upon his, by 3 or 4 young gentlemen that came out of a taverne in cutting case (*sic*), you may imagine; Mr. Russell, they say, was one of them. Last night the French Embassy at York House made a huge treat to the King, Queen, and all the Court, and great maskarading there was. There is a report the French King has sent out a party of his Fleete to intercept the Holland East Indie Fleete, now coming home." *Seal of arms.*

HENRY ROWE to ROGER KENYON, "at Holeborne, London."

292. 1670[-1], February 14. Wigan.—On Saturday I went to Parkhead, and your mother and I considered how to appoint toll-takers at Blackburn. There were none of any quality in the town opposed to taking toll, but there were some three or four chapmen at one Ensworth's, who combined not to pay toll. One was Thomas Hey, of Ashton, to whom I told of your mother's grant, and if he or any stood out, the toll-takers should make distress of a beast. In the end they drove their beasts in a tumultuous manner to the towns-end, and with a great shout and beating upon the beasts, passed the toll-takers and would pay no toll. Something must be done against them before the next fortnight's fair. *Seal.*

HENRY RO[WE] to ROGER KENYON, in London.

293. 1670[-1], February 28. Wigan.—I was at Parkhead and Blackburn yesterday "about the toule," and served the "Duke's privy seal" on two men, "thinking that would have quited the rest." There were many chapmen, and many beasts sold. I perceived they were all agreed not to pay, and to defend those served. On hearing this, I "doubled his files at the end of the streete they were to goe out at," but, as I had only 20 men with me, could neither have stopped them nor taken a beast, "for the chapmen were assisted with at least 100 people of town and country, and soe violently drive away the beastes, that they broake and burste doune two stoane stoopes of three quarters of a yard thick."

FRANCIS HOLLINSHED to ———.

294. 1670[-1], March 23. London.—Wishes to know how many chimneys are liable to pay the tax, in every hundred in Lancashire; an answer is to be sent to him, to Mr. Edward Hollinshed's house, "at the signe of The B[l]ack-a-morse Head in Grubb Street, nere Cripill Gate, London." *Seal of arms.*

J. HULME (?) to ———.

295. 1671, March 26.—The great news of the town is our encounter at sea with the Dutch, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Our 6 ships-of-war fought 11 of their men-of-war, assisted by above 30 of their merchant-men, which had 30 or 40 guns a piece; their merchant-men in all, were above 60, but four engaged not, but stole away. We have taken their admiral, sank their vice-admiral, and, it is said, taken 3 or 6 of their merchants. The exact express is not yet come to Court; we have had no considerable loss. *Seal of arms, broken.*

THOMAS STRINGER to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

296. 1671, May 30. Chancery Lane.—Has delivered his letter to Sir Thomas Clarges; "he lives in Pickadilly, over against St. James's House, neare my late Lord Chancellor's house. . . . As for the businesse of the fayres, write to Sir Thomas Clargies."

DOROTHY LAGOE to MRS. KENYON, at Peel.

297. 1671, June 20. Manchester.—"After you were gone yesterday, sister Alice found the noat which you had from Mr. Hulton, to give you leave to sitt in his seat in our church. But the neat is too short to answer your desires, for it only gives leave for my brother and yourself to sitt in the seat, and neither extends to your children sitting in the seat, nor any of your friends that may occasionally be with you; nor it does not prohibitt any of those persons which comes to the seat and fills it allready, but only gives my brother and you, leave to crowd in amongst them."

HENRY ROWE to ROGER KENYON, at The Sword and Buckler, Holborn.

298. [16]71, July 4.—"I have sent to you a box of cannell plate (*sic*) here after mentioned:—

Tall salt, with a cover	0	5*s.*	0
A great salt with fower pillers	0	2*s.*	0
A tall standish for inck	0	2*s.*	6*d.*
A flatt standish for inck	0	2*s.*	0
Two others for inck	0	1*s.*	4*d.*
Halfe a dozen of newe fashioned salts	0	3*s.*	0
Halfe a dozen, of eight square	0	2*s.*	0
Halfe a dozen of 3 square	0	2	0
Box nailes	0	1	6*d.*
	1*l.*	1*s.*	4*d.*"

Portion of seal.

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

299. 1671, September 22. Westminster.—On Monday the King goes to Newmarket, and so into Norfolk. The Queen, to Lord Arlington's and Audly-End. The late storms lost us 20 colliers' men and shipping. There is great bustle about the Customs, whether to be in commissioners or farmers, and whether Lord Ashley shall be Treasurer or not. *Seal of arms.*

LAWRENCE BOOTH to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

300. 1671, September 30. Harden.—Desires that favour may be shown to the bearer at the Sessions. He has married a wife in Oppenshaw, who has a tenement worth 8*l.* by the year; "and yet the toun will have him removed."

JOHN WARREN to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

301. 1671, October 11.—"Mr. clerk of the Peace,"—I write on behalf of "Widow Entwisle and one Roger Brendwood who, I understand, are

bound over to Manchester Sessions, upon a warrant of the peace, granted by Captain Greenehalgh, at the instance, and uppon the oath, of Richard Greenhalgh, who, at the last assizes, was indyted and tryed for a wissard." These two persons had been bound over to give evidence against him at the assizes at Lancaster, "which is all the matter, as I understand, he hath against these persons." *Seal of arms.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE to his cousin, ROGER KENYON.

302. 1671, October 14. Meareley.—"You are generally elected (not any being against you) Bayliffe of the Borough of Cliderou, together with my brother Nowell, whoe desires you would come and take the oathes as speedily as you can." *Seal.*

W. HULTON to ROGER KENYON.

303. 1671, November 7.—Informing him that his uncle Mr. Joseph Rigby is dead, and was buried yesterday. *Seal, broken.*

SIR ROGER BRADSHAIGH to ROGER KENYON, at The Sword and Buckler, Holborne.

304. 1671, November 10. Haigh.—I pray, before you come back, buy me two or three of Goldsmith's Almanacks, the leaves inverted (*sic*). I pray send me word what you observe to be the newest fashion for this winter's clothes and belts ; I would rather have it from you than my tailor.

JOHN HARTLEY to ROGER KENYON, at The Sword and Buckler, Holborn.

305. 1671, November 19. Strangwaies.—"If I had seen you before you went, I should only have made bould to renew my request, which I now doe, of buying me the statutes since 1667, all together, and if they be not printed soe, an epitomy of all the statutes since his Majestie's return, if any hath taken that paines. Yours, I received very thankefully. Wee have little newes here, but since you went, wee had in Manchester, 2 famous or rather bold conventicles, one of which is convicted, and the fines levying to above 50*l.*; the other which was first in tyme, but last discovered, Mr. Mosley, and I doe for the present suspend our judgment untill we have taken advise; and wee thought none fitter to consult, then yourself. And if you think the case be doubtfull, wee desire you to advise with what lawyers you please, and wee shalbe responsible for his fee, for wee are satisfied that the parties will appeale. That you may the better understand it, herewith is an abstract of the evidence upon which wee proceede. And the case will appeare to be this, whether it be a conventicle within the late statute, though we cannot discover who it was that preacht, though wee are much induced to believe that it was Parson Tilsley. And another question is this, (which some of the peccants put to us) whether one punished for being at the first conventicle, though last in tyme, may be punished for being att another, a moneth before, but not knowne till after the last was convicted ; because, say they, the last was the first offence, and wee cannot punish them, for an offence committed before that, and call it the second offence. Wee desire to heare your opinion in these cases, which will oblige."

Overleaf is the following draft form of information.—"A. B. informeth upon oath that upon, &c., there was a conventicle held in the house of one B. C. in Manchester, where this informant heard one preaching or discourseing, though he sawe him not; but this informer judgeth, by his voice, that it was one Mr. T., a nonconformist Minister, for he is acquainted with him and knows his voice. He further saith that among other persons that were at the said conventicle (being three or fower scoare in number) were A. B., &c., all of them above the age of 16 years. He further saith that they met together about 12 of the clock, and continued together till after 2 in the afternoon, and then met again about 4 of the same day, and continued till 7 in the evening. E. D. informeth the like. So that there was 2 conventicles in one day at the same place and by the same person." *Seal of arms.*

HENRY [NOWELL] to ROGER KENYON.

306. 1671, December 18. Castletown.—Is suffering from gout. Is afraid that Lord Derby's licence, for his coming over, will scarce be obtained; besides which, he has the charge of the affairs of the Bishop of St. Asaph. *Seal of arms.*

ALICE KENYON to ROGER KENYON.

307. 1671[-2], January 21.—"Mother bids me tell you that the fortnight fayres at Blackburne, begun in the Protector's time, was then proclamed by the sexton, as John Hindley can acquaint you. They doe sease every yeare, soone after Michalmas, and are proclamed againe, either the first Munday, or the second Munday, after Candlemas, every yeare, sometimes the one Munday, sometimes the other. There is no bease (*sic*) on the other market days. She desires, if John have not tould you, that you would aske him what he knows of this. She presents you with love and blessing, wishing you a good jorney and a safe retorne." *Seal, broken.*

GUICCARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

308. 1671[-2], February 13. Westminster.—"This day, dyed Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy. Who shall succeed, a few days will discover . . . . Within a post or two, you shall know something more of this kind." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS GREENFEILD to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester, or at Peel.

309. 1671[-2], February 20. London.—"According as you desired, I give you the accompt, touching the Doctor's reception of Elisha Chew. Yesterday, Dr. Frankland went with myselfe and Mr. William Cayton alongt with the boy to Dr. Cromleholme, who readyly gave the child, and us, a very free and welcome entertaynement; and to be short, he gave us, order to remember his love to the boy's mother, and to lett her know from him that he received her boy as his owne, and that he willed as carefully of him as if he was his owne, and that he will (by God's blessing) give him learning and send him to Oxford, and that he doubted not of friends to gett him preferment there. He called upp his wife, and said 'sweetheart you must take this child as myne and yours,' which shee denyed not, but asked her husband who he was like; he would have her judgment first, whereupon she sayd the boy was very like a brother of hers, and he concurred with her in the matter. He

was very glad the boy was past the measles and small pockes. After we had drunk a glass or two of ayle about, he layd his hand on the boye's head and blessed him saying 'the Lord God Almighty bless thee, and not only give thee wisdom and learning, but his grace alsoe.' Upon which, other company comeinge to him, wee tooke our leave and departed; and to-morrow morning, I am to goe, with the boy, to him, and carry with him, his cloathes. And this is all, save that Mr. Edward Bradhill writt to Dr. Franckland, that one of Mr. Cromleholme's name, was likewise coming upp, by which, Dr. Frankland had thought of some fowle play in the case, and found a little fault with me, that I did not come to him sooner; which I had done, had not his friends desired me to keepe him aweeke and buy him cloathes. But all is well. So is your sonn, Sir Edmond that will be; and he thanks you for your remembrance of him, but I find he expected something more from you, to have told him of a fitt wife for him, and one that needed not much wooing, and yett shee might bee young, beatiful, and rich." *Seal of arms.*

RICHARD BLANSHARD to the LICENSING JUSTICES for SALFORD HUNDRED, assembled at Manchester.

310. 1671[-2], March 8. York.—Would have attended them on the 11th, 13th, and 15th of the present month, as appointed; but the York assizes begin on the 11th, and he has many persons that then meet him, and pay in the money they have received under the act for the "lawe duty." Besides this, he is "subponoenaed for a witness, in a cause of the Duke of Buckingham," to be tried at York this assizes.

J. ANGIER to ROGER KENYON.

311. 1671-2, March 17. Deane.—Concerning some ecclesiastical proceedings against the writer.

LISTS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS, AGAINST HOLLAND.

312. 1672, April 2.—Total of the English vessels, &c.: 103 ships and 4 yatches, 24,925 men, 7,209 guns, and 54,827 tons. Total of the French vessels, &c.: 116 ships, great and small, 22,509 men, 3,774 guns, and 52,679 tons.

JANE KENYON to her daughter, MRS. ALICE KENYON.

313. 1672, May 4.—Recommending her not to send "little Roger" back to Mr. Pimlow's school, as he was treated unkindly there. *Portion of seal.*

ROGER KENYON [to his wife].

314. 1672, June 25.—I am so troubled for my dear Dolly's sickness. Cousin Dick Asheton is not slain, he was taken prisoner and carried into Holland, but is now at liberty and well, but poor Lewis is slain. *Portion of seal.*

HENRY [BRIDGMAN], Bishop of Sodor and Man, to his "much honoured cousen," ROGER KENYON, at Lancaster.

315. 1672, September 1. Brandlesholme.—Asking his favour on behalf of Evan Grundy, a white skinner and furrier (a kinsman of the writer), concerning some applications made against the said Grundy by his enemies. *Seal.*

RICHARD BORROW [or BORRON ?] to ROGER KENYON, "to be lefte with the stationer att Gray's Inne Gate."

316. 1672, November 1.—"The poor Ale-wives in Lancashire are yett like to bee ruined, unles you can finde out some way for their redresse. And to the end you may take some advise upon the busines; I have here sent you the coppy of the order made att Wigan Sessions last. And so soon as you have found out any expedient for their releese, I pray communicate the same."

Postscript.—"They have all made tender of the single duty, and demanded their goods; but the exise men laffe them to scorn, and say they value not the order or the Justices."

ROGER BRADSHAIGH to ROGER KENYON, at the Sword and Buckler, Holborn.

317. 1672, November 26. Haigh.—"Honest namesake,—It is good striking whilst the iron is hott, soe that if I knew wheare to give a hitt on Mr. Slyngier's (?) behalfe, I would not spare my blow; if you can find out a probable way to put him into play againe, I pray use your endeavour, (and my name) on his behalfe, and I shall readily second it. Doctor Wilkins will obstruct him noe more, and Mr. Tildesley is yet, but a licensed Non-conformist. I thank you for your last, and pray let mee heare what becoms of our namesake Kirkby, and present my services to his father, and tell him his daughter is well and craves his blessing; but when will you come downe? Shall I fynd you in towne? or is it beleeved the Parliament will sitt? or is theare hopes of a peace? I have noe news to returne you, but that Mr. Farington is like to dye, and my Lord Derby recover for the present, but noe greate confidence of the continuance. I pray bring mee one or two of Gouldsmith's litle foulded pocket Almeanacks for '73. This is all the trouble I shall give you."

ARTHUR ASSHETON to ROGER KENYON, in London.

318. 1672, November 27. Clitherow.—"This may certifie you that upon the 14th of October, by Mathew Benson, the nine gownes came to Cliderow, directed to Mr. Leonard Nowell, which hee and Mr. Bailife Lister did receive; all the gownes being very well liked, and very fitt. Onely they are full side (*sic*); but it is a fault easily helpt. Upon the Sabboth day next after our fair, being the 27th of October, Mr. out-bailife Lister was pleased come to Cliderow; the brethren, all in there gownes, did attend both Mr. bailiffs to the church, in their gownes, the Mace then taking its place. After morning prayer, Mr. Bailiff Lister, off Arnolds biggin (?) was pleased to give the bretheren a very noble treat at Thomas Atkinson's. As yet the mace is not got mended, Mr. Robert Parker desired me to let it rest untill your comeing downe. I presume he intends his 5 marks or . . . then."

J. AINGER to ELLIS NUTTALL, "servant to Mr. Kenyon."

319. 1672, December 3. Deane.—"I have made bold to trouble you with the enclosed. If Mr. Nedham bee in towne I know you wil deliver it him. If hee should bee gone, I authorize you to open the letter, and at a convenient time you may shew it your master; but I hope Mr. Nedham is yet with you, though I heare he is not at your lodgings, which occasions this trouble to you, for which charge I wil satisfy you when I see you."

Enclosure.—1672, December 3. Deane.—"I writt two or three lynes to you last weeke which, whether they did reach you or not, I yet know not. I made bold also to write two lynes to my worthy friend, Mr. Kenyon. The truth is my case is sad, but it is not deplored by my friends, because not truly and fully understood. So soone as ever I knew that God had that mercy in store for us as to restore our King, I was one of the first that sought after reordination, and that not upon the account of worldly concernes, but upon well bottomed principles of judgment and conscience. My former juvenile prankes and madnes did not so estrange my relations' affections as did that one act, the sad effects whereof I feel to this day. Could I, to my owne satisfaction, have continued as I begun, when there was no king in our Israel, I believe I should have been in the van of the Nonconformists, and should not have gone through St. Peter's needle as hitherto I have done. It is well known I lived in good repute with Bishop Hall to his very dying day, and had that good Bishop lived, the first preferment, whether King's Preacher's place or whatever that fell, was promised to mee; but he was too good for earth. God had a scourge for us, and we have drunke of a bitter cup. When I had hopes they were frustraeneous (*sic*) and, instead of preferment, I am debarred of a settlement. That cruel prosecution or persecution of mee hath undone mee upon severall accounts. My resignation hath very grievously troubled mee, but it was more to please others than myselfe; though I must confess, I could not patiently thinke of a suspension. I have, to my noe small griefe, been out of employment since, though I had hopes some good friend would, ere this, have provided for mee by themselves or their friends. Those that were the abettors of my adversarys are silent in darknes, the one naturally, the other artificially, dead. What God hath in reserve now for us, I know not. I would fain hope, and I doe pray for mercy. Our case in Deane Parish is the saddest, I think, that ever was. That some eighteen combined persons shall carry on all designes against the sense and mind of all the rest of this large parish, keepe in a parson who hath not read one prayer since his first coming in, which was on Palme Sunday; to abuse king, parliament, all authority, parish and all, and putt in a simple young fresh lad, who was but a schollar the other day with my son under Mr. Taylor, and now intend him to be the cypherical vicar (not seraphical doctor) for whom they have gott the broad seale before the last Lord Keeper went out, and they say that this very morning hee is gone for institution and induction. How this will or can be prevented, I know not; but I could wish that noble person, Mr. Kenyon, would arise and stand up for the parish. Colonel Kirby and others would assist, but I need not, I cannot, instruct him. There was great sadnes upon the report of the death of the Bishop. All their discourse and castings for future was to this purpose, that if I did offer (it seems they suspect) to come in, they would indevour to gett in Mr. Rawlett and by all meanes put mee by, and if Mr. Tilsby might not enjoy his liberty as before, they would, and could, gett the seale for him to preach in his house; with such like stuffe. Is it not pitty these should domineer as they have done. For myself I say nothing, but lye with my mouth in the dust. If God see good, hee can restore mee; if not, hee will provide for mee. But because wee are to use meanes, I pray, sir, acquaint my most worthy friend with these things or rather put him in minde, for hee knowes them already, and pray him to bee instrumentall to helpe me to some good concerne. Oh, that God saw good that the King might bee prevailed with to let the Archbishop have a hearing of all their unworthy carriages, from first to last. I believe it might easily be brought about. But I forgett myself

pardon mee. My soule is troubled within mee. If you bee in London, I pray let me heare from you."

Postscript.—"I have been very loath to report what I have heard, lest it be thought to bee upon private designes. Ever since the last Bishop came in to be their friend, they bragged that matters should go on their side, in spight of Bradshaw and Kenyon, no better epithets so long as they had the Bishop and Lord Keeper's sure stayes, sayes Tilsby. Hee told me, about Ladydaye, to my face he cared not a ——— for the best friends I had, now theirs are gone. I could wish they might know themselves. Pray also tell Mr. Kenyon they have taken Mr. Hatton bound to resigne at their pleasures, having, as an ordinary servant, two or three months warning, the precise time I know not. I am weary of writing their fooleryes and knaveryes."

Richard Walmsley to Henry Nowell, in the Isle of Man.

320. 1672[–3], January 14.—Asks him to send some "excellent sort of strong beer made in your island, such as my Lord of Derby drinks, some times, at Knowsley." Asks him to make a trial of burying his puffings in a clean cloth in the ground for twenty-four hours, to take away the rank taste they have after they are pulled; they use otters in the same manner, after the skin is taken off, and they are very sweet and inoffensive, but without it they are not to be endured. *Seal.*

The Lords of the Council to [the Justices for Lancashire].

321. 1672–3, February 24. Whitehall.—"His Majestie hath received an address from you, and he hath seriously considered of it, and returneth you this answer; that he is very much troubled that that declaration which he put out for ends soe necessary to the quiett of his kingdome, and especially in that juncture, should have proved the cause of disquiet in his House of Commons, and given occasion to the questioninge of his power in ecclesiasticks, which he finds not done in the reignes of any of his ancestors. He is sure he never had thoughts of useing it otherwise then as it hath beene intrusted in him, to your peace and establishment of the Church of England and the ease of all his subjects in generall, neyther doth he pretend to the right of suspending any lawes wherin the properties, rights, or liberties, of any of his subjects are concerned, nor to alter anythinge in the established doctrine or discipline of the Church of England, but his onely designe in this was to take of the penalties the statuts inflict upon dissenters and which he believes, when well considered of, you yourselves would not wish executed according to the rigour and letter of the lawe; neither hath he done this with any thought of avoydinge or precludinge the advice of his Parliament; and if any Bill shall be offered him which shall appeare more proper to attaine the afforesaid ends and secure the peace of the Church and kingdome, when tendered in due manner to him, hee will shew how readily he will concurre in all wayes that shall appear good for the kingdome." *Copy.*

Francis Hollinshed to Roger Kenyon.

322. 1673, April 26. London.—"I intend to see you at Wigan Cocking, if my Lord Gerard's coming into the country, doth not hinder me. As for news, here is little, but Prince Robert is gone downe to the ships

at the boy in the Ore ; the other ships are making ready at Portsmouth, and the French fleete is expected to be there the next week, and then to have a generall randevouse. Prince Robert tooke the sacrament and othe of alegiance and supremisy, and maketh all the officers to doe the same, or else to leave their places, and so God speed him." *Seal of arms, broken.*

PARNELL AMY to "MRS. KENYON, at her house in the Milgate, Manchester."

323. 1673, July 27.—" As for your daughters education, I am resaulved to kep no mor a publicks col (*sic*), nor to have aboue 2 gentil wemen at a tim, that they may be compane, on for another; for I am were of great impliment. I have had severall ofred me senc I cam to the ccti, but yet I have excepted of non, and therfoor have the mor liberti to make good that intrest you may clam by promis. And, if you ples to put her forth for a yere, for i intend to medele with non for les then a yere, if it ples God they have ther health. As for her larning lessen, I thenke it will not be fet to go to a publick col in the city, but there is a menester, that techeth, vere nere the place I dwel, that hath 30 collers. He hath 20 shelling a gurle, and, if you see good, I shall inquire of hem if he will teck her an our in a day, when his collers are gon. My rat is ten pond a yere, and 20 shelling entrance. I shall leve it to your ferther consederation, and commet you and yours to the protection of the Almightie." *Seal.*

[The DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM] to the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of the City of York.

324. 1673, September 16. Wallingford House.—" My Lord and Gentlemen,—Upon an answer of a letter I writt to Sir Henry Thompson, wherein I advised him to putt a complaint upon my Lord Treasurer, in not opposinge his sonne to the Burgeshipe of the Towne of Yorke, I am forced to address to your Lordshipe and your bretheren, because he tells me he would be very willinge to give over his interest, if your Lordshipe and the Aldermen would give him leave to doe it. I know not for what reasons you have resolved, as Sir Henry Thompson has informed me, to choose none to [serve] you in Parliament that are not of your own Corporation; but methinkes, consideringe the zeale of my Lord Treasurer has always had for your service, and how much it may be now in his power to shew it, you ought not now to beginn at this tyme to putt that rule in practice, since it will looke as if you did it because he had deserved (*sic*) you in that imployment. I am sure noe man can be more passionately zealous for all the good of the towne of Yorke then he is, of which I could give you some late unquestionable demonstrations, but that itt does not become [me] to speake of itt, because I am concerned in itt myselfe. This at least deserves that you should not putt an affront upon him, which, under favour, it will be, if you should refuse to let his son serve in his stead, since, perhaps, he is the first man of his quality that ever was denyed that kindness, upon a removall out of the House of Commons into the House of Peeres. I come now to my owne parte. I am sure I never deserved your unkindness, and if you have any consideration of me, I desire you to shew itt in not puttinge any neglect to my Lord Treasurer, since by it you would lay an eternall disobligation upon [me]." *Copy.*

THOMAS, LORD LATIMER,[1] to the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of the City of York.

324A. 1673, September 16.—"My Lord and Gentlemen,—I have received a letter from some of you, dated the 12th instant, in answer to myne, concerning my sonne's election to be your Burgesse, and I cannot but make this observation upon itt, that whether my sonne deserves that honor or noe, I have deserved better from the City myselfe then to have itt made an argument to exclude any man from your service, by sayeinge he is not of your body, for that is plainely to tell me that your affaires have been prejudiced under my management; and to add to the . . . . . tell me further that you had purposed itt long before my promotion. I confesse, in a letter from Sir Henry Thompson of Eskricke, in answer to one of myne, before I knew of this pretension, he told me he was ingaged long before my letter, and seemed to be verry sory for itt; but I imputed that to a defect which I expected not to find, and certainely those which knew the respect that is due betwixt gentlemen of any quallity to another, would not have been wantinge in giving notice, at least, to a predecessor promoted to a better station, nor cann I imagine there are many of the Citty preingaged, without the least sort of intimation to one who served them soe faithfully, and was now more capable, either of doeing or obstructinge it. In another part of your letter, you speake of two gentlemen whome I said my sonne should not oppose if either of them would stand, which is most true; and had Sir Henry Thompson mentioned any such desire, he had been the third to whome I should have made the same declaration. But I must acknowledge I cannot but distinguish betwixt those who use me civily and those who doe not, as I dare appeale whether he has done, and therefore I cannot hinder myselfe from giveinge him opposition, and if, in my success, I find my measures wrong taken on one kind, others will find theirs not much better. I heare that many suggestions have been made as if the Duke of Buckingham were for promoteinge of the interest of Sir Henry; the trueth of which you will find by his grace's letter to the Citty, by this post, and indeed I believe you will find most of the insinuations grounded upon the like bottomes. But I am sorry to heare, which truely I did not know before, that 150*l.* of the arrearages of the wyne licences is not yett paid, which is certainly yet very recoverable, and perhaps by Sir Henry Thompson's sollicitations. I heare alsoe, it is made a greate inducement to the election of Sir Henry, because he will be soe great a promoter of the traide of the Citty, but certainly it is the first tyme that any man's interest was ever thought equall to that of my Lord Treasurer's, in promoteinge traide in England. I cannott but complaine alsoe, that when your Lordship had adjurned the readinge of my letter till a longe daye, for givinge notice to all the freemen and to a larger place for conveniency of hearinge, you have sent me a letter to which I have reason to believe the tenth part of the Citty has not been privy to it. And, therefore, I now desire your justice to lett all who were concerned have due notice and tyme to consider what they conceive may bee best for their service, and then I doubt not but, upon tryall, I shall find the continuance of the Cittyzens to me, by their approbation of my sonne to serve them." *Copy.*

SIR ROBERT CARR to ROGER KENYON.

325. 1673, November 15.—"I receaved yours of the tenth, which I must needes say was written with great affection to the King's service,

[1] He sat for York as Sir Thomas Osborne, till called to the Upper House.

and with great discretion, which is necessarie at this time, when every ill man maketh the worst of things. I doe assure you your prudent management of this matter is verie well approved by others besides myself; and I desire you will get some justice of peace, that will doe it with most privitie, and take the examination of Mercer, and what other persons shall seem proper to examine. But doe it with as little noyse as may be. I will look after the ironmunger here, and, if I find anything that may be useful to you, will give you account; and I pray let me, from time to time, heer from you, and, if you find ocation, take care to secure any that shall seem most conserned, and take as few to your assistans, as you can. I should be glad you would use noe clark but yourself, for, as you verie well observe, the private carriage, be it real or not, is best, and my knowledg of you, maketh me confident of the carriage of this affair, the most to his Majesties service." *Seal of arms.*

Troopers' Saddles.

326. 1673, November 21.—Informations, by various persons, as to the making of troopers' saddles, to be delivered at Warrington, for one Thomas Mercer, of Abram, in the County of Lancaster, "garthweb-weaver," who said they were for the Duke of Monmouth's saddler.

Expenses at the Funeral of Roger Hanmer, Esquire.

327. 1672[-3].—Amongst other, the following items:—two dozen gloves for men, at 2*s.* a pair; 2 dozen "shames" for women, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a pair; 2 dozen gloves for women, of "whitelamb," at 1*s.* a pair; 10 dozen men's gloves, at 9*d.* a pair; 15 lb. of "Makeroons," 1*li.* 10*s.* Various items for "biskets" and wine. Two hats, for coachmen, 11*s.* 6*d.*; the Herald at arms, for a black band, 1*s.* 6*d.* "Mourning and sugar," bought of Mr. Newton, 13*li.* 14*s.* Payments for the poor, the ringers, and for the coffin and hearse, 1*li.* 10*s.* The velvet for the corps, 1*li.* 5*s.* The herald, for 24 scutcheons, at 3*s.* 4*d.* each. 30 banners, 1*s.* 6*d.* a piece.

Guicciardini Wentworth to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

328. 1673[-4], January 24.—"I suppose you are not a stranger to Parliament proceedings, as to the Duke (?), and Earl of Arlington, who has not escaped it; it being agreed that, if the Committee, to whome the consideration of the particulars charged against him, are referred, do find matter therein contained sufficient, then he is to be impeacht; Sir Robert, being one of them. The next person leviled att, is said to be the Lord Privy-Seal. His Majesty, this morning, suddenly giving order to appeare att the House in robes, alarmed the towne; but the result was that, having sent for the lower House, he acquainted them that, at the beginning of the Session, he told them of some slight overtures the Dutch had made towards a treaty, but since, that he, by the hands of the Spanish Embassador, had received some propositions more cevill, with which they should be acquainted, of which he desired them to consider that if they were such as stood with his honour and theirs, and both their interests to accept, that for his part he would be ready; but if they were thought otherwise, that then they would consider what was next to be done. And so dismisst them, well satisfied. Whereupon, they returned to the House, and ordered it to be taken into consideration on Monday next." *Seal of arms, broken.*

——— to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

329. [1673–4, February 7.]—"It is hoped this frosty weather will dry up all your gouty humours, and render you as good att peditating as formerly, though not tyme enough to goe along with Sir William Temple and Sir Gabriell de Silvis into Holland, to conclude the peace there, which seems as good as perfected; which, together with the Prince of Orange's being declared Stat-Holder, gives, as they say, much satisfaction to his Majesty. The House has voted to make a separate address for removall of the Duke of Bu[ckingham] who is to give (to whome, query) 1,000*l.* bond, never to see the lady you wot on: but my Lord Arlington escapes much better. Yesterday, a vote past for sending for the Duke of Norffolk out of Italy; and this day a bill relating to pore prisoners and false imprisonments. Pray, Sir, att your leisure, informe me what my part of the Green Wax might be worth to be sold, not according to the income Mr. Heywood returns mee, but as itt might be, if I had another Lancashire manner of man, not called by the name of Heywood to deale with."

E. Rigby to Roger Kenyon.

330. 1673–4, February 10.—"The peace between England, Holland, and Spaine, was confirmed last night, and we have good assurances of a proposall betweene the Prince of Orange and the Lady Mary (the Duke's eldest daughter, about 13 years old) and that the regiments and gaurds raysed since January, 1663, are to be disbanded, and after that, the test to trye all Roman Catholicks is past the Howse, which is of great noate to all Protestants. The Duke's owne regiment comes under this voate. This night the Parlament makes their addresse to the Kinge, which wee doubt not but will be granted."

James Lightboune to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

331. 1673[–4], February 10. London.—"On Saturday, the House of Commons voted the land forses, raysed since 1663, a grievance, and this day they addresse for the disbonding of them. The King, the last night, signed the Articles of peace made with the Dutche, and the Spanish Embassador is gone into Holland with them, to be signed there. The House, out of some displeasure to my Lord Howard, addressed the King to have the Duke of Norfolke to come into England." *Seal of arms.*

Guicciardini Wentworth, [Secretary to the Duchy of Lancaster,] to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

332. 1673[–4], February 12.—"Yesterday his Majesty in person acquainted both Houses that, acording to their advice, he had made a speedy, honourable, and profitable peace with the Dutch, and, as he hoped, a lasting one; that his resolutions had preceeded their address for disbanding the standing army levied and keept on foot, for the present occasion only; that the two Irish regiaments should, within a few dayes, be on their march; and that, perhaps, he should disband more than they desired. But, forasmuch as some of our neighbours were angry, and all powerfull, he had thought itt fitt that some number of good shipps, should be speedly built; and left itt to to their consideration as to the *modus*. All seem well pleased, and the House in some good temper. The Lords have made a vote that the heyre of the crowne

shall not marry a Catholique lady, and prest to have excluded a Catholique prince from inheriting the crown, but that was opposed by severall Bishops. Littleton and Elis come the Circuit, which begins att Yorke the 16th, and att Lancaster the 26th of March." *Seal of arms.*

Edward Rigby to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

333. 1674, October 8, London.—"Wee have news that Turenne and the Conferates have fought, and that the French have got the better; but since, wee have news from Flanders that the Branningburgers came and ingaged the fourth day, and have much worsted the French. Divers reports runne up and downe, but the certainty is not expected untill the next post comes."

Price of Paper.

334. 1674, October 31.—Account from Ralph Shelmerdine for "copy paper" supplied to Mr. Kenyon at 3*d.* the quire.

The Lords of the Council to the Custos Rotulorum of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

335. 1674[–5], February 5. The Court at Whitehall.—"His Majestie having lately resolved in Councill to cause the Convictions of Popish Recusants to be encouraged, quickened, and made effectuall, by a particular care and charge committed to his Atturney Generall in that behalfe, in order to informe himselfe touching the convictions which are already certified into the Exchequer, and thereupon to cause speedy processe to issue forth. His Majesty hath also thought fit to order and comand that the Justices of Peace within the severall Counties, Cittyes, and places of this Realm do, with all speed, certifie into the Exchequer such convictions as are perfected, and likewise certifie his Majestie's Atturney General what convictions are preparing and whether any thing hinders the compleating of the same. As also whether any persons of quality who are suspected to be popish Recusants, have been omitted to be presented, and what obstructions they finde therein, that his Majestie may upon due information, cause effectuall orders to issue for the removall thereof."

E. Assehton to Roger Kenyon.

336. 1674[–5], February 9. London.—Has made two matches with the Duke of Albemarle, to be run at Newmarket, upon which he has bet a great deal of money. *Seal.*

Sir Thomas Stringer to Roger Kenyon.

337. 1675, April 10. New Hall.—It is so late before the intention of my standing is known, and therefore I was very unwilling to undertake it, but the Chancellor tells me, I do not know what you can do. I applied myself to his Grace the Duke of Albemarle; he also is as positive and very desirous that I should be your burgess, and to that purpose hath sent a letter to Sir Walter Clarges to command him not to stand, but to assign his interest, if he hath any upon his own account, to me. What effect that letter will have I know not, but if Sir Walter will not give over, his Grace resolves to write to the town and to all other persons to whom he hath written to in Sir Walter Clarges' behalf, that they should vote for me, their Recorder. *Seal of arms.*

HENRY NOWELL to MRS. ALICE KENYON, at Peel.

338. 1675, May 8. Castletown, Isle of Man.—Desires to know how the suit goes between Ned Rigby and her. Hears that his nephew Coplie's estate is like to be extended for some arrears due to the King; if so, he should be heartily sorry, for he does not know what will become of them and their little ones. Hopes to come and see them next summer. He hoped to have come to them this year, but money is very scarce in his purse, by reason of every thing being so dear. There will be many poor families which will perish for want of food. *Portion of seal of arms.*

HENRY NOWELL to his grandfather, ROGER KENYON.

339. 1675, May 19. Morton.—"I enclose a letter from John Crooke. I have received a letter just now from Kit Bunnastre, wherein he writes he has got pardon both for life and estate." *Seal of arms.*

JO: ENTWISLE to ROGER KENYON, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, at Wigan.

340. 1675, October 11. Ormskirk (?).— As to the bad state of the highway from Barrow to Bretherton. "In the case of my conviction of the Quakers, move the justices to a small determination, one way or other; if they think fitt to order it against me, pray draw up their order to indempnify mee. I have sent out warrants to severall constables, and their [the justices'] order of the last sessions hath superseded my proceedings." Begs for "a publique declaration," by an order of the sessions, commanding the constables to proceed and make their returns to him.

ROGER KENYON to his MOTHER.

341. 1675, November 25. London.—"The Parliament was prorogued on Monday morning till the 15th of February, 1676. Many are of opinion they will scarse ever meete again, but be dissolved by proclamation; and some say a proclamation is now proparing and at presse, for that purpose, but I dare not write that as a truth. The heate of the two houses against each other, in pretence of privilledge, is assigned as the principle occasion of this prorogation, though no reason was given at the prorogueing. The newse, as it is rumoured, is, that the French and Duch have made an exclusive peace."

SIR ROGER BRADSHAIGH to ROGER KENYON.

342. 1675, December 11.—"Yesternight a company of us rejoiced at "the Fleece," and upon Tuesday night the Chancellor, with some such select bad company as myself, tossed off the Florence wine at Sir John O[tways] chamber, and both the Chancellor and his coach did me the good fellowship's office to set me down at my lodging about 12 a.m. This night I, with Sir John, Mr. Fleetwood, and others, take the other tusle at the "Dog" in Palace Yard; how that Dog bites you shall hear in the country. The King's preacher's business is done, and I have got a pension for a poor woman in Wigan. My apology for this little foul piece of paper is, that I lit my candle at six and found I had no more, and something I must be doing till it be day. When we meet at Ralph's, or in Abraham's bosom, we will recount our adventures."

THOMAS MORT to ROGER KENYON.

343. 1676, April 15.—Giving thanks for certain posey rings sent. *Seal of arms, broken.*

BOOK of BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, and BURIALS at Wigan; and INCANTATIONS.

344. 1676, April —, to 1683, September.—A small book containing at one end the baptisms, marriages, and burials at Wigan, from April 1676 to September 1683, also notes with regard to the family of Seddon; at the other end of the book are various memoranda of money payments and recipes, and amongst the latter are the two following incantations, dated 13 August, 1681 :—"Stanshing blood—Christ that was borne in Bethlem and was baptised in fludd Jorden, the water is wild, the child is meeke and mild, as the flood so stood, soe stansh thou blood of this person M. C., and bleed noe more, by the vertue of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, obey to my bidding and stansh thou blood without any more delay. The Lord's prayer 3 times over and this 3 times over and the creed in the latter end."

"Tooth-ake.—I ajure thee tooth ake of blood worme and rume, by the vertue of Our Lord Jhesus Christ and by the merits of Joseph, his foster father, and as hee was betrothed to that blessed Virgine Mary, not a husband, and a witnes of an undefyled virginitie soe by soe much the more suddenly depart thou tooth ack from this person M. C. now, and anowy them noe more, nor trouble them, nor vex them, nor appear in ther body, by the vertue of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, by the vertue of all holy names [of] God obey to my bidding and avoid thou tooth ach from this person now without any more delay. The Lord's prayer 3 times and the creed once."

ORDER TO MAKE LISTS OF PAPISTS.

345. 1676, November 23.—Order that "the knights of the sheire, on Tuesday next come sennight, doe bring in lists of all persons of note being papists, or soe reputed, resient or haveing considerable estates within their respective countyes. And that the knights, cittizens, and burgesses, who serve for each county, doe meet together and agree and prepare such lists and signe the same."

FELLOWSHIP OF MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

346. [After 1676.]—Petition of John Heyrick, M.A., chaplain to the Earl of Derby, son of the Warden of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and graduate of the University of Oxford, to the Lords Commissioners for Ecclesiastical preferments, for the next fellowship that shall be void in the said College.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON to ROGER KENYON, in London.

347. [16]76[–7], January 13. Liverpool.—It is certain that Sir O—— M—— has written to young Mr. Ashurst, of London, and tempted him to stand "for a burgesse of our toune, by the proferr of the votes of his partie." Discusses his chances of success. *Seal with crest.*

ROBERT WILLIAMSON to ROGER KENYON, in London.

348. 1676[-7], February 11. Liverpool.—"I must desire you to prosecute the business of our Charter with all care, and to regulate yourself in taking out the writt for election, by the advise of our good friends in the House, especially Mr. Legh of Lyme; that wee be not puzled or straightened by any miscarriage therein. Sir O—— M—— is full of new plotts; talks of joyning with Mr. Ashurst, of London; and wee find the report of this begins to unsettle some persons, and alter their inclinations. There is a bill sent up to Mr. Arrowswith, of 60*l.*; which please to call for as your occasion requires; hee has likewise further order, if you want. Pray give us an account of your proceedings." *Seal.*

JOHN MOLYNEUX to "MRS. KENYON," at Peele.

349. 1676[-7], March 20. Teversall.—"I have at length sent you the trenchers I soo long sinse promisede you, and heartyly wish you may live to weare them out, that I may send you more when those are done, if they be worth yore acceptance . . . . . You often make us remember you by yore puffings [puffins] which prove exceeding good; we heartyly give you thanks for them. But indeed, you doo heape soo many kindnesses upon us, one after another, that you scarce leave us time to make our acknowledgements for them." *Seal with crest.*

ROBERT NEWLYN, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to Dr. NICHOLAS STRATFORD, Keeper of Manchester College.

350. 1677, March 25.—As the place of head-master in Manchester School, of the foundation of the Reverend Doctor Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, is vacant by the resignation of Daniel Hill, A.M.; and as the nomination, election, and presentation of the master of the said school, belongs to the President of Corpus Christi College in the University of Oxford, for the time being, he nominates and elects as head-master of the said school, William Barrow, A.M. *Seal of arms.*

DOROTHY LAGOE to MRS. KENYON, at Peel.

351. 1677, May 8. Manchester.—"We had John Partington's wife in the seat with us, on the Lord's Day, and her father, and Mr. Stanford's mistress. I suppose the two last named are intended to stay hereabouts for a short time, but Partington is a tradesman in the town, and his former wife kept amongst such men's wifes. I and my cousin are very thankfull for the great kindness we received from Mr. Hilton, at your request for us, and I believe it is not his mind that the seat should be made uneasy to us, by being crowded; neither that my children were not included in Mr. Hilton's kindness to me, but that we may sit togeather, as we have done." *Seal of arms.*

The KING to HENRY, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH, Deputy to Henry, Earl of Norwich, Earl Marshall of England.

352. 1677, July 12.—"We, calling to mind the great and signal service performed to us by John Lane, of Bentley, in the County of Stafford, deceased, in his ready concurring to the preservation of our royal person after the battle of Worcester, at which time, contemning the threatning

published by the murtherers of our royal father against any who should conceal or assist us, and disdaining the rewards proposed to such as should be instrumental in the discovery and destruction of our person, and not valueing any hazard his family might run—with the duty of an unspotted allegiance, did, by his great prudence and fidelity, so conduct us, that wee were able at length to retire to places of safety beyond the seas; have, therefore, of our own free will and proper motion, given and granted unto the descendants lawfully issued from the body of the said John Lane, this honourable remuneration as a notable marke or badge of his constant fidelity, that is to say;—henceforth, they shall bear in augmentation to their paternal arms, three lyons passant, guardant Or, in a canton gules. And our will and pleasure is, that you do require and command our servants, the Kings and Officers of Arms, to marshal and set up in all proper places and upon all occasions, the paternal armes of the said John Lane, with the augmentation aforesaid. And that you also direct and require the Registrar of our College of Armes to cause this our concession to be duly entered upon record in our said College." *Copy.*

Attached is a copy of the epitaph on the monument erected to John Lane, in the north aisle of Wolverhampton church.

Rents of Church Seats.

353. 1677, July 24.—Order by John, Bishop of Chester. Whereas the endowment of the chapel of Ellenborough within the parish of Eccles, is very small, not exceeding twenty pounds by the year, which cannot be thought a sufficient maintenance for the minister, and whereas there are certain persons, who repair to the said chapel and have the benefit of seats therein, who are not annual contributors nor pay for their seats as others do. It is therefore requested that Mr. Roger Kenyon, Mr. Ralph Eddowes, and Mr. Richard Edge, feoffees for the endowment of the said chapel, do take care that such persons who shall repair to the said chapel of Ellenborough and are not annual contributors, be charged and pay such reasonable payments for the use of their respective seats, as others do who enjoy seats in the said chapel. *Signed and seal of arms.*

The Sentence passed upon the Lord Stafford.[1]

354. [1680, December.]—"The Lords were divided in judgement of him, 32 that he was not guilty, and 54 that he was guilty. About two howres after, he was brought to hear his sentence; then the Lord High Steward (viz. the Lord Chancellor) sitting at a table on one end of the scaffold furthest from the prisoner, and the Judges sitting on chaires on each side the table, all the Lords in their robes on woolsacks upon the floore of the scaffold, and the House of Commons on benches raised on each side. The Court was called, the King was present, and my Lord High Steward having a white wand holden by him, putt on his hatt, made an excellent speech, first saying, seemingly with tears, that it was the first time he had ever passed the sad sentence of death upon any man, and how unpleasant the occasion of this was to him; then sett forth how manyfest and undeniable it was, that there was a plott and contrivance to take away the King's life, subvert the government and the religion establish't and to introduce popery, and then proceeding to the proofes that had been against the prisoner, wherein he was evidently guilty, and shewing how little reason he had to bee so, in respect of so good a Prince; and so, after

[1] This document has been misplaced. *See* pp. 122–124 *post.*

severall exhortacions, passed the judgement for high treason, to go thence to the place from whence he came and thence to be drawn to the place of execution to be hanged and let down alive, to see his bowells ripped up, his members cutt off and cast into the fire, to have his body cutt into four quarters and disposed at the King's pleasure. After the sentence given, the Lord Stafford moved that the short time hee had to live, that he might not be debarred the company of his wife and children and visitts of his relations and friends, and wept. My Lord High Steward told him all the Lords were sory for him, and as well those whose judgement it was that he was guilty did pray for him, though perhaps he did not esteeme their prayers, but their religion, which he called heresy, directed them to do so, and they would all likewise together move his Majestie to remitt so farr the sentence, as that it might suffice to seperate his head from his body and to suffer his relations to see him. He bowed, and the man that waited with the white wand came up to the Lord High Steward and brake the twig before him, and so the Court risse; the prisoner no more to be called. My Lord was guarded away, the Axman before him then carrying the edge towards the prisoner. I cannot remember the names of all the Lords, but you will see them in the common newes papers. Duke of Newcastle voted him not guilty, all the other Dukes, to witt, Cumberland that is Prince Rupert, Monmouth, Albemarle and Lawderdale, voted him guilty. The morning before the Court set, all the House of Commons, the Spaker and his Mace went to the Lords barr to demand judgement. The Lords made an order that if any peer in town, without absolute proof that he was not able to be there, should absent himselfe when the Lords were passing their votes upon the Lord Stafford, whoever he was should be sent to the Tower. Many Lords that were neer relations to the Prisoner voted against him."

W. Hulton to Roger Kenyon.

355. 1678, September 7.—Hopes to have a further discovery of the clippers and coiners, by Ann Hunt, wife of James Hunt, of Ince.

An Account of the Popish Plot.

356. 1678, October 31.—" Since my last, wherein I discovered to you the first account of this horrible plott, greate hath beene the diligence boeth of the Counsell and Parliament in bringing the same to light, wherein their endeavours have beene soe happy that they are now arrived to the bottome of it, and it lies now before boeth houses in its owne monstrous shape; it being noe lesse then the murder of the King, the subversion of our religion, lawes, and properties, the introduceing of popery and a tyrannicall arbitrary government by an army, our common and statute laws to be abolished and anihilated, and a mixture of military and civil law introduced, where counsell of warr should supply this place of our courts of justice, and the racke for the jury, with many such differences too tediouse to expresse here; but I hope, by this tymely and miraculouse discovery, we may be able to distroy this cochatrice in the egge which will yet certainely devoure us if hee bee hatcht. The manner of proceedings have beene thus:—One Mr. Oates, being a minister in Sussex, by reason of some lawe suites with persons which were too powerfull for him, hee was forced to quitt his parish and, comeing into London, fell into acquaintance with Mr. Tonge, a minister who hath beene many yeares a diligent inquirer into the practices and principals of the Jesuites and had published severall bookes against them. This man findeing

Oates, by reason of poverty, enclined to travell to seeke a livelyhood amongst the papists abroad, endeavoured to divert him by giveing him full information of theire wicked principles and practices. Whereupon Oates resolves to try the trueth, and promised, if hee found it to bee as Tonge informed, hee would renounce that religion and retorne againe to the Protestant Church. Oates thereupon, some yeares since, goes and enters himselfe a Noviciat in the College of the Jesuites in St. Omer's, where behaveing himselfe with great zeale, diligence, and demonstrateing his abilities, hee was soone taken notice of and thought a fitt instrument to convey the intelligence and correspondency of this hellish plott to most of the Courts in christendome. In acting whereof, by opening letters and packquetts entrusted with him and thereby gaineing some light, soe insinuated himselfe wherever hee came, that in time hee came to the depth and counsells of the designe. Whereby, about Aprill last, understanding the execution of this horrid villany to bee att hand and that comissions were signed by the Pope for all bishops and other clergy, for the officers of state and of theire armies, hee began to feare it would be executed before hee should find meanes to discover it. And being ready to lay hould of all oppertunities to come for England to doe it, it fell out that a booke called *the Jesuites' Moralls*, which Tonge had translated, came to their handes, for which upon consultation it was agreed Tonge should bee killed, but a fitt person was wanting to doe it. Whereupon Oates offered to undertake it and had a note given him to receive £50 here when it was done, and in the meanetyme hee was directed to one Ireland, a preist in the Savoy, to accomodate him with lodgeing and necessaries. Whereupon Oates prepares for the journey, the colledge loades him with packquetts and comissions for all sorts of conspirators which hee brings over and with his owne hande delivers, but in the interim, underhand resortes to Tonge and acquaints him with the whole designe, of which haveing drawne a short relation, hee desires Tonge to give it privately to the King and offer to make it good if his Majesty would conceale the thing and appoynt a counsell to sitt and heare it. Tonge not being willing to undertake it alone tooke one Kirby, a merchant, and went to the King upon the 13th of August, where they acquainted him with the substance of it, but the papers being severall sheetes, and the King not careing for trouble, gave leave to acquaint and imploy the Treasurer to manage it. They were unwilling to consent, but the King saying hee dare trust his life and crowne in his hands, they could not refuse. All this while Oates was concealed. The matter thus settled, Tonge severall tymes presses the Treasurer, but noething done in 6 weekes ; though the 2nd of September, whereon the King was to bee murdered, was past; whereon Tonge doubting some future trouble in case Oates should be killed or recant, causes Oates to draw an exact narrative containeing 15 or 16 sheetes and to sweare it before Sir Edmundbury Godfrey who perused and tooke notes out of it and according to his custome, keepeing faire with boeth sides, hee acquaints the Treasurer Coleman and some others with the businesse, and findeing Coleman soe deepe in the plott there was noe possibility of avoydeing of it, hee advises Coleman to impeach, which it is sayd hee did, and swore something before Godfrey which hee entered in a pockett booke, and that allsoe hee discovered to the Treasurer, and hee to the Duke of Yorke. I say noe more, but Godfrey was chidd and the matter fitt to bee concealed, and Godfrey was murdered soone after, being, as appeared plainely, strangled, and after carryed and layd in a ditch near Primrose Hill and his owne sword runne through him, noething missing but his band and pockett booke wherein were his noates concerneing

this affaire. His murder raised a great spiritt in the people, which could not bee outfaced by the partie and theire adherents that murdered him, though there wanted neither diligence nor impudence in that party in all places to make it appeare hee murdered himselfe. Tomorrow hee is to bee buried from the Hall of Bridewell where I beleive thousands will appeare to attend his corps to St. Martins. But to retorne to the plott.

"Godfrey, haveing taken the information, was forced then to bring it to counsell about the end of September 1678, where Oates appeared and made it good beyond all scruple, and thereupon, Coleman, one Langhorne a Counseller, and nine Jesuites, were committed and theire houses and lodgeings searched, but the matter done so publiquely and diverse daies given before the warrants issued, soe that they generally had notice enough to remove what they had a mind should not bee seene, and yet such papers and letters were found boeth in Coleman's and Langhorne's studies that give a full relation of the most horrid massacre and slaughter that ever was heard, which have beene since sorted and produced boeth before the Counsell and Parliament. Since the sitting of the Parliament, Oates hath beene every day examined before them, speakeing 5 or 6 hours at a tyme, giveing particuler demonstration of the whole affaire, wherein hee hath clearely proved the manner and designe of the fire of London, Southewarke, and many other fires, with the intended massacre in the fire of London, the designe of raiseing the Blackheath Army, with the reasons and occations of the severall Dutch warrs in order to this designe, the raiseing of the present army and the generall peace to ensue for the compleateing the worke, the raiseing and maintaineing privately 20,000 men att this tyme, with the generall and all other officers, all which are now in readinesse to joyne with the army, the greatest part whereof they thought themselves sure of, and in Ireland they had likewise a generall and army ready, and Scotland the same. The manner to put it in execution was thus:—One Conyers, a Jesuite, with foure Irish ruffaines, undertooke to murder the King att Windsor, 21 September last, and thereupon a great cry was to bee made that the phanatiques had murdered the King, an alarume presently thereupon to bee given to the whole army, being then about 16,000, quartered in and neare London, whereof two regiments of 4,000 men, consisting all of Irish, Scotts and French papists, were about a month before brought out of France and quartered about Barnet, Enfeild, St. Albans, Ware, &c. were imediately to march to London to assist the proclaimeing the Duke of York, and under that pretence to fall upon and to massacre and slaughter the people, under the notion of phanatiques who had murdered the King, and then to have assisted the papists all over the kingdom to doe the like. The Duke of Yorke was to take the Crowne by gift from the Pope, and least any opposition should bee made, the French were to bee ready with an army and fleete to seize upon our fleete, burne and destroy such as opposed, and take the rest, and then the whole nation to bee shared among this crew (viz^t) the ancient church lands amongst the clergy, the murdered protestants' lands amongst the great officers, boeth civill and military, and the plunder of citties and townes amongst the soldiers and rabble of Irish and French papists. This is the substance of what is collected from the severall informations, proofes, and papers which have beene seized and made out.

"Things thus appeareing, the Commons lockt themselves up for many hours, sent for Cheife Justice Scroggs to them, who yssued out at one tyme, 40 or 50 warrants against noblemen and others. The high constables were sent for allsoe into the House and the warrants there delivered to them, and the House kept still shutt to prevent intelligence,

and that night and next day, six lords and diverse persons of lesse quality were seized and comitted to the Tower, King's Bench, Newgate Gatehouse, and other prisons. The particulers you may perceive in a list annexed hereunto.

"Diverse letters of Coleman's, dated 1674 and 1675 (for all of later date are removed), have beene reade in boeth houses, and some letters of the Duke's in his custody, of the like date, whereby the King is, in a most abusive manner, caracterized as a person not fitt to governe or bee trusted, and the Parliament, both Lords and Commons, described as a company of beggarly, sottish, corrupt, meane people and to bee disposed of for slender sums of money to give up religion, law, property, kingdome, and what not; with great importunity to the Pope, French, &c. to furnish money for effecting speedily the aforesaid glorious designe, and multitude of such stuffe, which would make every Englishman's harte ake to heare or thinke those in whose power wee are should deserve such carectors.

"Things thus standing, some intimation was brought to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on Saturday last, that on Sunday in sermon tyme some attempt would bee made upon the Citty, whereupon they ordered stronge double watches to bee sett, of house keepers in person, and the lights to bee renewed att 12 aclock att night; the gates to bee shutt all Sunday, and the watches to continue till releived att night, which was performed. And Doctor Stillingfleet haveing beene attempted by a fellowe in a gentile habitt, who brought a counterfeit letter, as from the Bishop of London, to desire him to come to him in the evening, and brought a coach to carry him, intending to have served him as Sir Edm: Godfrey was, but was prevented; partely an extraordinary businesse would not permitt him to goe out, and partly jealousie, which made the Doctor answer him—if hee could goe hee would make use of his owne coach, which made the fellow vanish, and the Doctor waiteing on the Bishop the next day, found the letter and pretence wholly counterfeit. Thereupon, on Sunday, about 40 persons a guard waited on the Doctor to church and home. On Sunday a committee of Lords, *viz.* Winchester, Shaffesbury, the Treasurer Hallifax, and Cornebury being appoynted by the Lords, went to Coleman to Newgate and examined him, who had beene longe a close prisoner and knew nothing of Godfrey's death. And upon his examination, findeing persons of severall interests could not tell what to say, but to the maine poynt referred himselfe to his examination taken by Sir Edm: Godfrey which troubled some there who began to hint that Godfrey was dead, but Shaftsbury managed it soe wisely that hee turned it off, and in the conclusion hee confessed the letters and that hee had acted noething in the businesse but by the Duke's order, with the privity and advice of the Lord Arundell of Wardour, and seemed very desireous to have leave to speake with the King, and being demanded the reason, to know how farre hee might name the Duke in the businesse, which was the next day reported to the Lords. Whereupon high debates were tending to the impeachment of the Duke, but the Duke's party was so greate and avoyded the blow att that time. Whereupon the Commons ordered a Committee to goe to Newgate to examine Coleman, but when they came his noate was changed; hee would owne nothing of the Duke, but sayd what hee had done was for religion sake. And the Lordes refuseing to send downe the report to the Commons and Coleman haveing turned his tale, things stand att present, and it is now doubted the matter will not bee throughly canvased, and some money being well placed, wee shall bee contented with the hangeing three or foure inconsiderable fellows and some lawe against popery, which will keepe our throates from being cutt a month att least.

"Sir, I feare I have beene too tedious, but understanding from some freinds you were much in the darke in this businesse, made me enlarge. On Monday last the King sent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and thanked them for theire care and loyalty and desired them to raise theire trained bands and keepe gard for theire better security, soe that yesterday, a regiment was upon the gard and to bee relcived and soe continue till further order. Whitehall is close shutt up and noe passage to it but through the wickett att the greate gate, and a strict examination of all that are suffered to passe in or out." *Copy.*

RECUSANTS.

357. 1678, October — to 1678-9, January.—Names of those indicted at the Lancashire Quarter Sessions for recusancy, and who brought their *Certioraries* for removing of the same before the Judges of Assize at Lancaster:—

Silverdale.—Lady Ann Midleton, widow, and Elizabeth West, widow; indicted October, 1678, at Lancaster.

Skerton.—Ambrose Bradshawe, gentleman, and Jane his wife; same date and place.

Warton.—Robert Midleton, gentleman; same date and place.

Whittingham.—Christopher Parkinson, husbandman, and Elizabeth Lee, widow; same date and place.

Tatham cum Ireby.—Elizabeth Cansfield, widow; same date and place.

Corton cum Claughton.—Robert Croskell, husbandman, and Edward Bullen, gentleman; same date and place.

Thurnham.—Robert Dalton, esquire; same date and place.

Heaton cum Oxcliffe.—Thomas Brockholes, gentleman; same date and place.

Aighton, Bayley, and Chaidgley.—Richard Sherborne, esquire, Isabella, his wife, Richard Sherborne, gentleman, and Nicholas Sherborne, gentleman; indicted 28 November, 1678, at Blackburn.

Lydiate.—Margaret Ireland, widow; indicted October, 1678, at Wigan.

Scaresbrick.—Frances Scaresbrick, widow; same date and place.

Aintree.—Richard Lathom, gentleman; same date and place.

Rixton and Glazebrook.—Elizabeth Massye, widow; same date and place.

Culcheth.—Thomas Culcheth, esquire, and John Culcheth, gentleman; same date and place.

West Leigh.—Robert Heaton, gentleman, Anne Mossack, widow, Ellenor Urmston, spinster, and John Urmston, gentleman; same date and place.

Ince in Makerfield.—Thomas Gerrard, gentleman; same date and place.

Hindley and Abram.—Phillip Claughton, esquire; same date and place.

Rainhill.—Alexander Chorley, and Elizabeth, his wife; same date and place.

Ashton in Makerfield.—Sir William Gerrard, Baronet, and William Gerrard, esquire; same date and place.

Blackrod.—John Genyon, gentleman; 17 October, 1678.

Lathom.—Sir Thomas Clifton, Baronet, and Lady Bridget, his wife; at Preston, 16 January, 1678-9.

Wilpshire with Dunckley.—Dorothy Talbott, widow, and Dorothy, wife of Edward Warren [these two names appear to be scratched out].

Burnley.—John Townley, esquire, Francis Tounley, gentleman, Richard Tounley, esquire, Isabella Tounley, widow, Katherine Tounley, spinster, Dorothy Tounley, spinster, and George Culcheth, gentleman; at Blackburn, 28 November, 1678.

Clayton in le Moors.—Richard Walmisley, esquire, and Dorothy his wife [these two names appear to be scratched out].

Melling.—Robert Mollyneux, esquire, and Frances, his wife; at Wigan, October 1678.

Ince Blundell.—Henry Blundell, esquire, and John Leathwaite, gentleman; same date and place.

Bedford.—Francis Bradshaw, esquire, John Leathwaite, gentleman, and Peter Urmston; same date and place.

West Leigh.—John Naylor; same date and place.

Aughton.—Edward Stanley, gentleman.

Wrightington.—Hugh Dicconson, esquire.

Pendlebury.—Thomas Goulden, gentleman; at Manchester, October 1678.

Pendleton.—Thomas Goulden, Thomas Goulden, weaver (?), and Edward Goulden, gentleman; same date and place.

Lostock.—Sir Charles Anderton, Baronet, and William Yate, gentleman; at Manchester, 17 October, 1678.

Manchester.—Edward Goulden, gentleman.

Stretford.—Edmund Trafford, esquire, and Frances, his wife; same date and place.

Jo: Warren to Roger Kenyon, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire.

358. 1678, December 14. Stockport.—Understands, by a letter from Serjeant Rigby, that the names of Lancashire papists had not reached London before his departure, and that the return of them was expected from Kenyon's hands. Hopes that his daughter's name—she being a *feme covert* and married to a protestant husband—may not be returned. Also desires that her mother's name may be omitted. *Seal.*

Petition of Roger Kenyon, of Whalley, to William, Archbishop of Canterbury.

359. [1678–80.]—It is to his great grief he understands that the Archbishop is much incensed against him upon some informations of miscarriages and insolences, pretended to have been committed by him, touching Whalley Rectory. He has many enemies "in these times of Sir Ralph Assheton's troubles," and had he not been Sir Ralph Assheton's servant he might now have been quiet at home, because complaints would not have been made against him. He is a poor man and has a wife and 6 children, the eldest not 12 years of age. He has but small means, and a few of these journeys will expose him to want and poverty, "and his stay here" is full of danger, for he is in all Sir Ralph Assheton's judgments and bonds. He therefore prays he may be examined upon such matters, and he will submit himself to what mulct may be imposed upon him. The short continuance of a suit "in this honourable court" will soon overthrow his little estate. *Draft.*

W. Grênier (?), Miles Dodding, Edward Wilson, and others, to "the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of Peace and Chiefe Officers of the Corporations within the County of Lancaster."

360. 1678[–9], January 29. "From Lancaster Sessions."—"Receiving here the surprising news of the dissolution of the Parliament, and

that it is his Majesties pleasure to direct writts to be issued for electing another Parliament, to bee holden the sixth of March next, and, foreseeing as the juncture of affaires now represent how fatall a tumultuous election might prove to the peace of our Country, wee propose and intreat, if you so thinke fit, that wee may all meet at the Quarter Sessions, which by good fortune falls out to bee holden by adjournment at Preston tomorrow senight, the sixth of February, to the end the gentlemen that shall so meete, may then there with unanimity and due consideration impart their opinions, what persons may most properly bee pitched on to doe his Majestie and the country service. And so our mutuall interest may joyntly and calmely bee aplyed without any animosity, or much expence, to proceed to the election accordingly, when the tyme shall come. Wee hope no ill construction can bee made of our good meaning herein." *Seal of arms.*

JOHN TENCH to ROGER KENNYON.

361. 1678[-9], February 20.—"On Tuesday last I saw Alrued's (?) pardon in passing at the signet office, but though not mentioned in it, I would be glad to serve you and your country in obtaining Walkden's pardon, but without money it cannot be done, and there is no circuit pardon now passing for the North wherein Richardson may be inserted; his mother is with me every day."

LICENCE TO TRAVEL.

362. 1678[-9], February 25.—Licence from the Deputy Lieutenants and four Justices of the Peace of the County of Lancaster to Edward Tildesley of Lodge, in the same County, a reputed though not convicted popish recusant,—who, not being willing to give occasion of offence to any, since his Majesty's Proclamation commanding all popish recusants and persons so reputed, to be and abide at or within five miles of their respective habitations, unless licensed to travel, has hitherto conformed himself thereunto, but now has a particular occasion to go to Lancaster where he has not only a considerable estate to look after "but other occasions, as we know of"—to travel to Lancaster, ten days being allowed him to go, remain, and return to his habitation. *Copy.*

The KING [to the DUKE OF YORK].

363. 1678[-9], February 28. Whitehall.—"I have already given you my reasons at large why I think it fitt you should absent yourselfe for some time beyond sea, and as I am truly sorry for the occasion, so you may be sure I can never desire it longer then it is absolutely necessary both for your good and my service. In the meane time, I think it proper to give it you under my hand that I expect your complyance, and I desire it may bee as soon as conveniently you can. You may easily beleeve with what trouble I write this unto you, there being nothing I am more sensible of then the constant kindnes you have ever had for me, and I hope you are as just to mee to be assured that no absence nor any thing els ever can change mee from being truly and kindly yours." *Copy.*

W. ANDREWES to ROGER KENYON.

364. 1679, April 16. Altrincham.—"I have here inclosed, sent you H. H.'s confessions, out of which, on your next meeting, you may draw matters for a further service to his Majestie and the Kingdom, though hee's so distracted at present that I pitty him, yet find him every way

willing to all reasonable things. My prayer to you now is double; first, that you will afford me a lyne to Mr Justice Bertie, or the late Judge, that in consideration of services done in order to a plenary discovery of the whole misery of iniquity and of the nature of his fact, which, if proportionable to his profitt, must bee small, the *caveat* against his pardon may bee withdrawne, and mee assisted towards the passing it. If you will have the two pillars, Peter and Jane, included, it shall be done at his charge. Next, I beg that from some proper officer, a copy of the calendar or otherwise, a testimoniall may come to Chester that hee was not indited at Lancaster, in regard our Judge may else continue him bound. In these two points I affectionately entreate your complyance." *Seal of arms.*

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

365. 1679, April 22.—"His Majesty has desolved the whole body of the Privy Councell and chosen a new one, 30 in number, besides the Royall bloud. The Earle of Shaftsbury is Lord President of itt. The old Commissioners of the Admiralty are discharged and a new Commission, of 7 of the House of Comons. Som or all the Judges will be altered; Lord North is of the Privy Councell and to be Lord Keeper or a Commissioner, as say some." *Seal, broken.*

THOMAS MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON.

366. 1679, April 28. Walton.—"The bearer hereof, Thomas Stanynought, is the best yeoman in the towne hee lives in, and is lately come from Popery to our Comunion. He hath the reputation of a very honest man and is heartily pleased with our religion. At his request, I inform you that hee is ready to take the Oathes as hee hath taken the Sacrament with us. I begg also to acquaint you that a popish beggar-woman (who hath no good reputation among us in any kind) hath informed my Lord Molineux that the said bearer T. M. (*sic*) hath lately shot one of his deare, whereupon he is bound to the Sessions. Now, my request is, that because hee cannot have his things ready on Munday, his prosecutor may not bee suffered to bring the businesse on till Tuesday. This wee verely believe is a dry blow given him because hee hath deserted the Romane way."

JOHN TENCH to ROGER KENYON.

367. 1679, May 3.—At the Signet Office I found Houghe's pardon passed in April. "I presume, when your Sessions is over, you will have thoughts of visiting London again, and then there may be hopes of Houghe's pardon, with the circumstances you mention, but without you 'twill hardly be done, for we have noe certificates yet to ground any proceeding upon. The great mattres now in agitation will sufficiently justify your curiosity in desireing to se how they are managed besides your other business, and particularly the charity of saveing soe many persons' lives and the advantage it may be to the whole kingdom. It is superfluous to write you that Justise Wild, Justise Bertie, Baron Thurland, and Baron Bramston, are outed, and that Sir Ellis, Serjeant Pemberton, Serjeant Raymond, Mr. Edward Atkins, Mr. Leake, are to be admitted into their places of Mr. Baron Littleton. But now there is further discourse conserning my Lord Chief Justice North, my Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Windham &c. I have asked the opinion of some of the Exchequer Officers concerning the method of returning

recusants and quakers, who assure me 'tis all alike, but they say there is something under consideration, in order to the distinguishing them after they are returned."

Postscript.—"My Lord Treasurer haveing bene assigned this day to answer whether he would stand to his pardon or plea of not guilty, hath chosen to rely upon his pardon."

NEWS LETTER.

368. 1679, July 10. London.—"It is this day generally affirmed that his Majestie hath desclosed in Councill the Parliament is dissolved, and will forthwith issue a Proclamation thereof and for assembling a new Parliament upon the 7th of October. Mr. Langhorne, who was repreived till Munday next, is said to have discovered 20,000*li.* of the Jesuits money, and 40,000*li.* more upon mortgages, and it is thought there are more hopes of a further discovery from him since his Majestie hath written to Spayne to have his two sons sent home from Vallodolid. It is likewise said, Dr. Wakeman doth not intend to be Colmanized (the Sessions draw neare) and that the Portugall Embassador moves earnestly to have the great lady retyre for some time, till things be a litle setled; and some say the French Duchess is about to visit her owne countrey, and that the other Duchess hath lost much money there and is comming back hither in hopes to gain by play, the same way she got this, though not the same way she lost it."

THE EARL OF DERBY to ROGER KENYON.

369. 1679, September 22. Knowsley.—"The Election for burgesses at Preston was very strangeley carried on. If Sir Robert Carr will, I shall bee glad to have a petition put in the House of Commons, and when I know his mind I will act accordingly, for I am absolutely at his dispose, and when you see him, doe me the kindnes to tell him soe."

THOMAS WALSH to ROGER KENYON.

370. 1679, October 11. Aswarby.—"His Majestie has determined the blynd horse match and hath agreed it shall be drawne, so that you may conclude your five gineys are safe, but I feare Mr. Curtis's half crowne is in the hucksters' hands. *Postboy* hath won his match; my master hath two or three more to run, but he intends to be at Aswarby the midle of next weeke." *Seal of arms, broken.*

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

371. 1679, November 6.—For news, I believe there is abundance, but it is out of the reach of such poor mortals as myself, "only Mr. Dangerfeild *alias* Wiloughbie has plotted himself into Newgate, and my Lady Pewes (?) into the Tower, and detected Sir R. Peighton to have been a decoy who may possibly this night be sent after him, though the rabble was last night pleased to burn him and the Pope together." *Seal of arms.*

LEFTWICH OLDFELD to ROGER KENYON.

372. 1679, December 21. Leftwich.—I am but newly returned from Knowsley to take leave of honest Robin Cholmondeley, who expired on Monday, to the great discomfort of that family. If you have any

comfortable news for the "Church-of-England-men," who will always be found the King's truly (if not only) loyal subjects, pray refresh us with it. *Seal of arms.*

PHILLIP LLOYD to ROGER KENYON.

373. 1679[–80], January 8. Council Chamber.—"The Lords Committees of Councell having been made acquainted with a letter of yours (without date) to Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, giving an account of the remissenesse of some of the Justices of the Peace at the last Quarter Sessions at Preston, in prosecuting popish recusants, their Lordships have comanded me to send the inclosed order to you, requiring those Justices to appear before them to give an account of their proceedings ten days after the end of the approaching Sessions, which you are to acquaint them with, but so as that no interruption may bee given to the Sessions thereby. At the time that the Justices attend, I am commanded to let you know that you are likewise to attend and bring up with you any such further information concerning this matter as you have or may come to your knowledge. The Lords are sensible and well satisfyed with your diligence and have comanded me to tell you so, and to desire you will continue it and to assure you that they will not be wanting to give you all manner of encouragement in it."

JOHN BULLYN, *alias* EDWARDS, to ROGER KENYON.

374. 1679[–80], January 13. Lancaster Castle.—I am not able to come down and see you, and dare not assume the boldness to ask you to come and see me. I know not upon what ground I stand, nor what will be done with me, nor have I any friend in the world to advise me, unless I could have one minute's discourse with you. *Seal.*

JOHN BULLYN to ROGER KENNION.

375. 1679[–80], January 14. Lancaster Castle. – "The sadd prospect of afflictions that surround me and, like a hurricane from all poynts of the compass, invade my perplexed soule, make me alsoe troublesome to others, as yourselfe [as] by these [you] may experience. The tedious night being gone with the break of day, I renew my addresses to you. To you, in whom my chief hope lies, I have sought alwaies imaginable to give the world satisfaction of my integrity, and if anything you could dictate to me remayned, it should be imbraced. And heer I doe againe call God to witnes I am alltogether innocent, and free from having any hand or knowledge of this plott, directly or indirectly, and wish God may never forgive me but condemn me to the eternall flames of hell, if in this ascertion I tell a lye or equivocate or mentally reserve." *Seal.*

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to ROGER KENYON.

376. 1679[–80], January 19. Whitehall, Treasury Chambers.—Enclosing certain Acts of Parliament for granting a supply to His Majesty for paying off and disbanding the forces raised since the 29 September, 1677, to be put in force in the County of Lancaster.

CHRISTOPHER MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON.

377. 1679[–80], January 30. Bolton.—"I am certayne that warrants came to the severall churchwardens, and other officers, in Rivington,

Lostocke, and some other places, requireing them to meet the gentlemen at Wiggan on Monday last. I beleive theire desyne may bee to know how you have putt the laws in execution against Sir Charles Anderton and others of his religion; whether too much favor bee not shewne to some and to much severity upon others. What I gather of their designe, is from some discourse I had with Mr. James Lever who had discoursed with some of the churchwardens in Lostocke." *Seal, broken.*

DOROTHY LAGOE to MRS. KENYON, at Peel.

378. 1679[-80], February 4. Manchester.—"I have been inquireing (and spoke to Mrs. Cash) for maids for you; and she brought one to mee, which would come to you to be a chamber-maid. She is a very pritty woman, and can sow. I have made some inquiry after her conditions. They say she is true, but hath sweet-hearts, and is not mindful to take much pains." *Seal of arms.*

LEFTWICH OLDFELD to MR. KENYON.

379. 1679[-80], February 7.—My wife tells me that, by your procurement, the grant of her seats in the gallery in Manchester Church was obtained from the Bishop, which seats, we and our assigns have quietly enjoyed till of late the covetuousness of the Chaplain, who pretends to have a power to make leases of the said seats. The Chaplain's power is short of what he boasted. It is true indeed that their grant precedes ours, being by Bishop Wilkins, but it reaches no further than to receive the rents and rates of the said Gallery. Desires advice.

ORDER signed by W. SPENCER, THOMAS PRESTON, MILES DODDING, CURWEN RAWLINSON, WILLIAM KIRKBY, and THOMAS COLE.

380. 1679[-80], February 14. Lancaster.—"Whereas the Maior and Councell of the Corporation of Lancaster have received information from Mr. Cobb, deputy prothonotarie of this county, that the Judges are dissatisfied to keep the Assizes at Lancaster, in respect of the ruines of the castle of Lancaster, conceiving some danger to sitt there untill the same be repaired. In order, therefore, for their satisfaction and better security to sit in safety, it is by us, whose names are hereto subscribed, Justices of the Peace for the said county, within the Hundred of Lonsdall, ordered, that the late High Constables of the said Hundred of Lonsdall, or such other person and persons as have received any of the moneys for the repaire of the said Castle, shall, upon notice hereof, pay all the said moneys unto Mr. Henry Johnes, according to an order made att the Sheriff's table of this county, and a roll for that purpose, to be by him disbursed and paid over to the Maior of Lancaster for the time being, Francis Medcalfe, gentleman, Henry Johns, John Hodyson and William Penny, of Lancaster, in the said county, gentlemen, who wee hereby appoint overseers of the said works, and to be imployed for the present repairs of the courts in the said Castle."

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

381. 1679[-80], February 28.—"The Chancellor went out of town on Tuesday was sevenight and, in good health (a cold excepted) came to Aswarby this day sennitt. The Lord Mayor, &c., coming by appoyntment to return his Majesty thanks for his favor towards them in their

pretentions to the disposicon of the water bayliffes place, were, by Sir George Jeffries (as 'tis said) trickt into a desire to kiss the Duke's hand, and accordingly performed to his Majesties good likeing, of which Mr. Recorder may heere more next Comon Councell, which will be shortly. My Lady Carr has had two fitts of an ague, but hopes it will not return. Murthers and dewells wee have frequent, and one last night between the Earl of Plymoth and Sir George Hewett, princepalls, the Lords Mordant and Cavendish as seconds; the latter has wounded his man very shrewdly but not mortally; the quarrell about words, and that they were idle ones, the parties considered."

PE: BROOKE to ROGER KENYON.

382. 1679[-80], March 11. Astley.—I communicated your letter to Sir Richard Standish and others, and find those I discoursed to on the business rather desirous to build a new prison, which it is said may be done at an easier rate than to repair the ruinous castle. I am old, near 68 years of age, and full of infirmity, and shall be a petitioner that I may have some space betwixt the business of life, and death. *Seal of arms.*

W. ANDREWES to ROGER KENYON.

383. 1679[-80], March 18.—The great business against Manchester is committed to Sir John Stringer to try if, by industry, he can make more of it by re-examining the informers. I only give you this hint, that if you have conveniency, Sir Thomas may have it intimated to him of how ill consequence it may be to him to hunt for amendments to an information, the utmost of that delivered in being copied.

JO. CHORLEY to ROGER KENYON.

384. 1680, April 28. Liverpool.—Asking that one James Leech, who lately broke out of Liverpool gaol, may be taken into custody upon the Mayor of Liverpool's warrant.

JUSTICE DOLBEN to ROGER KENYON, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire.

385. 1680, May 27.—"I am commanded to give in the names of the persons that were presented by the Grand inquest, last Assizes at Lancaster, for recusancy. I know not how to write to the Clerk of the Crown. I hope you may be able to do the thing. I desire to hear from you with all speed. One Thomas Abbott, of Adlington, was returned on the Grand inquest. I have received good satisfaction for his non-appearance; therefore lett his fine be discharged." *Seal of arms, broken.*

Endorsed: "The Judge's letter for sending up recusants' names." *Seal of arms.*

NEWS LETTER.

386. 1680, July 15. Whitehall.—"Yesterday, in the morning, the Comon Hall in London met to chose two Sheriffes in the roome of Mr. Bethell and Mr. Cornish who had been both discharged from the first election by the Court of Aldermen, for that they were not quallified, according to the Corporation Act, but haveing since received the sacrament, they were by the partie putt up againe yesterday with one

Mr. Box, a drugstor, Mr. Nicholson, a packer, and Sir Wm. Russoll, a mercer. After some howres had been past in disputeing who should bee named first, Mr. Bethel and Mr. Cornish had visibly the more hands, next Mr. Box, and next Mr. Cornish, but because many were in the Hall and held up their hands that were not of the Livery, it was necessary to come to a poole, which the sheriffe said hee would begin this morning bee 6 of the clocke for that they were to bee that afternoon at the Sessions at the old Bayley, which was purposely adjorned to the afternoone, for the tryall of Giles, and accordingly made a proclamation and adjorned the Court. Some of the most hot and factious cryed out that they would have a poole imediately and that they would not stick, and my Lord Mayor offering twice to goe away, was hindred by severall that purposely crowd in his way, but at last they let him pass, but they kept the Sheriffes there above an houre afterwards; they made a proclamation that all should depart and keep the peace, in pursuance of which all sober people went their way, but those whose business it is to bee very busie and active on those occasions would nor yet stir and would not lett the Sheriffes doe soe, who endeavoured to goe away, and Osburne, a Draper, struck Sir Simon Lewis on the brest, and bee sides, hee received severall other thrusts and punches on the brest, soe that when hee gott home hee was forced to lett blood. The King, haveing understood what had past, extreamely recented, caused the Privie Councell to meete in the evening and sent for the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen thither, who gave an account of all the whole transactions; upon which it was ordered that those persons who had thus misbehaved themselves should bee indicted for Riot, and that a Commission of Oyer and Terminer should accordingly bee imediately issued, and the said Osburne and severall others have been taken into custody by a warrant from my Lord Mayor, and have given poole (*sic*) for their appearance. This Comon Hall met againe and now they are pooling, which will not bee finished to day, and in the meanetime the King continues in towne, while all sober people are extreamely scandilized at the insolence of those factious spiritts. Two dayes since, the Earle of Maxfield kissed the Duke's hand, to whom have [he has] reconsiled himselfe. Just now I heare that Osburne is in Newgate; the King returnes to morrow morning to Windsor."

R. Heywood to Roger Kenyon.

387. 1680, August 2. Castle Rushen.—Thanking Kenyon for obtaining Lord Derby's licence for him to return to England, but regretting he is unable to do so on account of his debts. *Seal of arms.*

Richard Kirkby to Roger Kenyon.

388. 1680, September 30. London.—Pray let me hear from you how the red-letter men are proceeded against, from every place this next session, and to whom the estreats of the defaulters will belong. The town begins to fill with Parliament men, and the Court is expected here by the latter end of the next week. *Seal of arms, broken.*

The Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster to Lord Sunderland.

389. 1680, October 7.—Whereas by the royal proclamation of 28 December, 1678, we were charged and commanded to apprehend, disarm, and secure, all Popish Recusants or other suspected to be Popish Recusants,

and to require them to enter into recognizances with sufficient sureties to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour, and to return such recognizances to the next General Sessions of the Peace where they were to be proceeded against according to law. We, in obedience thereto, have bound a great number of Popish Recusants with sureties to appear at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and in the mean time to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour and not to depart the Court without licence. Most of the said Recusants appeared at the Quarter Sessions and took the oath of allegiance, but the Court, upon their refusal of the oath of supremacy, made an order for their continuance, and they were continued from Sessions to Sessions, until they lately neglected to appear. We have therefore ordered the recognizances to be estreated into the Exchequer of such as have neglected to appear; but such persons as did appear and take the oath of allegiance we make bold to delay the estreating of their recognizances until your Honour will be pleased to acquaint us with his Majesty's pleasure: for divers learned men in the law are of opinion that such recognizances are not forfeited by reason of the said Recusants appearing, keeping the peace, and being of good behaviour, according to the condition of their several recognizances. The sum in dispute upon the forfeiture of the recognizances in this county is esteemed above 60,000*li.* and many Protestant sureties are deeply concerned therein. *Copy.*

Order in Council concerning Recusants.

390. 1680, October 27. Whitehall.—"There being this day presented to the Board by the Right Honourable Sir Robert Carr, Chancellor of the County Palatine and Dutchy of Lancaster, a state of the case about binding popish recusants to the peace and good behaviour, and of the proceedings thereupon had within the said County, whereby it appears that notwithstanding the severall directions given by his Majesty, as well by his royall commissions and proclamations as by divers orders of this board, for the effectuall prosecution of Popish recusants, the justices of the peace of the said County Palatine of Lancaster have forborne to estreat the forfeited recognizances of divers popish recusants, and their sureties, upon pretence of receiving his Majestie's further directions therein, His Majesty, taking the same into consideration, was pleased to order, and accordingly it is hereby ordered, that the said justices of the peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster be, and they are hereby, required forthwith to proceed to the signing and certifying the estreats of all the forfeited recognizances whatsoever of popish recusants, and their sureties, within the said County, according to the usuall and ordinary course and method of the lawes in that case provided."

Annexed is: "The State of the Case about binding the popish recusants to the peace and good behaviour, and the proceedings thereupon and how they now stand in the county of Lancaster.

"17 November, 1678.—His Majestie upon the humble petition, and at the desire of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons in Parliament assembled, did, by his royall proclamation, command the parish officers within their respective precincts in each county, to take the names of all popish recusants, or so reputed, and their names, surnames, age and quality, above 16 yeares of age, to deliver to a justice of the peace, who are required to send for such papists to tender them (to whom by law they might) the oathes of allegiance and supremacy, and on refusall, to require them to enter into recognizances to

appeare at the next sessions of the peace, and in defalt, to committ them till the next sessions, there to be proceeded against according to law; the said Justices to bee armed with a commission to tender the said oathes.—See the proclamation.

"23 November, 1678.—His Majesty, by commission under the greate seale of England, did empower, authorize, and comand, the justices of the peace in the County of Lancaster to require and receive of all and singular his Majestie's subjects, above 18 years of age, being popish recusants, or so reputed, residing within the said County, the oathes of allegiance and supremacy.—See the Commission.

"20 December, 1678.—His Majesty upon the humble desire of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in Parliament assembled, for prevention of the present dangers, threatening his Majestie's sacred person and government from the pernicious plotts and contrivances of popish recusants, universally spread over this his Majestie's kingdome, did, by his Majestie's royall proclamation, strictly charge and command all justices of the peace, &c, within their respective counties, &c.; with all speed and dilligence, to apprehend and disarme all who are, or should bee justly suspected to bee, papists, and to require them to enter into recognizance, with suficient sureties, to keep the peace and bee of good behaviour, and to return such recognizances to the next sessions of the peace, where they are to bee proceeded against according to law, and, on refusall to give such recognizances, to committ the refusers to the comon gaole. —See the proclamation.

"Some papists, pursuant to these proclamations and commission, were bound over to the January sessions, and more to the Aprill sessions then next, and some since; but not a sixth part of the papists in severall hundreds of this county are, or ever were to this day, at all bound, as wee are informed by the clerke of the peace. Such as were bound, and did appeare, had the oathes of allegiance and supremacy tendered to them, and such as tooke both the said oathes were forthwith discharged of their recognizances to keep the peace and bee of the good behaviour though some of those that took both the oathes are papists and since prosecuted to a conviction. Such of them as tooke the oathe of allegiance, butt refused the oath of Supremacy, were not discharged, butt required to find new sureties, which some did; others, at their owne or their solicitors prayer, were continued upon their first recognizances, and their refusall of the oath of Supremacy certifyed into the King's Bench.

"23 Elizabeth ca. 1. paragraph 5.—Every popish recusant lawfully convicted (besides the payment of 20*l.* a month) forbearing, by the space of 12 months, to come to the Church, shall for his or her obstinacy (the conviction being certifyed *ut per* Statute) bee bound with two sufficient sureties in the sume of 200*l.*, at the least, to the good behaviour; and so continue bound till such time as hee doe conforme, and come to Church.

"At the Court at Whitehall, 17 January 1678–9.—There having beene (after the first sessions of binding over recusants) presented by the justices of the peace, six queries to his Majestie in Councell, which his Majesty referred to the judges; who gave answer to his Majestie, in writing, what persons were fitt to bee bound over. Which report, his Majestie approved, and

ordered that the justices of the peace take notice thereof and conforme thereunto.

"At the Court at Whitehall, 31 January, 1678–9.—Ordered that his Majestie's justices of the peace doe, with all care and dilligence, pursue his Majestie's commands, signified in his Majestie's proclamations. And his Majestie appoints that the justices of the peace, who shall neglect or refuse, shall bee putt out of commission, as disaffected to the government and religion established.

"At the July Sessions, 1679.—The papists who had refused the oath of Supremacy, and were therefore kept bound, knowing the refusall of the said oath had beene certifyed into the King's Bench, did not appeare at the Sessions, but made defalt. The justices of the peace then ordered a *scire facias* to bee issued, returnable at the next quarter Sessions; the defalters then to shewe cause why their recognizances shold not bee estreated.

"At October Sessions, 1679.—At the sessions begunne at Lancaster, all the papists bound thither were called upon their recognizances; severall did appeare and were anew bound, or continued, and none of them then ordered to be estreated; butt had further time at the same sessions adjourned to Preston. Mr. Sarjeant Rigby, one of the justices of the peace on that bench, saying he was not satisfied to bind over popish recusants upon a proclamation. He then gave order none of them should bee then particularly called, butt appointed the sessions to bee adjourned. At the same sessions, held by adjournment at Wigan, the justices appointed the recusants to bee called, butt few of them (by example from Preston Sessions) did appeare; then, however, the Court recorded the appearances of such as came, and respited the estreating of the defalters, for that time. At the same sessions, holden by adjournment, the like was done at Manchester.

"At January Sessions, 1679–80.—At Lancaster, all the recusants bound thither were called: some did personally, others by their Attorneyes (showing some cause) were admitted to appeare, and an other *scire facias* was then ordered for the defalters to show cause, or bee estreated. At the same session, held by adjournment at Preston, there came an order from the councell to Mr. Sarjeant Rigby, and others, the justices there, to appear before the Lords of the Councell to answer for former recusants. And it was then there allsoe ordered, as at Lancaster, to send forth a *scire facias*. The like orderes were allsoe made at the sessions at Wigan and Manchester.

"18 March, 1679–80.—An other Commission, under the greate seale of England, came forth, empowering and commanding the justices of the peace (as commissioners so appointed) to tender the oathes of allegiance and supremacy to certaine persons therein named, being recusants of best quallity in the said county. With this Commission came a letter, and printed instructions, directed to the justices, from the Lords of the Councell; the letter mentioning, that his Majestie, by his personall commands to the judges, by severall proclamations, comissions, and orders, had endeavoured that the lawes against popish recusants should have been putt in effectuall execution; but, through favour, connivance or abuse were not: therefore, this second Commission was in order to prosecute the persons therein named to a *premunire*.

"The said commission, and letter, was brought to the judges and most of the justices of peace, at the Assizes at Lancaster, the 26th of March, 1680, and, shortly after, sent to all the rest of the justices of peace in the county, who agreed, each in their respective hundred, or division, would send for the persons therein resident, in the commission named, to doe pursuant to the said instructions; but no papist, so sent for, would be found or came at.

"At April Sessions, 1680.—The *scire facias*, sent forth, was returned by the Sheriff at Lancaster sessions. The papists were all called. Severall did appeare, butt not one of those named in the said second commission to bee presented to a *premunire;* howbeit, there were then, for that time, so many of them as had any to sollicit for them, allowed to bee continued, and their continuances recorded; those that neither appeared, nor sent to bee excused, were ordered to be estreated, so soone as the estreate was prepared. At the same sessions, held by adjournment at Preston, the papists were all called; none of those named to bee prosecuted to a *premunire*, did personally appeare; others did, and were continued. But the Court did not consent to continue those other upon record; howbeit, an opinion being read from Sir Thomas Stringer, that they ought to bee admitted to plead to the *scire facias*, and first enter their appearance thereunto, they allsoe were admitted, by their Attorneys, to appear accordingly. The like was done at Ormeskirke and Manchester Sessions thenafter held.

"At July Sessions, 1680.—At Lancaster, it was ordered that all papists who were bound as such, and continued to that session, shold likewise bee continued to the next quarter sessions there: And, unless then they did appeare in person, or bring some order, from the judge of assize, for their discharge, their recognizances should bee defalted and estreated; and the clerk of the peace to prepare estreats accordingly. At the same sessions, held at Preston, by adjournement, the like order was made; at the same session, held by adjournement at Ormeskirk, it was ordered that the then defalters shold bee estreated, and an estreate prepared for the ensueing sessions there; and the like order, as at Ormeskirke, was made at the same sessions holden by adjournement at Manchester. And, shortly after, the said estreats and duplicates thereof were all ingrossed and prepared accordingly, and brought to the next assizes.

"At the Assize holden at Lancaster, in August, 1680, Mr. Sarjeant Rigby, of Councill with all the popish recusants that were bound over in that county, moved the judge that their recognizances might bee, by his Lordship's direction, discharged; butt his Lordshipp contrarily declared the justices ought to signe and certify the estreats.

"At the meeting of the justices of the peace at Lancaster, in the Assize weeke, at the Sheriffs table, 24th August, it was then the opinion and agreement of the table, that the estreats of all forfeited recognizances of popish recusants, should bee signed by the justices of peace that were at the severall sessions; before whom the said recognizances were defalted: And that the clerke of the peace doe tender them to bee signed, accordingly.

"At the Quarter Sessions holden at Lancaster, in October, 1680, the said estreates, and duplicates thereof, being brought by the

clerke of the peace and tendered to the justices, the same, after long debate, were all forborne to bee signed, and it was then ordered in the words following: Upon hearing of Thomas Patton, Esquire, Christopher Greenfield, Esquire, and George Pigott, Esquire, of councill with the popish recusants bound over to the quarter sessions, in pursuance of his Majestie's proclamation, it is ordered, that all recognizances of such of the said popish recusants as have neglected to appeare, according to the condition of their respective recognizances, shall bee estreated; butt the recognizances of such of them as did appeare and take the oath of allegiance, it is ordered that the estreating of such bee forborne till his Majestie's pleasure therein bee knowne. At the same sessions, held by adjournement at Preston, the justices were in opinion devided; but the major part agreed to make the same order; and the same was confirmed at Wigan. Butt at Manchester Sessions, it was, by the whole Court, contradicted, as contradictory in itself. Howbeit, because the gentlemen from Lancaster had writt to know his Majestie's pleasure in the matter, the justices of the peace at Manchester adjudged it their duty, humbly to waite his Majestie's direction therein, and ordered that the state of all the proceedings in this particular should bee carefully inspected, and forthwith sent to the Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, humbly intreating his honour, from the said justices, with all humility and dutifullness, to acquaint his Majesty in Councill therewith; and that the persons appointed by his Majesty in Councill to bee presented to a *premunire*, are the chiefe of those that thus withdraw themselves, contrary to the condition of their recognizances to avoid the said prosecutions." *Copy.*

Dorothy Lagoe to Mrs. Kenyon.

391. 1680, December 16. Manchester.—Is so troubled for her dear mother; her cousin, Anne Assheton, has been with Mr. Minshall to acquaint him how she is. Mr. Minshall says some sack is the best cordial, and if she think it not hot enough mulled, then burn it with some hot spices. He says as to the "neare sand," blood is the best thing to annoint it with, enough cat's blood cannot be got, but calf or sheep's blood will do, and rub it often, if it make her not sick.

News Letter.

392. 1680, December 23.—"It is sayd that the Empresse is brought to bed of a young princes.

"The Holland letters say that they continue to see the commett there, and that the astronomers affirme that the tayle of it is above 60 degrees in length.

"When the Lord Stafford was before the House of Lordes last Satturday, the substance of his confessions sayd to bee as followeth (*videlicet*).

"Wee have beene long in hope of a change of our religion, but have mett with rubbes. I went to Breda to the King, amongst others. I did propound 100,000*l.* from the Catholiques to take off the penall lawes againste them. That after the King came in, the Lord of Oxford propounded in the House, the takeing off the oathes of allegiance and supremacy, which tooke noe effect. The Lord of Bristoll propounded a

new oath, which I att first lyked of, but after disapproved. After this, the Duke of Yorke brought in a bill which the Lord Chancellor Hide opposed, and said that if that passed, the Kinge might make a popish preist a Bishop of London. Wee then, as I thought, practised our religion too openly, and the Dutchesse of Yorke dyed a supposed papist, and I offered some proposall to my Lord Chancellor. I offered the same 3 or 4 tymes to the Duke of Yorke, for the dissolveing of the Long Parliament. I did conceive that if the King lived and the penall lawes could be got off, when the Duke should come to the Crowne there would bee hopes of setting up our religion. Hee made protestations of knowing nothing more of the plot, and soe was remanded backe to the Tower. The Sheriffes of London and Middlesex makeing some scruple concerneing the execution of the Lord Stafford, applyed themselves to the Lordes thereupon, and theire Lordships judged their scruples to bee unnecessary, and declared that the King's writ ought to bee obeyed.[1]

"Articles of impeachment were ordered to bee drawne up against Lord Cheife Justice Scroggs, Judge Jones, and Judge Weston, for dissolveing the grand jury before the last day of Trinity Terme."

News Letter

392A. 1680, December 28. — "The Lord Stafford hath wrote to the 2 Sheriffes, requesting foure thinges of them; first, that they would take care to prevent the people from makeing a noise; secondly, that they would permit the scaffold to bee hunge with blacke; thirdly, that they would not suffer the scaffold to bee crowded; and fourthly, that they would permit his friends to take away his body in his cloathes, without stripping of him; hee satisfyeing the executioner. The Sheriffes readily graunted the latter, and promised to doe what they could in the former.

"On Fryday the House of Commons ordered a bill to be brought in for repealing the lawe made for regulateing of corporations. Yesterday there was an extraordinary Councell; all the Clerks were ordered to withdraw, and what past is kept private."

News Letter.

392B. 1680, December 30.—"About 9 of the clocke yesterday morning the Sheriffes of London and Middlesex went with a guard of about 500 men to the Tower, to receive the Lord Stafford and carry him to the place of execution. About 10, his Lordshipp came upon the scaffold on Tower Hill, his coffine being carried up a little before him. After some tyme, his Lordship read a speech, in writeing, to the spectators, which were judged to bee above twenty thousand, in which hee protested, with all the asseveration imaginable, his ignorance of the plot, his loyalty to his Majesty, and that the doctrine of deposeing kinges is contrary to the fundamentall lawes of the Kinge and Kingdome, impious and damnable, though hee acknowledged that many learned men of the Romish Church did affirme it. Hee denyed all indulgences, dispensations, and pardons to murder, rebell, lye, forsweare, &c. and that hee believed hee was brought to his tryall on a beleife that, to save his lyfe, hee would have made some greate discovery. Hee prayed for the King, alleadging that noe power upon earth, either singly or altogether, can legally allow him or any other persons to lift a hand against him or his legall authority. Hee desired pardon of God for all his offences, desireing all people to forgive him as hee did those that had injured him, not excludeing those perjured men (as hee was pleased to terme them)

[1] *See* also No. 354 *ante*.

that had brought him to the blocke by theire perjuryes. Hee then declared, upon his death and salvation, that hee never spoke either to Oates or Turbervile, and that hee never saw them till his tryall, and that hee never spoke to Dugdale, unlesse aboute a footeman or a foote race, and that hee was never then alone with him. Hee begged God not to revenge his innocent blood on the nation, nor on those that were the causers of it, &c. About halfe an hower after hee had read his paper, hee went to the fower severall quarters of the stage, declareing, in a short speech, his innocency to all the spectators and hee forgave them all. Which being done, hee began to prepare himselfe for the fatall stroke, and being stript, hee layd downe his head twice upon the blocke to fit his necke to it, and the last tyme, the executioners severed his head from his body by one stroke, though hee was forced to make use of his knife to cut the outward skin. Many persons threwe up their handkerchers to theire Catholicke friends upon the scaffold, who, haveing dipt them in his blood, returned them to the owners. The people were very silent dureing this tragedy, only they gave 2 shoutes, one at his first comeing upon the scaffold, the other when the executioner gave the stroke and carryed the head round the scaffold, sheweing it all bloody to the spectators, sayeing—behold the head of a traytor.

"This day, Judge Raymond informed the House of Commons that Mr. Sheridon, committed by them, had demanded his *habeas corpus;* soe desired the directions of the House therein, but they deferred the debate till another tyme. They ordered that the Committee of Impeachmentes should looke into the evidence against the fower Lordes in the Tower, and report theire opinion to the House, in order to receive further directions therein.

"They ordered an addresse to his Majesty that the information of Mr. Serjeant in the case of Gawen, and all other papers and informations relateing to the plot, should bee communicated to the House. They ordered that all the writeings and papers in the last Parliament relateing to the pentioners, should bee produced to the House. They resolved that no member should accept of any office or place of profit from the Crowne, without the leave of the House, and the offenders therein should bee expelled the House. A Bill to bee brought in to discover landes imployed to popish uses."

News Letter.

393. 1680[–81], January 13. London.—"Several persons going from Encham, in Oxfordshire, to Abbington Markett as the sun was riseing, saw the perfect representation of a crowne over it. The spectators were very numerous, but all agreed that it seemed to be as bigg and as glorious as the sunn. This relation by a letter from Oxford which came yesterday to hand, attested by the subscriptions of the minister of Encham and many other credible witnesses. Yesterday, the Duke of Monmouth, accompanied with many of the Nobility and a considerable [number] of Members of Parliment, dyned at the Sunn Taverne, behind the Exchange. The vast sumes of mony lately arrived, of which I gave you an account in my last, is said to be the Prince of Hanover's, but considering the revenues of all his father's territories doe not amount to above 60,000*l.* per annum and that it is not the fashion nowadayes to buy wives, it's very improbable.

"From Norwich, the 10th instant, they write that in that Cittye, the last Sessions, above 50 protestante decenters were prosecuted upon the Act made against papists, notwithstanding the King, Lords, and Comons, have declared that it was intended against papists only, and that no one

papist was presented. The last packquett from Ireland gives an account of a greate light in the heavens, bigger then the moone, appeared directlye over the Citty of Dublin, which in one night's time moved over severall parts of the Citty and at length, in sight of multitudes of people, fell through the aire into the sea, as they judge, and was seen no more, and that the Protestants there have dreadfull apprehentions of aproaching danger. From Scotland wee have account that the Councell there had granted that the Duke of Y[ork] should have liberty to [have] 3,000 French to bee added to his guards, and that the protestants there are extreamely discountenanced, but are resolved to stand one by another, and to hazard all rather then the Romish Superstition should overspread that Kingdom, and that certaine persons endeavour to distinguish themselves by weareing a blew ribbin and a roll of parchmentt on their hat: in the parchment is writt—no pope. This day the Courte and the Comon Councill of this Citty sate at Guild Hall, the Courte of Aldermen brought a Letter from his Majestie to put them in mind to enquire into the quallifications of the members, according to the Act for regulateing Corporations. It was put to the vote whether it should bee imediately read, carried in the negative by one voice. Then Alderman Hayes, with others, brought in a petition for the citting of the parliament. The Alderman told them that hee thought it concerned them to perform it, as much as the rest of the fellow cittizens who desired it, upon which a generall hum passed through the Hall, and the Alderman with the rest were ordered to withdrawe, who, after a small debate, were called in and told by Mr. Meaby, theire new Recorder, that the petition should be presented with small alterations in the forme but not in the matter, for which the Alderman returned thanks in the name of the rest and withdrew, but upon a motion that thanks should bee given for bringing in the petition, it passed with generall applause to the mover, and they were againe called in and received the thankes of the Courte. Then the Courte debated aboute the petition carried in the affirmative, *nemine contradicente*, that the petition should be this night presented to his Majestie by 4 Aldermen and 6 Comoners. The heads of the petition were chieflye that the parliament might sitt while the grievances of the nation was redressed and the Bill of Exclusion passed, with an intimation that the whole Citty were resolved to live and dye Protestants." Accordingly the petition is carried to the King.

[Thomas Hodgkinson] to Roger Kenyon.

394. 1680[-1], January 25. Preston.—On Friday last came the news of the Parliament's dissolution and of another to be called. On Saturday last, I was called for to "the Hynd," where I found Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. Clayton, and others. In a very short time the company proceeded to elect Mr. Fleetwood, and moved my concurrence, all which was answered with silence; but I discoursed with Mr. Fleetwood, who promised that his interest would be devoted to Lord Derby's service. I summoned a council yesterday and told them the advantage of unity among ourselves, and the particular obligations this place lay unto Lord Derby and Sir Robert Carr. *Fragment.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

395. 1680[-1], February 8. London.—Sunday last brought us to London. We hear that Lancaster Assizes are to be held the 16th of

March. Judge Dolben is to come the circuit, Sir Robert Sawyer is to be Attorney General, and Sir Creswell Levinz, a judge of the Common Pleas. We hear his Majesty has complimented Oxford for the sitting of the Parliament there, and taken up Christ Church College for his own lodgings. *Seal.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

396. 1680–81, February 10. London—"We had a meeting yesternight proposed by Mr. Grahem to severall receivors and officers about methodizing our proceedings, but Mr. Grayhem beeing princepall and called to read in the Inn, could not meet us. Wee was with him againe to daye, and have this night fetched out of the Exchequer office a Comission of rebellion against Sir Thomas Preston, and made returne thereof that, att the end of the terme, a motion may bee made for a seizure of his estate into the King's hands. Mr. Graham's Clerke tells us they have had a tryall to day of 2,000*l.* laid upon a mortgage for the use of the Jesuites in London, which is gone for the King, and a rule is made that the defendents shall either paye the principall and interest money, or the land to be seized of for the king's use. Wee are dayly and hourly attending the offices, but by reason of the infinite number of Recusants within our County, wee are much delayed. Wee are advised to marke and cull out upon the Roll in the Pipe, such as are of the best account and ability, and to goe to the Lords Comissioners for a warrantt for process, and for the rest, to have them prepared against the next terme. There is little newes stirring. All the Citty is generally afraid of troublesome times. From Holland they write that the States Generall are resolved to put the Prince of Orange out of the place of Stadtholder. From Oxford wee hear that the heads of the Colledges held a Convocation and have agreed that all schollers under the degree of master of arts should remove out of towne during the time of the Parliament. They say the Grand Jury of Westminster, Sir Wm. Waller beeing foreman, hath presented the King's horse and foot guards as a grand nuisance and unnecessary charge, and some say as a tumultuous riott; they have likewise presented the Duke of York as a popish recusant to convict him. His Majestie goes to Burford, near Oxford, where hee will divert himselfe with horse races till the sitting of the Parliament. It is reported that Sir Stephen Fox will bee made Earle of Plymouth, and that Sir Robert Carr is to be made a Lord." *Seal, broken.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

397. 1680[–1], February 12. London.—We are daily and hourly using out utmost endeavours to dispatch our business, but the numerousness of our recusants and the attendance and delays we meet with, make us move slowly forward. We design to take out process for 20*li. per mensem* against such as have been lately returned convicted, which we fear will be as much as can be got down this term. *Seal.*

Thomas Marsden to Roger Kenyon.

398. 1681, April 5. Walton.—Asking his favour on behalf of Mr. Norres of Derby, who is not yet cleared in the Exchequer for his recusancy, and who hears his name is in the list of such as shall have 20*li. per mensem* levied upon their heads. Mr. Norres' conformity "to our church" is as full as it can be.

ELIZABETH, ISABELL, and ANN WESTBY to ROGER KENYON.

399. 1681, April 7. "Windar."—We are informed you are supposed to be Receiver General of Recusants' estates, and we, being in the number of those that are under sequestration, send you forty shillings by Cousin Preston, which is according to what we always paid since this charge was laid upon us.

R. GRAHAM to ROGER KENYON.

400. 1681, April 21.—If Mr. Golden and his wife were convicted upon the same indictment, you may then levy her penalties upon her husband; but if she was convicted upon another indictment, then you may not. But yet you may bring an action against him and her for the debt of his wife's, which is Mr. Attorney's opinion. Mr. Attorney is really resolved to make Sir Thomas Preston's commissioners examples.

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

401. 1681, April 21.—"Having received intimation of your faire daughter's ill hap, but, my honour and satisfaction to be her vallentine (*sic*), I have adventured to send her a little present." *Seal.*

ZACHARY TAYLOR to ROGER KENYON.

402. 1681, April 28. Ormskirk.—"If you be pleased to move anything in our business, I beg you would give me the favour of a line that, if the Bishop (who I understand hath made some progress in it) can any way assist you, we may entreat his endeavours. We commit our cause wholly to your management and to the returns of friendship and those obligations of kindness which we must stand indebted to you for, shall labour to express our gratitude in more legible terms, the rest of my brethren concurring." *Seal.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON.

403. 1681, April 30. London.—"This day, Fitz Harres pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court of Kings Bench for that hee was impeached by the House of Lords; his plea wanted Councells hands, which the Court tould hee might get, otherwise it could not be received. Hee saide hee could not procure Councell to signe it and prayed to have Councell assigned. The Court wished him to consider of the plea least, if overruld, it might prove fatall, and hath given him tyme to consider of it, and afterwards they received him privatly aboute Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's death, wherein (as is reported) he hath made a large discovery." *Seal of arms.*

J. ROWE to ROGER KENYON.

404. 1681, May 17. Wigan.—This day the Mayor, two Sir Rogers, and Mr. Recorder, met and concluded the following address.

Then follows the address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Bayliffs, and Burgesses of the Borough and Corporation of Wigan, setting out that they have heard the tenor of the King's declaration, published in their parish church, of his intention to preserve inviolable the rights and constitutions of the Government, both in Church and State. "And though others have addressed your Majesty more early, yet none ever shall go before us in all dutiful allegiance to your Majesty."

THOMAS HODGKINSON to ROGER KENYON.

405. 1681, May 29. Preston.—Great numbers of children here have the small pox and many die. We are almost undone for want of rain, very little barley sown, and that which is, comes not up for want of moisture. *Seal of arms.*

ALEXANDER NORRES to MRS. ALICE KENYON, at Peel.

406. 1681, June 4. Liverpool.—His master has received an account, from Captain Farlton, of the safe arrival at Barbadoes of the ship on which her son embarked, "after 32 (?) dayes sayle from the Irish coast, which was more than ordinary."

THOMAS WINCKLEY to ROGER KENYON.

407. 1681, June 19. Preston.—Mr. Sheriff writes me of the numerous company of complainants in the bills brought by the Papists in the Duchy, a number of whom I believe are dead. I am sure several of those that came down in the estreats are in their graves. *Seal of arms.*

JOHN ROSCOE to ROGER KENYON.

408. 1681, July 13. Wigan.—We went to Wigan to Madam Pennington, and demanded the money, which she refused to pay. I told her we must then be forced to distrain her goods, but would give her an hour or two to consider of it, and, if she pleased, to send to Sir Roger Bradshaw to advise with him. We left a bailiff or two in the house (because we but got into it by a wile), and when I thought she had had sufficient time for consideration, I waited on her, but found her in the same mind still, so I ordered the Bailiffs to remove some of her goods and went into the town for help to carry them up to Mr. Rowe, but in the meantime she had got several persons into her house and locked the doors. I therefore applied for assistance from the Mayor, who sent a sergeant with me, whereupon Madame Pennington came after us to the Mayor, and after a great deal of discourse, she agreed we should be free to remove some unnecessary goods. But when we returned, a great rabble assaulted and rescued the goods from the bailiffs and we were fain to take sanctuary in a house hard by. The names of some of the rioters follow: Mrs. Pennington and her daughter, young Doctor Worton, Ralph Lanckshaw, Elizabeth Scott, James Scott, and others. *Seal, broken.*

WILLIAM BANKS to ROGER KENYON.

409. 1681, July 19. Winstanley.—I hear some of the loyal corporation of Wigan have affronted the King's officers; how that will prove an argument of their loyalty, it is beyond my capacity to find out. *Seal, broken.*

NEWS LETTER.

410. 1681, September 1. London.—"Yesterday, the Lord Mayor with Mr. Sheriff Cornishe and severall Aldermen waited upon his Majestie to welcome him to Whitehall. Yesterday began the Sessions at the Old Bailey, where Councill moved that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be granted to the Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Howard, Wilmore, &c. that they may be either tryed or bailed, but the Courte answered that they not being charged with any crime in that

Courte, that Courte would take no cognizence of it, and referred them to the King's Bench Barr for remedy. The Councill would have argued the point, saying they were relievable and ought to bee relieved there, as they could prove by the statute and common law of the land, but the Court overruled and referred as before. Yesterday Mr. Baldron, who was one of the evidence against Sir Miles Stapleton, and the same who, at Colledge's tryall, accused the evidence against him for subornation with high treason, was apprehended at Hixe Hall and committed to the Gatehouse, and it is credibly reported that hee retracts his evidence and now saith hee was hired by great persons to charge the witnesses against Colledge with subornation, and also to accuse Justice Walcopp of the same crime. The Queen's head-cook is taken into custody, being accused by the doorekeeper of her Majesties kitchin of preaching the art of poisening, that hee was confederate with Sir George Wakeman in the murder of Sir Edmundberry Godfray, and that he had twice poisened him (the said doore-keeper) once with broth, and another time with a frigase of eggs. That hee was poisened, was testified by Dr. Joanes. Hee was examined before the Greencloth and the Secretary of State. It is reported that the Judges have consulted whether an indictment against a peer may bee laid in a county, where the fact was not committed, and it is said they were devided—seven that it could not, and five that it could. A warrant is out against Dr. Oates, Baldron having sworne high treason against him, notwithstanding which hee walks publickly, but it is thought hee will speedily bee comitted. Presentments were made against Thompson, *Herreclitus*, and Mr. L'Estrange and the Bill found against them. It is said that this day Mr. Thompson is arrested at the suit of Mr. Hickeringill, in an action of 1,000*l.* for defamation. Indictments of subornation, perjury, and forgery, are given in against Justice Warcopp and six of the evidence; but it is questioned whether the Judges will receive indictments against the evidence. Orders are issued out to severall countyes in England for the prosecution of the Papists, as allso Middlesex and Westminster. The Mayor hath likewise orders to proceed against them in this Citty. Letters from Tangiere say that they expect an Embassedor from the Alcade of Alcazor, a person so quallified that hee may bee accepted in the Courte of England, where hee is expected. Sir James Lashley is prepareing to accompeny him to London. Yesterday morning early, Colledge was executed, a paper being this day published for his speech, but thought not to bee his. *Finis.*"

R. Heywood to Roger Kenyon.

411. 1681, September 5. Wigan.—"Yesternight my Lord received a letter from my Lord Chamberlain, who tells him that he showed a letter which my Lord lately wrote to him to the King, wherein my Lord signified his intention of waiting upon his Majesty this meeting, at Newmarket. My Lord Chamberlain says the King commanded him to acquaint my Lord that he takes it very kindly. My Lord resolves to go immediately after the race at Wallessy, and, in the meantime, has a great desire to see you." *Portion of seal.*

R. Graham to Roger Kenyon.

412. 1681, September 13.—Mr. Turbervile, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Dugdale, I have examined, but not one of them remember anything of Sir Thomas P[reston ?] because they never were acquainted with him.

[Roger Kenyon to ———.]

413. 1681, September 18. Peel. — "Being a Commissioner for the Earl of Derby, and his Lordship intending for Newmarket to kisse the Kinge's hand, I have been this last week with his Lordship and about his bussines. One day his Lordship took mee to a race in Cheshire, where his Lordship had a horse to run for a plate, and there I mett and saw most of our great papists of this County, amongst others my Lord Molinex his son rideing for the plate. My Lord Molineux himselfe was there, so was Mr. Dalton. They look mightily ascue at mee. There was a great number of that clan and most of them did ride with swords. When I came home last night, I find yours of the 13th, for which I thanke you. Very considerable things have been hitherto done by the Undersheriffe, but hee promisses to be more vigerouse. The truth is, I was consenting hee should try, if by giveing a meeting to such as are in the first processe, hee could have quietly paid him such proportionable partes of their forfeitures as might be adequate to two parts of the yearly vallew of their estates, to have seen what that would have produced, and given you an estimate of what would be had that way, and hee gave notice by his bayliffs to them to see if they would meet him, and accordingly has been in most of the divissions in every hundred, and hath had with him one of my officers almost in every place, but very few have come to him, so that this way will do no good. Such as did come, most of them come to produce some settlements to shew the estates, though in their possession, are conveyed away to others, and, indeed, what can be devised by them to elude the King is done to the vtmost, and vpon such pretensions when the Sheriffe hath sent his bayliffes to distreine, they have endeavored to rescue the distresse. One of the bayliffs, the last week, had his finger struck off, though, indeed, it was partly by accident, for he had taken a young mare with other horses and cattle and was tyeing the mare to a peece of wood, and some comeing to make a rescusse, the mare being frighted, pluck'd back her head of a sudden with such force as the mans finger was pluck't off." *Draft.*

Edward B[eresfor]d to Roger Kenyon.

414. [1681? September] 18.—"Mrs. L[eigh] show'd me a letter that came from you, giving some amount of supposd witnesses. If you can learn any thing to blast the reputation of Lunt, Brown *alias* Wilson, or one Waring, 'twill be of service, for there is reason to believe they may be Mr. L[eigh's] accousers. The talk grows very hot amongest them that pretend to know, of speciall commissions going down into Lancashire and Cheshire in a very short time, and the gentlemen along with them, to find bills and then try 'em; but whether (*sic*) county Mr. L[eigh]s fact (*sic*) will be laid in, wee do not yet know: one of them certain. I doubt not your concern and kindness in this affayr; the methods of itt, you know best, and I shall not pretend to direct. Mr. L[eigh] is well, but no one has seen him. Mrs. L[eigh] has got an order and goes to morrow morning to continue close pris'ner with him. We can learn nothing of the crime; strong evidence, my Lord S———y says there is; and there is not upon earth a man more innocent." *Seal of arms.*

Postscript.—"Aaron Smith comes down King's sollicitour. Lancashire most probably the county—great odds!" *Seal.*

THOMAS DOD to ROGER KENYON.

415. 1681, October 10.—At the last Assizes, the Judge set aside the order of Sessions made at the last sessions at Wigan, for allowance of 50*li. per annum* to maintain Sir Edward Stanley's children, declaring it was against law, as it was to the prejudice of the creditors.

SIR ROBERT CARR to ROGER KENYON.

416. 1681, October 24.—All I can say is that we both have enemies, and I think the cause is the red-lettered men, which I hope will be always so. *Portion of seal.*

R. GRAHAM to ROGER KENYON.

417. 1681, October 27.—You may prosecute the Mayor of Wigan by an information, and so you may do all the rioters. I have inquired after Mrs. Pennington's sons, but cannot be informed where they are. *Seal of arms.*

EDWARD BAYNARD to ROGER KENYON.

418. 1681, November 5. Gray's Inn.—"This day Will [Patten] and I and divers . . . . of thy health, dranke it; not one pope mungare amongst us and, as Cicero begins, I end: If thou art well, it is well, I am well." *Seal, broken.*

ROBERT ROPER to ROGER KENYON.

419. 1681, November 7.—Asking if he has any directions as to the payment by Mr. Heywood for "a parcel" of Manx cattle bought from "my Lord" [of Derby?]. Asks him to remember the creation money. *Seal.*

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

420. 1681, November 8.—I came last night from Newmarket, where I left Sir Robert [Carr] in good health, expecting the success of Thursday next, when *Postboy* is to run with *Dragon*, six miles. *Seal of arms.*

ROBERT BARBER to ROGER KENYON, at "The Sword and Buckler," in Holborn.

421. 1681, November 16. Stone.—"Pray, sir, present my service to Mr. Justice Lighbound; and I bope, betwixt you and him, that you will not forgett the bad wayes att Talke-on-the-Hill; by which you will very much serve both King and country."

THOMAS HODGKINSON to ROGER KENYON, London.

422. 1681, November 22. Preston.—He has already "discoursed" as to keeping the County Palatine seal, for which he had, as yet, received nothing. "Old Luke," ever since he kept the seal, had the benefit of making all writs of "entry and covenant," which used to amount to about 7*l.* or 8*l.* a year, "and some particular allowances from Mr. Vice-Chancellor, when hee made his accompts," which made the custody of the seal worth 20*l.* a year. But since he has had the seal, he has only

retained his "proportion" of the fees, which he has shared with the clerks, as they justly demanded. "You know the constant attendance required in keeping the seal; and (I am sure) I have not, as yet, carryed the same into Alehouses, or so much as putt it into my pockett, but given attendance due to such a trust." Desires the matter to be brought before the Chancellor, in order that he may authorise the payment of an allowance. *Seal.*

L. Rawstorne to Roger Kenyon.

423. 1681, November 26. Newhall.—I am a little troubled to hear of the confidence of our red-lettered gentlemen. Shall we not live to see their combs cut, or their tethers made shorter? *Portion of seal.*

Robert Roper to Roger Kenyon, at "the Gridiron," in Holborn.

424. 1681, December 13.—The Commissioners of the Navy are desirous to buy Derby House in Cannon Row, and my Lord thinks to sell it, believing that he can dispose of the money to good advantage; it now gives 160*li.* per annum and is in good repair. His Lordship would have 3,000*li.* for it, and will not take under 2,500*li.*, but this you may keep to yourself. My Lord desires you to speak to Mr. Brisbane, the Commissioners' Secretary herein. I believe he is well known to your friend, Mr. Graham.

Sir Thomas Stringer's Brief at the August Assizes, concerning the Rioters of the Corporation of Wigan.

425. 1681.—"The number of Popish Recusants convict, inhabitting in the Town of Wigan, now 91 persons; the charge against them for their Recusancie, after 20*l. per mensem*, is 12,820*l.*

"12 July, 1681 (which was the day the Quarter Sessions began at Lancaster) the Sheriffe's Bayliffes went to Wigan, and first came to the house of Ann Pennington, relict of Richard Pennington, Esq^e^, against whom they had in charge to levy 100*l.*, and there haveing showed their warrant, after her denyall to pay, they made distresse, which, whilst they were doing in some upper roome to which she brought them, severall gentlemen of the town came into the house, followed by a rable in great numbers; These gentlemen called the Sheriffes agents roages, and told them they had noe authority in that town without the Maior or his officers, and told them they deserved to be sett in the stocks or sent to prison, and one said they deserved the gibbet, which sayings encouraged the rable, that one woman, with a penknife in her hand, set her back to the dore, which was shutt, and swore shee would stab that man that dared to take any distress thence. And on this wise they kept the Bayliffes as prisoners in the house about an hower and a halfe, in which time one that the Sheriffes had deputed to goe with the Bayliffes to see to their orderly actings, who was gone out of the house before this rable came in, hearing how they were detayned in the house, went to the Maior and desired his aid to keep the peace, but not withstanding what Mr. Maior thought fitt to doe, soe little care to keepe the peace was taken that, when Mrs. Pennington's dore was opened, she bidding the Bayliffes carry away the distresse at their perills and the Bayliffes takeing up the distresse and carrying the same forth of the house, they were set upon by some hundreds in the street, the distresse rescussed, the Bayliffes many ways abused, stoned, wounded, and hardly escaped with their lives."

The King of Morocco to the King of Great Britain.

426. 1681.—"From the servant of the high God, Governour over all people, Ishmael Keriffe, overflowing with good deeds, he, though high, demandeth of the Most High God and the Angels, but of none other, he that hath millions of horse at his command, Sendeth peace unto you that follow the truth. We have understood by the way of Tangier, that we are in perfect friendship and that peace is concluded over all our countries, and, therefore, the letter we send is to confirme this peace and the treaty we have made with you, for we have a desire to trade with you, but let us not make the same tearmes that we had in the beginning of the warr, wherein so many dyed by the sword when we were enemies, but let our enemies dye. We, therefore, have slayn such as have run away from you to us, but you have not done the same, for the second act, that if any renegado shall run from us to Tangier you shall be obliged to send them back again. And for your security in this treaty, we send you our servant, Hada, for the management of it. And our will is that it shall be like the things that begin to grow. And I, who am the tree itselfe, have sent you one of my servants (being a branch of myselfe) which I recommend to you as if it were the tree itselfe. And we have strictly charged him what he shall say unto you. Looke upon him as you would doe upon myselfe. That which he shall doe shalbee well done and you shall value it as a gemme from heaven. We heartily desire you to write to us, for neither our habits nor our customes are like yours, but if you will build anything upon our ground we will pull it downe and we shall doe ourselves right. Also we have amongst us some christians who understand themselves and are more esteemed than our own servants. They have eagles eyes, but hate us and our beleife, and thereupon are a scandall to us. He that valueth our honour honoureth God. And because it is our desire you should receive something from us, we send you 30 estridges out of the deserts, and we expect that you should furnish us with 6,000 pieces of eight yearely. As for Tangier we stand in no manner of feare of it. And after the ratification of the peace, all hostility shall cease. Ishmael son of the beloved Keriffe, descended from God." *Copy.*

Eline Cottam to Roger Kenyon.

427. 1681[-2], January 9, Blackburn.—Asking his interest for the abatement of the penalties imposed on Henry Cottam, of Thorneley, a papist, her late husband's brother.

Miles Dodding to Roger Kenyon.

428. 1681[-2], January 10. Conishead.—"If Madam Anderton of Bardsey, with her sons, Mr. Thomas Polewheele, and Baskervill, and the rest of their family be convicted, it would not be amiss to humble them, for they are very ill neighbours and highly injurious to me. When you send any officers on this side, let them call at my house and I will put them in a way how to get something, for though they have few goods, yet rather than go to gaol they will assign part of their estate to pay the King's due. Good sir, do not forget this whereby it will oblige me." *Seal of arms.*

Guicciardini Wentworth to Roger Kenyon.

429. 1681[-2], January 14.—"The report made by Mr. Attorny Generall upon the warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,

upon the petiton you saw, is, I beleeve, returned to them, though I cannot yett have a sight of itt, my reason beeing this: there is a warrant issued out to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer directing you to return forthwith all Recogneizences of recusants now before you, as belonging to the King and not Duke of Lancaster, for, being taken from papists, they are pleased to suppose they are for recusancy. So soon as I have seen the report you shall not faile of a copy." *Seal of arms, broken.*

GEORGE HILTON to ROGER KENYON.

430. 1681[-2], January 21.—"I hearttaly wish you a good jorney to London, and suckcesfull, otherwise I am undone, and I praye be pleased, as soon as the tryall is over, to lett me receive a line or two of an account how the cause goes, whether for the King or Jesuits. I also intreat you to imploy some for me to search the returns in the Exchequer, whether that Francis Lord Carrington be returned a convicted recusant or not, ether returned out of Warwickshire or Oxfordshire. His two places of aboad is Howton in Warwickshire and Leadwell in Oxfordshire. If the cause goe against the King, I must expect nothing but to be prosecuted and tormented as much as they can, for I am threattened beforehand. I desire to have a copy of the record of his conviction attested under seale, or so as it will serve in court to be pleaded against him, in case I be forced upon such a plea for my own safety and preservation." *Seal of arms.*

ZACHARY TAYLOR to ROGER KENYON.

431. 1681[-2], January 23. Ormskirk.—"I received from Mr. Hunter the inclosed, which I have sent you and returned this answer to him—that you were pleased to promise us your assistance in that concern, than whom I conceived no friend he had, could do more; and therefore desired he would acquiesce in your endeavours that I would acquaint you with the purport of his letter, which if it could anything advantage us from your kindness we should understand that we might make the way more easy to you. If a petition from us, with letters from the Bishop, would anything promote it (if you will give yourself the trouble of a line or two that we may know to direct it to you at London) we will procure and send it to you. Mr. Tench's discourse with Mr. Andrews, you will best understand from himself, whom I suppose you will see in London (to whom I beg you would give my service) and whatever you do, will be gratefully acknowledged by us."

SIR THOMAS PRESTON to ROGER KENYON.

432. 1681[-2], February 5. Haigh.—"I have been out of doors but once since I came hither on Friday. I went about two miles with the corps of my cousin, John Culcheth, who died very suddenly of pleurisy. If the trial go for the King, and you think my presence absolutely necessary, I hope I may be in a condition to come to you."

WILLIAM HAYHURST to ROGER KENYON, in London.

433. 1681-2, February 12. Peel.—"Uppon Friday last, I came from Preston to Ormeschurch, on purpose to see the poor wounded people whom we had employed in his Majestie's service: two of them, George Flitcroft and James Nicholson, lye in a very miserable condition and, in all humane probability, cannot recover. Dr. Richmond and Dr. Alcock are very dilligent to use all meanes to help them. Upon

Wensday last they, searching to the bottom of George his wound in his head, which is a wide gash cutt three wayes, they found the skull crushed downe, just above the braine pan, so that pressing his finger upon it, the blood issued out of the braine pann; whereupon they concluded there could bee noe way to doe him good but cutting away that part of the scull that did so much prejudice the braine, which Dr. Richmond did by a round dented instrument, and took of the scull to the breddth of a threepence, which I have to show you when I come up to London. Upon Saturday last, Dr. Richmond dressed him againe, and raised up the scull in severall places, where it was cracked, and beaten downe; since which time hee hath been something better, and the Doctors hope he may recover, but James Nicholson they dispaire of; he lies a dreadfull spectacle, his right side is quite perished, hee has a great wound in his head, and nothing the Doctors can doe, works upon him. Hee is sensible of nothing, but allwaies lyes as if he were a dying. The rest of them, being fower, are all cruelly bruised and wounded, and though not mortally, yett 'tis feared they can never have the right use of their limbs. The rioters are said to bee all papists and above eight and twenty in number. Mr. Justice Entwisle has been active to apprehend them, but the constable of the towne, one John Tyrer (?) (who denyed to goe with the officers to preserve the peace) made not that quick execution of his warrant against them hee ought to have done, so that they all fledd, and theres none to bee light on. Afterwards, Mr. Entwisle sent hue and cry after two of them, Thomas Tickle and Edward Tickle, his brother, who were the authors of all the mischief; but that waye proved ineffectuall, and now Mr. Entwisle and Mr. Mayor of Lerpoole, have appointed a Sessions to be held at Ailcarr upon Monday sennitt, for inquiery. After yesterday, wee privately got a warrant directed to Mr. Gillibrand and severall other Militia officers, to make a privy search in every house in Alkarr, and about it, to apprehend the offenders, which I hope, if well managed, will bring some of them to light."

Postscript.—"We have but yett gott the names of twelve of the ryoters." *Seal.*

Sir Thomas Preston to Roger Kenyon, London.

434. 1681[-2], February 12. Haigh.—Has received his letter, by which he perceives "the tryall is deferred untill Tuesday next, and that it may he dubious of holding then." Would, on this, have come up as far as Coventry, but his daughter is ill with "a distemper which they call heire the hen-pox" and also with "a greate swelling in her lipp which is thought may be the evill"; for this, his wife is determined to take her to Chester, to be "touched."

Francis Jakson to Roger Kenyon.

435. 1681[-2], February 14. Requesting favour on behalf of his Aunt Elizabeth La . . . . . who is very ancient, being above 80 years. He only [just] heard that all Roman Catholics in Lancashire were to be prosecuted, he knows not what she is, but some people term her a Roman Catholic. *Seal.*

The Earl of Derby to the Commissioners of the Customs.

436. 1681-2, February 16, Whitehall.—"I expected you would consider some way of repairing the injury done me by your agent Deny, for

his false and scandalous information against me, preferred by you to the Lords of the Treasury. It is no wonder my complaining of the behaviour of those sent into the Isle of Man, has had so little effect, when I cannot have justice done me against one who has not spared me, after which, the people and merchants who come there, will have no reason to expect better usage.

So long as there appeared the least ground for his Majesty's service, I patiently suffered my property to be invaded (which is a tender thing to an Englishman), but I am sure it is not the King's intention I should be thus used, and it is now time for me to complain and tell you plainly that the ten years' trouble which I have had from the Commissioners of the Customs, by sending such officers (as they call themselves) into the Isle of Man, might convince you, if you reflect upon the charge and little advantage those men have been to the Crown, of thinking it to be of advantage to their Majesties to continue them there.

They act without any conformity to the laws of the Island, they affright almost all boats, especially the Scottish, from all manner of traffic with the Island, and boats passing as usual betwixt England and Ireland, dare scarce touch there to take in passengers or otherwise, as was always usual. It is a thing never offered to be done to any of my ancestors, and my sufferance so long, begins to be challenged as a custom; it is therefore high time I tell you I have been too much abused to suffer so any more.

What is truly for their Majesties' service to be done there, my officers shall on all occasions have in charge to take care of and communicate to you, but I shall not admit of any commission or private instructions from you to be obeyed in the Isle of Man." *Draft, with corrections in the Earl of Derby's handwriting.*

Sir Thomas Preston to Roger Kenyon.

437. 1681[-2], February 17. Haigh.—We think it not convenient to delay having my little girl touched, and on Monday next set forward from Chester. The persons at Alkar are all yet living, but of one or two there are little hopes. The grandee Papists here seem much concerned at it, thinking it an obstruction to their false petition which before, they hoped might have prevented any new process against them. *Seal of arms.*

R. Bradshaigh, Junior, to Roger Kenyon.

438. 1681[-2], February 19. Wigan.—"Yesterday my brother Preston, with my sister and his girl, went home for Chester in order to a journey for London to-morrow, though the business of Sir T[homas] P[reston] be deferred till next tearme, yet his daughter's too apparent symptoms of the Kings-evil occassions this sudden motion, and he is advised by us all here to goe too, or that it may not be amiss for him to prepare his way to the King before the next terme, and especially such an occasion as at present offers itselfe for him to attend his Majesty with.

"Yesterday, at a publick hall (notice whereof was given to all persons 3 days before) we did unanimously agree of our abhorrence against the association soe positivily sworne to be found in the Earl of Shaftsbury's closett. It is passed (by a consenting huzza of the numerous burjesses of our Corporation) under the towne seale, and my brother Preston is to wayt uppon the Duke of Albemarle with it to the King. Sir, this is all the news I have to send you hence. As for the ill treatment of your officers in Alker, I suppose you have had a more

early accompt, nor can I add to your account anything but my opinion, which is, that it farre exceeds the unjust proceedings of the riott that was in this towne." *Seal, broken.*

Riot at Wigan.

439. 1682, February 20.—Inquisition taken at Altcarr before Richard Windall, Mayor of Liverpool, and John Entwisle, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, by Silvester Sutch of Ormeskirk, gentleman, William Male of Maghull, gentleman, Laurence Hulme of the same, gentleman, John Tatlock of Melling, gentleman, Humphrey Greaves of Scarisbrick, gentleman, Laurence Baron of Sefton, gentleman, Bryan Fleetwood of the same, gentleman, James Farrer of Ormekirk, gentleman, John Berey of the same, gentleman, John Heyes of the same, gentleman, Henry Barton of the same, gentleman, James Goare of Lydeate, gentleman, Gabrel Greaves of Ormskirk, Thomas Pye of Aughton, gentleman, Roger Parr of Sefton, gentleman, Roger Pye of Aughton, gentleman, Richard Hodgkinson of the same, gentleman, James Blackbeach of the same, and Thomas Harrison of Lytherland, gentleman, jurors, by whom there is returned a true bill against Thomas Tickle of Altcarr, yeoman, John Sutton, senior, yeoman, Edward Tickle, husbandman, Ralph Starky, miller, Thomas Massam, husbandman, John Wilson, husbandman, Thomas Lunt, husbandman, John Reynold, senior, husbandman, James Reynold, labourer, John Speakman, husbandman, Richard Linnaker, servant to Margery Tickle, Ellen Speakman, widow, and the servant of Thomas Massam, whose name is not known, all of Altcarr, for riot, assault, and a rescue of the goods and beasts of John Sutton and Margery Tickle, made on 2 February, upon John Smethurst, George Flitcroft, John Hardman, George Hatton, Henry Morres, James Ashcroft, James Nicholson, and James Fazakerley, who were authorised by virtue of a writ of Laurence Rawstorne, sheriff of the County of Lancaster, to seize the goods of the said John Sutton and Margery Tickle, being persons mentioned in a schedule annexed to the said writ.

Henry Rowe to Roger Kenyon.

440. 1681[-2], February 21. Wigan.—"Yesterday, I and my sonn were att the Sessions kept at Alkar; the Justices were Justice Entwisle and Justice Windall, Maior of Liverpoole. Justice Entwisle gave an excellent charg sutable to the occasion. Truly he has beene all along verie forward to discover all the rioters; but the most, nay, I may [say] all, the towne beeing papists, or popishly affected, they will not tell who they were, only upon the Inquisition, ten were discovered, whereof one is taken and sent to Gaole; warrants are out against the rest, who as I told you in my last, are fled and lye hidden privately in the cuntry waiteing what will beecome of the man that is soe sore wounded, who now, as the Doctor supposes, cannot live long alive, beeing everie day weaker and weaker. The rest, God bee thanked, mends well now. Wee have verie great hopes of George Flitcroft's recovery." *Seal.*

Mr. Entwisle to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

441. 1681[-2], February 21. Ormskirk.—"On the 2nd of February, the Sheriffe's bayliffes, by vertue of his warrant, distrained the Recusants mentioned in the Inquisition, for their severall forfeitures, after a demand and denyall to pay them, and brought the distresse to the Constable's

house, where they stayed from nine till three a clock in the afternoon, expecting the persons distrained, to redeem their cattle, haveing left that notice at their severall houses, but were privately informed some opposition would be given them, and that they should not take the cattle out of the towne, which they then suddenly prepared themselves to do; but at a distance, they discovered a party of about 18 men and 3 women standing overthwart the King's highway, who, upon the Sheriffes ministers approaching, immediately with their long staffes, pitchforkes, and musketts, beat them down, and whilst they lay upon the ground, continued strikeing them, saying—Wee hope to see you all in the like condition ere it be long, and so drive their cattle away, leaving the poore men wallowing in the mire and their own blood, the darkness of the night approaching, and farr from any house or persons to releive them. I saw most of the men barbarously beaten and wounded. Two lye here in this town, mortally, so their Chirurgion yesterday affirmeing upon his oath, he despaires of their recovery, one of them haveing lost the use of all the one side of his body and has no way of easing the same but by vomitting. The offenders are fled, or sculke and lye hid. Though I have sent out 3 severall warrants for search after them, I am jealous they are not farr from home, but the whole parish is generally in the Roman Comunion, and, therefore, it is very difficult by the ordinary course of justice to discover these offenders. I have bound one of the Constables of that towne to the Assizes for his remissnes, and whilst I am now writeing, the other brings before mee one of the ryotters lately taken, who, I understand, hath absconded in a Protestant's house, and indeed, I fear that party in Allcar is so slender that they dare not deny the Roman whatsoever he is pleased to call a neighborly civility. I have found the insolence of that party so high in that town, that the officers, in retorne to my warrants for their presentments of absentors from Church, upon the laws of 12*d.* a sunday, have told mee they durst not do it for feare of the Tickles, whose house I have also been informed was, 4 or 5 yeares since, a great receptacle of the Roman Priests and usual place of resort to masse. Such informations came not to mee in time nor so legally as to proceed upon them judicially, yet sufficient to satisfy mee in my private judgement that these sanguinary proceedings are the workes of men of that religion. But this, with your Honor's favor, is my private conception, wherewith I shall not presume to give you any further disturbance.

The names of the wounded men.

James Nicholson,	George Hatton,	James Ashcroft,
Geo. Flitcroft,	John Hardman,	James Fazakerley.

The names of the persons indicted.

Thomas Tickle of Altcarr, yeoman; John Sutton of the same, yeoman; Edward Tickle of the same, husbandman; Thomas Massam of the same, husbandman; John Wilson of the same, husbandman; Thomas Lunt of the same, husbandman; John Reynold of the same, husbandman; John Spakman of the same, husbandman; James Reynold of the same, laborer; Ralph Starky of the same, Miller." *Draft.*

J. Entwisle to Roger Kenyon.

442. 1681[–2], February 21. Ormskirk.—The Bailiff of the Hundred of Derby had much ado to refrain from being "an embrateor" or maintainer, within the statute of 19 Henry VII., cap. 13. I wonder how he, in his own right, comes to have that office, when in all other Hundreds

other sort of persons have it. This day, Mr. Taylor tells me, there is a report about that, upon this riot, a stop is put upon all proceedings against "the R" by the King's special command.

K. Fogge to Roger Kenyon.

443. 1681[–2], March 6. Chester.—Giving the characters of "Ned" and George Kenyon while at College at Cambridge.

R. Bradshaigh, Junior, to Roger Kenyon.

444. 1681[–2], March 18.—I have been in the company of old Dr. Worthington, and he has very earnestly intreated me to be his friend with you, to withdraw the warrant out against him, and though you told me you could not do it, yet give me leave to propose a medium. If you would write but two lines to Bailiff Laurence Anderton, asking him —since he has such a warrant and does not execute it—to deliver it to me in order to return it to you for better execution. I do faithfully promise you that the warrant shall not be embezzled, but shall be forthcoming whenever you, or any authority, shall require it from me.

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

445. 1682, April 8.—"On Friday morning, wee concluded upon and dispatched our business with the Under-Sheriff and Mr. Winkley. By intreaty, &c., hee was pleased to accept of their oune security to bee one bound with another. I stickled at one part of the condition, and would have it altered; but Mr. Roscoe, and the rest, were contented with it. And, thereupon, all Salford Hundred and about 16 or 20 schedules for Derby Hundred. Mr. Wentworth went along with mee to Mr. Greenfield, and gave him 10*s.* for stating the case, in which hee hath taken a great deale of paines, stating everye man's particular case upon the whole record. This day I presented it to Sir Thomas Stringer, with a broad-piece from Mr. Wentworth; he desired to have it left with him, being long, and hee would return it with his opinion, upon Monday."

Appointment of Surveyor, Waiter, and Searcher at the Isle of Man.

446. 1682, April 14.—Appointment by Charles, Lord Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven; Andrew Newport; Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, K.B.; and Sir Nicholas Bulter; Commissioners of Customs, on the nomination of the Commissioners of the Treasury, of Christopher Eyans as surveyor, waiter, and searcher, at the Isle of Man. *Copy.*

"The humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and other officers, as well civil as military, of the County Palatine of Lancaster, at a general meeting at Preston."

447. 1682, April 21.—"We, with sincerest loyalty, in unity of minds, doe, with all humility, dedicate our hearts, hands, fortunes, and lives, to your Majestie's service, solemnly acknowledging your Majestie's inherent supremacy in Church and State, and protesting according to

our allegiance, still dutifully to serve you with that alacrity that becomes subjects sensible of the transcendant goodness of the best of Princes: In your Majestie's long and prudent raigne, are wound up in a great measure the blessings wee enjoy and the establishment of those felicities wee hope for, the peace of our true Church, the preservation of your subjects' property, the quiett of your kingdomes, our freedom from the feares of popery, schismatical contrivances and arbitrary government, and our trust that your gracious example will have that prevailing influence upon your lawfull successors, that wee may never despair of these injoyments. Certainly, the Church of England, the true protestant Church, was never better pleased then at your Majestie's happy restauration, never more gladd then when shee joyfully sett the English diadem upon your royall temples: since which time your gracious declarations, your royal administracons, have many a time (to our just satisfaction) evinced it to all, that your Majesty is the same Defender of the Faith wee then were transported with. And since your Majesty hath given leave to others to open their loyall hearts (wee otherwise have judged a submissive silence our greatest duty) doe, for your Majestie's satisfaction, in judging of the minds of your people, most faithfully, before God and the world, profess that wee are the same towards your Majesty wee then were, undoubtingly satisfyed in what your Majesty hath said and done for us, for which wee celebrate your royall care and goodness. Wee paye your Majesty our most humble and gratefull acknowledgments and repeate our constant and inviolable resolutions, with our lives and fortunes, to serve your Majesty, your heires and lawfull successors, and defend (so far as in us lyes) the true protestant religion, as now by law established, against all popish and phanaticall plotts and treasonable associations whatsoever, and, with loyall hearts and hands, constantly to discharge those trusts which your Majesty hath been pleased to repose in us." *Names of the signers. Copy.*

Concurrence with the above, by Justices of the Peace at Quarter Sessions at Lancaster, Ormskirk, and Manchester.

ADDRESS to the KING by the LORD LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFF, DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, and other officers, civil and military, of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

448. 1682, April 22. Preston.—"Great and sacred Sir! Wee, with sincerest loyalty, in unity of minds, doe, with all humility, dedicate our hearts, hands, fortunes, and lives, to your Majesty's service, solemnly acknowledging your Majesty's inherent supremacy in Church and State, and protesting according to our allegiance, still dutifully to serve you with that alacrity that becomes subjects sensible of the transcendent goodness of the best of Princes. In your Majesty's long and prudent reign, are wound up in a great measure the blessings we enjoy, and the establishment of these felicities we hope for: the peace of our true Church, the preservation of your subjects' property, the quiet of your Kingdom, our freedom from the fears of popery, chysmatical contrivances, and arbitrary government: and our trust that your gracious example will have that prevailing influence upon your lawful successors, that we may never dispair of these enjoyments. Certainly the Church of England, the true protestant Church, was never better pleased then at your Majesties happy restauration, never more gladd, then when shee joyfully sett the English diadem upon your royal temples: since which time your gracious declarations, your Royall administrations, have many a time, (to our just satisfaction) evinced it to all, that your Majesty is the same Defender of the Faith we then were transported with; And since your

Majesty hath given leave to others, to open their loyall hearts; wee (who otherwise have judged a submissive silence our greatest duty), doe, for your Majesty's satisfaction, in judging of the minds of your people, most faithfully, before God and the world, profess, that wee are the same towards your Majesty wee then were, undoubtingly satisfied in what your Majesty hath said and done for us, for which wee celebrate your royall care and goodness, wee pay your Majesty our most humble and grateful acknowledgments and repeat our constant and inviolable resolutions, with our lives and fortunes to serve your Majesty, your heirs and lawfull successors, and defend (so far as in us lyes) the true protestant religion, as now by law established, against all popish and phanaticall plotts and treasonable associations whatsoever, and with loyall hearts and hands, constantly to discharge those trusts which your Majesty hath been pleased to repose in us."

R. Legh to [Roger] Kenyon.

449. 1682, April 24. Lyme.—"There is an old proverb or saying: whose presence does no good, theire absence does noe harm. Had your Lord Liefftenantt given me notice I should not have deserted my Kinge's service, but I never heard of your meeting." *Seal.*

Richard Holt to Roger Kenyon.

450 and **451.** 1682, April 29. Ashworth.—I desire your aid that you will do me the favour to go to Parke to Mr. Hilton, and know of him whether he will grant me his consent or liking to come to his house and see his daughter, for whom I have a particular kindness. *Seal of arms.*

Dorothy Ashton to Roger Kenyon.

452. 1682, May 9. Peel.—Requesting him to remind her brother "to lett his picktore be taken twice" for her. *Seal of arms.*

William Ashton to Roger Kenyon, at "the Hand and Sword," near Turnstile Alley, Holborn.

453. 1682, May 18. Cambridge.—When he came to Cambridge, the "Master," and a great part of the University, had gone to London, where, by order of the King, they chose the Duke of Albemarle as Chancellor. On return of the Master, he consulted him about Kenyon's son; the Master found no fault with him, except in "neglecting chappell" and trifling away his time. *Seal, broken.*

Matthew Bootle to Roger Kenyon.

454. 1682, May 23. Manchester.—"I was truly glad to heare the hopes of the comon enemy (the Papists) defeated, for I was in the midst of them a weeke after I sawe you, and they did hughly rejoyce att the confirmed news of Sir Robert Carr's death which, God be thancked, is not soe, and nowe I very heartely congratulate your good suckses in your busynes in the north, which wee have here in the public news letters, and intreate you to thinke of my brother Abram's busynes, and the rest is to wish you soone and well home. For news, I have none for you."

Postscript.—"I begg you will boye mee a hansome small stick with a silver head, for a Sundaye stick, a stronge one I have allready, and if

one of your servants rydes with it downe, I will, with all thancks, paye you att sight, but when you please to boye it, remember I am of the longer sise and in the greatest measure." *Seal.*

R. Heywood to Roger Kenyon.

455. 1682, May 23. Knowsley.—My Lord [of Derby] desires you to buy him some glasses; he would have two dozen of little round glasses from Sir Robert Carr's glass man, each dozen must be of equal size. *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

456. 1682, May 23. Knowsley.—I long to hear how the address will be received, though I do not much question it will be well taken, since I hear it has been already approved of. Since you make no mention of Sir Robert Carr, I hope there is no danger of his death, for I believe, if there had been ill news, I should certainly have heard of it. When you write to him pray present my humble service, and let him know I have got a painter to draw Darcy's picture, and, if it is well done, I will send it him. I am glad of your success against Sir T. Preston. *Seal of arms.*

Zachary Taylor to Roger Kenyon.

457. 1682, May 26. Ormskirk.—" The news we have of Sir Thomas Preston's estate in Lancashire being found for the King, is the occasion of this trouble. If we could reap any advantage in order to the settling of our King's preacher's revenue, we promise our selves all the assistance you can give us. And if you think it convenient that the Bishop should, in this opportunity, appear, or that anything we could do in so favourable juncture might be successful, our interest will engage us to be guided by your counsels."

Thomas Hodgkinson to Roger Kenyon.

458. 1682, May 30. Knowsley.—" You will receive by this post our Preston Addresse from the hande of my good Lord Derby, who was humbly desired to cause the same to be presented to his Majestie. His Lordshipp shewed me your letter by this post, which is all that I heard of you since you went. I shold bee very glad to heare that our worthy Chancellor is restored to his perfect health. I beleeve you will bee directed to deliver the addresse to my Lord Arlington, who will bee desired to present the same which, I hope, will bee equally gratefull with others, to our most gratious Soveraigne. When you have received it, bee pleas'd to send for Mr. James Ashton and Cousan Winckley to signe it. All the rest of the Aldermen and Councell have already subscribed. Yesterday, Sir William Gerrard was here, who hoped that his Majestie would restore Furnese to Sir Thomas Preston; that there would be another bout for it; that Sir Thomas Preston showed him the draught of a conveyance whereby Furneis was setled upon his heirs generall, in case his children dyed without issue, and some other such like uncompetent discourses. My Lord tould him, as to the first, that it was improbable his Majestie should proceed so farr as a chargeable suite and restore the booty recovered. The rest ended with a guinney, which the Barronet paid his Lordshipp, at cards, for his entertainment. Sir William was pleas'd to repeate, over and over againe,

that it was never his fortune to win of my Lord at any sort of game, which caused some reflexions in the company upon theire former acquaintance." *Seal of arms.*

MATTHEW BOOTLE to ROGER KENYON.

459. 1682, May 30. Manchester.—My brother, Abraham, is returned among the Recusants for 20*li.* per month, although he constantly goes to the Parish Church, viz., Warrington, both to the service and sermon, and receives the sacrament there; and to this purpose I send you a certificate under the parson's and churchwarden's hands. "I believe he was returned out of malice, for I doubt he is a little Presbiterianly effected. I am sorry Sir Robert Carr mends so latly; I pray God mend his pace. We had here yesterday burnt, some say old John Presbiter, some the Lord Shaftsberry, but most say it was an old crete carrier that was squeezed to death at the back of a door for filshing. Capt. Haworth was master of the ceremonies, and led it up, attended by some five or six men, all the rest being children, and scarce so much as one either laughed or cried, but we were all here very merry with bells, bonfires, and small guns." *Seal of arms.*

EDWARD TYLDESLEY to ROGER KENYON.

460. 1682, May 30.—He is not desirous of having his name and fame enrolled in the Treasury, and is much more desirous to remain in Mr. Kenyon's unwritten, than in his written, list of friends. His uncle Banaster says Scotland Yard is removed now to Knowsley, for Robin Herwod does there "obumbrace" (*sic*). *Seal.*

[ROGER KENYON?] to MILES DODDING and WILLIAM KIRKBY, two of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.

461. 1682, May 31. Treasury Chamber.—Directing them to prevent the killing of deer or committing of waste on the estate of Sir Thomas Preston, in Furnes, lately recovered by his Majesty, during the perfecting of a decree which is pronounced, till his Majesty's agents shall come. *Draft.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON.

462. 1682, June 9. Gray's Inn.—"Greate matters since my comeinge hether have occurred, for the Lord Mowgrave [Mulgrave] hath made soe briske attempts upon the Lady Anne that he is forbidd the Court, St. James Street and St. James' Parke. All his offices and employments, as that of Governor of Hull, one of the Attendants of the Bedd Chamber, and some place in the Guards, taken from him and disposed to other persons of quallity. The Lord Gray was, by the King's Bench, committed, and still standes committed, for detayneing the body of the Lord Barkley's younger daughter, and as the reporte goes, hee saith that hee marryed her eldest sister and expected a maidens-heade, but not findeing it, hee resolved to have one in the family, if any bee left; but lest this should tende towards *scandelum magnatum*, pray keep it to yourself. The Sheriffs are not as yet pricked, but it is supposed ours will bee Mr. Doddinge, none being his competitors but Mr. Norres and Mr. Bennet Sherrington. The Duke of Munmouth is not to bee discharged till towards the latter ende of the term, and I doe not heare that anythinge then will be offered against him." *Seal of arms.*

ARTHUR ASHTON to ROGER KENYON, in London.

463. 1682, June 20. Clitherow.—"Having received your letter, not knowing how, or what person, to employ to procure a draught of the Corporation armes in so short time, Mr. Robert Slater, intending a journey towards London tomorrow morning, I thought it might not be a miss to send one of the conyzans off the coats, which I have sent by Mr. Robert Slater, who promises to deliver it into your hands: and, if you please, he will bring it to Clitherow again. Upon Sunday last, about five of the clock in the evening, Mr. John Webster, your old doctor, departed this life; [he] is to be buried at Clitherow tomorrow." *Seal, broken.*

PETER BOLD [to ROGER KENYON].

464. 1682, July 3. Bold.—"Mr. Penketh was with me before I went for Yorkshire and aquainted me that he had very hard usuage from some of your officers, and, he belives, without your order. I know the gentleman very well; he is a neare neighbor to me, and his condition is not unknown to me; he faithfully served his late Majestie all the first warr, and in that service behaved himself very gallantly and with great loyaltye. He received many wounds and was so great a sufferer that he was reduced to a very poore condition. He now lives an undertennant to a small messuage in Bold, not above 5 acres. I looke uppon him to be as great an object of charity as any in that neighborhood. I, beinge very sensible of theise things, have formerly writt uppon his behalf to Sir Peter Brooke and others, and spoke to you myself, that he might be favorably dealt with, and I heare that both your self and Mr. Sherriffe were very kinde to him and, when his goods were destrained, ordered restitution and promised he should not be trobled for the future. Notwithstandinge all this, they have since taken his goods."

SIR THOMAS PRESTON to ROGER KENYON.

465. 1682, July 18. London.—Concerning the drawing of a lease from the Crown to Sir Thomas Preston. On Saturday last, by adjournment of my Lord Mayor, the Court was held again for the election of sheriffs, and, in the first place, he declared it as his right to name one, which was Mr. North, and ordered the other three should poll *de novo* for the other, which is said was then carried, by the majority of votes, for Mr. Box, and they two are like to be sworn, but that it will, nevertheless, be a contest at law. The King went for Windsor about 2 o'clock the same night, and the part of the guards ordered to their country quarters again, who have been all in town since Friday morning. *Seal of arms, broken.*

ROGER KENYON to ———.

466. 1682, July 21. Manchester.—"Mr. Tilsley, when I was in towne, did once or twice somewhat remotely mention to mee his project (as he names it in his letter) that there might be obtained from their Lordshipps a power to mee, or to me and some others, of agreeing with every recusant of some reasonable yearly summe proportionable to their estates, which way, he said, would no doubt bring more money, with lesse noyse and troble, into the Exchequer, and be more quietly continued then by the course now taken. I then told him, if their Lordshipps did think fitt to try that way, I did, and I do still believe, it would amount to more, but not by waiveing the processe of 20*l.* *per mensam*, for if the recusant should gaine that point, then should the

Prerogative Writt be forborne, the arreares due upon it lost, and whatever agreement is made with the papist to day shall last no longer then he is compellable to performe it; nay, if the papists were all undertakers to his Majestie for payment of any summe agreed on, they would never agree amongst themselves, without this staffe of authority to collect it. So I am by no meanes of opinion that it is for his Majestie's service to waive the 20*l. per mensam*, I mean the processe for it. 'Tis true wee in this county take it against all, that is, against many thousands whose estates are inconsiderable, and 'tis but from a very few that can pay so much, yet it is the strongest processe and gives the King a title to goods, landes, and, for want of satisfaction that way, to the body, by which mean such persons whose estates are not leviable, some who are great money maisters are brought to pay, which otherways could not bee. But whilst these processes are out as a rod over them, if their Lordshipps shall think it meet when we have sale inquisitions, for that we must do to empower me to make any compositions or agreements with them, or to treat with them in order to that, and from time to time to certify their Lordshipps, by acquainting you that their Lordshipps may direct me, as they approve or disapprove, or, if their Lord shipps shall think fitt to join any with mee in it, I shall, to my power, faithfully and impartially performe their Lordshipps commands, whilst I have the honour to be in their service." *Draft.*

William Patten to [Roger Kenyon].

467. 1682, July 26. Preston.—Has received the commission for supplemental proof between the King and Lord Mollyneux, and others, the execution of it must be either before, or on the last day of, the Assizes, or not till after our Guild be over. *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Hodgkinson to Roger Kenyon.

468. 1682, July 29. Preston.—"It is now almost twelve of clocke, and I am just parted with Mr. Fleetwood; you must not, therefore, expect very comunicable. Let me onely advise you that, at our guild, there will bee severall presents from the gentry of our countrey; a good fat oxe or cow, with a brace of bucks from our chancellour, wold fully bespeake his place and character, but let mee conjure you not to speake of this intimation." *Seal of arms.*

The Rev. John Lake to Roger Kenyon.

469. 1682, July 30.—Whether yours, which I have newly received, was more kind or surprising, I know not, but it is very much both. Besides the consciousness of my own insufficiencies, there are sundry other things which dissuade and discourage my acceptance. To mention no other but the circumstances of my person; you know I carry a crazy body at best, which I doubt would not well comport with the island, and a present, through the effects of my unhappy fall, I cannot go but with two underhand crutches, and am thereby incapacitated to attend a matter of this nature. *Seal of arms.*

William Bankes to Roger Kenyon.

470. 1682, July 31. Winstanley.—"There is now a very sorrowfull house at Knowsley, upon the death of my Lady Betty. She is to be buryed to night at Ormschurch." *Seal.*

The Rev. John Lake to Roger Kenyon.

471. 1682, August 16.—"I beseech you, when next you see his Lordship [Lord Derby], to procure such an instrument as is usual in the case wherein I am not capable of directing it, being a bishoprick of a peculiar constitution and I do not understand the method of it. I suppose his Lordship grants the bishoprick by a solempn instrument, then application is made to the King, who issueth out his mandate to the Archbishop of the province, and he consecrateth the Bishop by himself, with two other Bishops, or giveth a commission for other Bishops to do it. For this cause I would discourse my Lord Archbishop of York (in whose province the Bishoprick of Man is) before I goo to London, and also consult his Grace's registry touching the ceremony and solempnity of it, and I would not seem busy before I had a formal grant of the Bishoprick. If his Lordship pleaseth to sign and seal such an instrument, I beseech you, upon receipt of it (for I must desire you to take and transmit it to me) to make a present of some guineas to the Secretary (as you shall think fit or be advised) and to do what is further to be done (if there is any thing further) in my Lord's family, and I will take speedy course to reimburse you. The value, as it is represented by Mr. Roper, is beyond my expectation, but it is a somwhat cooling consideration that the executors of the last Bishop must have all the profitts until Easter next, especially if inclusive of Easter next, so as that the succeeding Bishop shall receive nothing until perhaps half a year or a year after. Be pleased therefore (at your convenience) to explain this to me and to inform me what the state of the revennue is and whence it ariseth." *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Walsh to Roger Kenyon.

472. 1682, August 18. Aswarby.—His master's [Sir Robert Carr's] health is better. Mr. Carr regrets that his father's illness should prevent him from waiting upon the Mayor of Preston and the guild. His master desires a young barbour to wait on him; if Kenyon cannot light on one, he will send to London. *Seal of arms.*

The Lords of the Treasury to the Justices of Lancashire.

473. 1682, August 23. Whitehall, Treasury Chambers.—As to smiths being liable to pay hearth money for their forges, of which they hear the Justices had neglected to enforce the payment. *Signed.*

W. Hilton to Roger Kenyon.

474. [16]82, August 24.—"Mr. Harry Withington is of opinion that if you tell Hartley that he shall be better used, and have his irons taken off, he will confesse. Mr. Withington doth not know Pendlebury, but he thinks his name is James Pendlebury, and that he dwells about Chew More." *Seal of arms, broken.*

Richard Clegge to [Roger] Kenyon.

475. 1682, August 25. Kirkham.—"There is a place in this parish, wee call Brewers-yeard, four or five miles distant, where the Quakers (the most incorrigible siners that I know) doe use to bury, which is a hazard unto me, in respect of the Acte for burying in wollen, and, which is worse, being thither, they can draw such neighbours as will not be in-

vited unto others of their conventicles. They begin, I hear, of late to have speakers to their buryalls, and severall that doe speake there (who, or from whence, is not easy for us to discover) and this place no particular man doth owne, soe that conventicles are more dangerouse and lesse punishable than the rest. I desire you, therefore, you would procure this may bee spooken of at Sheriff's table, that these places may be laid wast, or if not soe, some other remedy may be thought of for the preventeing of their diabolicall infatuation and infection."

BENJAMIN SYMONS to ROBERT HEYWOOD, at Knowsley.

476. [16]82, August 26. London.—Will not send the "tankert" till he has accomplished the other orders. Has commenced "the ingraving of the arms of the island, three tryangell leggs. I intend to show my art on it; and I hoop I shall, in so doing, nott only give my Lord and you good satisfaction, butt allso gaine more of his honour's work. I intend to follow itt close till itt is done. But ingraveing in stone requires more time than ordinary: it will be worth fifty shilling, the engraving of it, well; and the gold and setting will be abought twenty-five shilling more. You may be sure to receive them by the fifteen or sixteen of the next month." *Seal of arms.*

The REV. JOHN LAKE to ROGER KENYON.

477. 1682, August 26.—"By a letter from my Patron (your cosin Ashton) which surprized me almost as much as your first intimations of the Bishoprick of Man (whereof I had not then thought so much as in a dream) I perceive that the Bishoprick is intended in exchange for Prestwich, and my patron seemeth to desire and expect the present resignation of it, which I cannot consent to for these reasons.

"(1) I am not yet Bishop, and many things may fall in betwixt cup and lip.

"(2) The value of the Bishoprick will not compensate any great loss sustained by it, especially if it be considered that

"(3) I shall not come into profits until Easter, and if that be inclusive of Easter (as I suppose it is) I shall not actually receive anything until some considerable time after—meanwhile

"(4) The charges of consecration and other formalities will be very great, so that the profits when they come in, will not in a short time reimburse them.

"(5) It will likewise be a great trouble and charge to go into the Isle and to remove myself and my appurtenances, beside that the name and stile of a Bishop requireth a different port and draweth a yet further expense after it.

"(6) It will necessitate me to relinquish my Residentiarie's place at York, which, for 12 years together, hath been worth 130*l.* per annum.

"(7) If it should be inconsistent with my health, and perhaps life, to reside in the Isle constantly, Prestwich would be my only convenient retreat.

"(8) I should seem too fond of a bubble of honour to purchase it so dear, and it would look, in the eye of the world, like bargain and sale too, and scarcely reconcileable with the oath against simony.

"Sir, in all this it is not my meaning to lessen the favour and honour designed me, or the kindnes of those that have engaged themselves in it, whereof I have a very great sense. But if it be attended with these, or any terms at all, I shall most willingly quit my pretensions and supersede your further trouble." *Seal of arms.*

The Rev. John Lake to Roger Kenyon.

478. 1682, September 4. York.—Letter of thanks for services regarding the presentation to the Bishopric of Man. *Seal of arms.*

Robert Roper to Roger Kenyon.

479. 1682, September 15. Knowsley.—"His Lordshipp [Lord Derby] takes his journey on Munday next, straight for Newmarket, but does not call at Aswerby. *Have-at-all* wonne all with ease; there was about 2 lengths distance between *Black How* and *Sweet Lipps*. My lord's mare was lame and thereby was beaten sufficiently."

Roger Kenyon [to the Rev. John Lake, Bishop Elect of Sodor and Man].

480. 1682, September 16. Peel.—"On Sunday I went to Knowsley. The next day my Lord gave the inclosed his hand and seale, but took mee with him into Cheshire, whence I returned not till Thursday. I sent for your clerk to come to me yesterday, but not being come home, causes this messenger to your Lordship, with that which makes you Lord Bishop of Soder and Man. I have some Londoners now at my house, and this evening Sir John Molineux, his Lady, and their family, wilbe with me here, so that I cannot come to you, as otherwise I willingly would have done, for no other reason but that *inter nos* I might have discoursed with you, my Lord Derbys genius and temper, which I doubt not will no way be unpleasant to you. He is not sway'd with the violent humour of this impetuous age, and [the] discourses of the high flyers of either side find no hearty entartainement with him. Hee is faithfully loyall and a true son of the Church of England; free from fanatacisme, and farr from popery as any subject whatsoever. I say this because you are not yet so well knowing of him as a little time will make you. You will laugh at my fooleish boldnes in takeing this freedome with you to discourse of him; but my meaneing by it is but to possesse you with that apprehension of him, as to make your first acquaintance acceptable to each other, and when you have perused this foolish freedom, that none els may laffe at mee, burne this paper, or rather send it back by the bearer that I may burne it.

"My Lord goes towards Newmarket on Monday, and when the King goes thence, waits on him to London, where you will, I suppose, at the Duke of Ormond's house, meet with his Lordshipp. I gave my Lord's Secretary a handsom present, viz. 10*l.*; it was not for any manner of aid I had from him in the doing it, but he was not against mee, and some thing was due as a perquisite of his place. I name this to you that you need not be at any farther charge with him. My Lady Derby meets my Lord at London; shee goes about a three weekes hence. Mr. Roper, my Lord's Secretary, I beleve, comes up with her Ladyshipp. His acquaintance wilbe of good use to your Lordshipp, both there and hereafter. Neither hee nor Mr. Heywood could certainly tell me when the profitts of your Bishoprick commence, but they say they think Easter is exclusive to the late Bishopp's Executor, and that then there may be halfe a yeares profitt due to your Lordship; and inquireing of Coson Heawood of the profitts, hee saith—the Bishopps Palace is a good house, to which there is a faire demesne, many glebe tenants, and good tythes due. Hee said hee was present when two sufficient persons, one Wood and another, offered Bishopp Bridgman to give him clere

350*l.* per annum for the proffitts, but it was esteemed considerably more worth. Mr. Roper tells mee, hee thinkes your way, when you come to London, is [to] addresse to one of the Secretarys for the King's fiat upon this; but I need not derect your Lordshipp therein. I purpose, the latter end of this terme, to be at London, and if your Lordshipp have leisure when there, shalbee in the mean time much honored with a line from you." *Draft.*

The Rev: John Lake to Roger Kenyon.

481. 1682, September 17. York.—On Michaelmas day I purpose to set out for London. If some indisposition of my wife's had not prevented, I had purposed to have set out upon Friday next. Touching the value of the Bishopric, I am not anxious; your kindness is the same as if it had been the Archbishopric of Toledo. *Seal of arms.*

Collection of Customs in the Isle of Man.

482. 1682, September 20–1691, April 1.—Copies of Letters, between these dates, from the Privy Council and the Custom House in London to the Earl of Derby, concerning the irregular collection of the Customs in the Isle of Man. The Council has reason to believe that there is laid up in the Island, a great store of tobacco, awaiting the opportunity of being "privately stolen" into England.

John Tench to Roger Kenyon.

483. 1682, September 23.—"Mr. Wentworth was with me this day; he gives but an incerteyne account of our worthy Chancellor, but we will hope better of him than his secretary reports, whose news, you know, is not alwayes told to the best advantage of our good friend and master. Wee have had great relations heare of the splendid entertainments of the Duke of Monmouth in his Northern expedition, but Mr. Sargeant Ramsey was sent to hasten him back in safe custody, and 'tis confidently reported Sir Thomas Armestrong obtained a *habeas corpus* for the Duke from Mr. Justice Raymond the last night. He is expected to towne this day. Our great matters in expectation are the Lord Marquess Hallifax's being made Lord President of the Councell in the roome of the Earle of Radnor, and Mr. Seymour, Lord Privy Seale."

Arthur Assheton to [Roger Kenyon?].

484. 1682, September 27. Clitheroe.—"Yours received with a very large present—a peece of plat, a bowle which, being filled with strong liquor, may, it's like enough, dissolve some of our Lord's Burgesses; alsoe I received [the] Corpartions arms, and the kind token, a guiney. Att which time I sent for Mr. Bayliffe Robinson, Mr. Lister, Mr. Christopher Kendall, and some others. Our Court day being upon Thursday next, it was agreed the bowle should then be presented in the Moot Hall to Mr. Bayliffs, and the Burgesses then present, and the healths to be drunke the day of election of Bayliffes, which is to bee the 13th of October next. The persons thought upon for Bayliffs this ensueing yeare, [are] Mr. Thomas Braddyll and Mr. Robert Walmsley, for out Bayliffs, and Thomas Pinder and Thomas Oddy, inn Bayliffs. If you please, in the interim, to give yourself the trouble to writ two lines to Mr. Apleton or me, which you approved on, it shall be ndevoured to be performed."

Sir Richard Bradshawe to Christopher Wilkinson and Roger Kenyon.

485. 1682, October 4.—I hope you will both show your kindness in endeavouring to free the house and heir of Mearly from the affront of serving the constableship by traverse or otherwise.

William Ashton to Roger Kenyon.

486. 1682, October 7. Cambridge.—"It can be no news in Lancashire that the King is come to Newmarket, but it is the thinest court that ever I saw there. Yesterday was the great match betwixt *Dragon* and *Postboy*, the latter beat him above four lengths. I am heartily sorry for Sir Robert Carr that he was not there, for it was 6 and 7 to 4 against his horse, before the race begun." *Seal, broken.*

Richard Bradshawe to Roger Kenyon.

487. 1682, October 10. Pennington.—The bearer will acquaint you how Pennington would now, at Wigan sessions, put him on to be Constable for the Hall of Bradshaw, a thing never done before. They gave him notice but yesterday to appear, and Sir James Bradshaw living far off, in Yorkshire, he cannot possibly give him notice in time to defend himself from an affront that was never put upon that house before.

Information of Edmund Thelfall of "the Ashes" in Goosnargh, Gentleman, given at Hulton before William Hilton and Thomas Leavers, Justices of the Peace.

488. 1682, October 19.—"The said informant upon his oath saith that the copy of a letter, to this information annexed, beginning with these words 'on my landing at Whithaven' and ending with these words, 'but those who board (?) the Crowne, your Lordshipps,' is a true copy of the first draught of a letter penned by Edward Tildesley, of Mierscough, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire; which first draught was and is the propper handwriteing of the said Edward Tildesley, and which was by the appointment and dirrection, and at the instance of, the said Edward Tildesley, fairly transcribed, and so directed and sent by the post from Preston, in Lancashire, to his Grace, the late Duke of Lowderdale, dated, to this informant's best remembrance, from Warrington, the 28th of January, 1679. And this informant saith that the second paper to this information annexed, beginning with these words 'Reasons offered by a wellwisher to the King and Kingdom to some Justices of the peace,' and ending with these words 'to obey the King's proclamation, the onely way to secure the peace of the Kingdome and their owne,' is a true copy of a paper penned by the said Edward Tildesley, with his owne hand, and fairly transcribed at the instance of the said Edward Tildesley, and sent inclosed in the said letter, directed to the said Duke. And this informant saith that, by the said Edward Tildesley's appointment and direction, besides the addition of the complement to these words 'your Lordshipps' there was added, postscribed, to this effect; that if his Lordshipp thought fitt to returne any answer, to derect the same 'For Thomas Bateson, at William Tomlinson's house in Preston.' And this informant further saith that the third paper to this information annexed is a true copy of a letter, the cover whereoff was endorsed, 'For Thomas Bateson

at William Tomlinson's house in Preston,' and beginning with these words 'Sir, this is, according to your direction, to acknowledge the receit of your letter of the 18th instant, from Warrington,' and ending with these words 'from him at whose command this is sent to you.' And this informant saith that the said letter came to this informant's hand, and that on the same page, which was cover to the said letter, so directed, this informant took a copy of the letter, which enables him now more particularly and certainly to depose thereunto. And this deponant saith that the said letter was delivered by this informant to the said Edward Tildesley who, in answer thereunto, and within a few dayes after the receipt thereof, viz^{t} about the latter end of the month of January, or the beginning of February, 1679–80, writt another letter to the said Duke. The first draught whereof was, and is, the propper hand-writeing of the said Edward Tildesley, which letter, beginning with these words "Tis no want of duty and allegiance to his Majestie,' and ending with these words 'your next may comnand your most obedient servant,' was allso by the appointment and direction, and at the instance, of the said Edward Tildesley, fairly transcribed, directed, and sent by the post from Preston, in Lancashire, to his grace, the Duke of Lowderdale. And this informant saith that the fourth paper to this information annexed, is a true coppy thereof. And this informant further saith that afterwards, viz^{t}, on or about the 25th of February, 1679–80, the said Edward Tildesley writt an other letter beginning with these words, 'The enclosed is a copy of what I writt you,' and ending with these words 'as is this that I am your grace's most obedient servant'; a postscript to which was added by the hand of Mr. Thomas Tildesley, beginning with these words 'My Lord, I shall not stay' and ending with these words 'to get this into the Yorkshire road.' And saith that the first draught of the same letter was and is (save the postscript) the propper hand writing of the said Edward Tildesley. And that the same, as allso the postscript, was fairly transcribed, and by the appointment, direction, and at the instance, of the said Edward Tildesley, directed and sent to the late Duke of Lowderdale, by the post. And this informant saith that the fifth paper to this information annexed, is a true copy of the said letter and postscript."

Lawrance Oldfield to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

489. 1682, October 26. Leftwich.—"I thought you not unwilling to part with your grey-pad *the Judge* and although I suspect his age is past marketable knowledg, and therefore considerably less worth now than two years agoe, yet, if you'll put him to me for sound wind, lymb, and eyes, I'll pay you fifteen guineas for him."

James Lightboune to Roger Kenyon.

490. 1682, November 4. Gray's Inn.—I thought a word of my Lord of Derby's business would not be inacceptable to you. Mr. Justice Dolben gave judgment against my Lord, but Mr. Justice Jones gave judgment for my Lord. *Seal.*

William Patten to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

491. 1682, November 4. Gray's Inn.—Enquiring of "My Lord of Derby's successe," he was informed that Judge Dalbin, "contrary to our expectation," gave his opinion against "my Lord"; but Judge Johnes for him. Sir Robert Carr is still dangerously ill. *Seal of arms.*

GEORGE ALLANSON to ROGER KENYON.

492. 1682, November 4. London.—I was yesterday to wait on Mr. Graham, touching Mr. Preston's business, who informs me that you have the writ of execution against Sir Thomas Preston's trustees, under seal, so that Mr. Weld cannot be served (although Lord Carrington is) till the return of the decree under seal. I was not a little joyful to understand that we were likely to have the honour of your company in London, but on the other hand, I hope it is not, in order to your quietness against the Papists for this night. I was informed amongst the Romanists that Mr. Tilsley had farmed the Papists' forfeitures of Lancaster at the annual rent of 12,000*li.*; this sounds too much, and so I hope it is false.

WILLIAM HAYHURST to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

493. 1682, November 6. Preston.—Has sent to Lancaster, to Styth, to enquire into the estates of the "most eminent" recusants in Lonsdale Hundred. Has provided evidence "for those in Amounderness and Blackburne to give their accompts here upon Friday next." Swaney has made returns of Sir William Gerrard and Mr. Dickonson. "Things move slowly here, and as Mr. Winckley pleases, who is resolved to stand by his old clyentes."

Postscript.—"Mr. Under-Sheriff's brother is like to dye. . . . He [the Under Sheriff] desires the witnesses may come hither, I intend for Wygan, to morrow night; if the Inquisitiones be adjourned hither, it will be better for the jury." *Seal.*

WILLIAM HULME to ROGER KENYON.

494. 1682, November 6. Hulme.—Is informed that Kenyon is going to London; desires "to kiss his hand" before he sets out.

SIR THOMAS STRINGER to ROGER KENYON.

495. 1682, November 6.—"The news of the Chancellor's death, your deare friend and mine, is too true; the place is given to Sir Thomas." *Vide No.* 521. *Seal of arms.*

JOHN TENCH to ROGER KENYON.

496. 1682, November 7.—Mr. Chancellor is relapsed, and in so weak a condition that they begin to doubt of his recovery. The Duke of Ormond is made a Duke of England. Good Sir Thomas Jones argued on my Lord of Derby's side, but the doubting judge was against him.

EDWARD FLEETWOOD to MR. KENYON.

497. 1682, November 7. Penwortham.—I hear you intend to hold inquisitions upon several gentlemen's estates, upon Wednesday and Thursday next, and not knowing but Cousin Anderton of Exton may be one of the number, this comes to desire (if you can do it with security) to look upon him at this time "as a reprobate." He has a great many children, and the estate but small. *Seal.*

WILLIAM BRABIN to ROGER KENYON.

498. 1682, November 12. Matishall.—I am very desirous to know how you and your lady and the rest of your good family are in health,

particularly that sweet lady whose charming siren's voice had like to have shipwrecked an afflicted mariner. I am glad to hear Mr. Starkey has obtained his desire and is married to Madame Hilton. I have a friend who would fain engage you to do him a kindness. The business is this: Sir W. Martin lent Mr. Sherrington, of Bootle, a considerable sum of money; now, Sir William being dead, his son would be thankful if you would act for him. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON.

499. 1682, November 14. Gray's Inn.—I did expect your order for a motion before Mr. Justice Johnes, against the rioters at Wigan, for you promised it, but in regard I have not heard from you since I left Peele, I have not done anything therein. The sheriffs are not yet pricked, but it is thought they will be to-morrow, and some report that none of the three presented by the Chancellor will be elected, for some say Mr. Parker, and others, Mr. Rigby. By letter yesterday from Mr. Welsh, we understand that Sir Robert Carr is much worse, and they now seem to despair of his recovery. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

500. 1682, November 18. Gray's Inn.—"This day, Mr. Justice Windham and the Lord Chief Baron argued the Earle of Derby's case, and both gave their judgments for his lordshipp; soe that nowe hee has got the day, beinge 7 to 3." Hopes the news of the chancellor [of the Duchy's] death will bring Kenyon to London. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS DOD to ROGER KENYON.

501. 1682, November 19.—"The good town of Ormeskirk understanding you are for London on Munday next, engaged me, on their behalfe generally, to acquaint you they are about to make application to my Lord Derby that, in this present commotion of affaires as to the Burrough of Wigan, which setts up for a principality of it selfe, there may bee a meanes found out, and effected, to reduce all the four sessions to this place. You know it lyes convenient to the countrey, and I hope the alteration noe way against your likeing, especially since it would conduce to the benefitt of the place, wherein my Lord is soe much interested, and has beene pleased to manifest his favors thereunto upon all occasions." *Seal of arms.*

R. HEYWOOD to ROGER KENYON.

502. 1682, November 22. Castle Rushen.—"I landed on the island the 28th of October in 12 hours from the Black Rock. I brought all my little doggs safe over, except 2 or 3, which, by the boy's carelessness, ran back from Knowsley, and I had not time to send for them." *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM ASHTON to ROGER KENYON.

503. 1682, November 25. London.—"Doctor Lake's business mett with a rub at the Privy Seal, but my Lord Derby promised to remove it, and I think it is already done. I do not yet know what the Doctor will do with Prestwich, nor will I ask him till the consecration be over, which I suppose will be very shortly, because he told me he should be at Yorke within 6 weeks. Wee have no news but what Westminster Hall

affords; I know, by this time, you have heard of Lord Derby's tryall and success, and likewise of the difference betwixt the Lord Berkley and Lord Gray, about the lady Henrietta, the Lord Berkley's second daughter. The case was tryed last Thursday, and the Lord Gray, one Crarrock and his wife, and one Jones, were found guilty of carrying away the young lady. The Court hath not sett a fine, but every one thinks it cannot be so great as is deserved. It is the foulest story that ever eyes saw or ears heard; in short, the lady was pretty round about the wast, and the proofs given in Court make it too plain (if she is with child) who is the father. When the tryall was over, the Lord Cheife Justice told the Lord Berkley, he might take his daughter, and he held forth his hand to receive her, but she refused to goe with him, telling them all that she was marryed to one Mr. Turner (a particular favourite of the Lord Gray's and, if I mistake not, one of Sir William Turner's younger sons) who was called into Court and owned her for his wife. But Sir George Jefferyes (who was Councell for the Lord Berkley) said that man was marryed to, and had children by, another woman in Westminster. This put the Lord Cheif Justice to a little pause, but immediately recollecting himself, he ordered the lady and Mr. Turner, her reall or pretended husband, to be committed to the King's Bench, till such time as it might appear that they were marryed. The Lord Cavendish and the Lord Wharton's eldest son (the Lord Clare haveing refused to stand) were bayl for the Lord Gray. This tryall lasted 4 or 5 houres; the cheif wittnesses were the Lady Berkley, mother, and the Lady Arabella, sister, to the Lady Henrietta. The Lady Arabella was the first that discovered the intreague betwixt them, by a letter left in Madam Henrietta's chamber and directed for the Lord Gray, intimating a very scandalous familarity between them, and this letter was produced and read publickly in Court. Most people wonder my Lord Berkley should expose his daughter so infamously in open Court, and all are amased at her impudence; but for my part, I have a worse opinion of another Lord. Yesterday, the Duke of Yorke tryed his action against Pilkington, who was cast, and the Jury gave the Duke 100,000*l.* damages." *Seal.*

J. Rowe to Roger Kenyon.

504. 1682, December 5. Liverpool.—It is greatly reported that my Lord Derby is made a Marquis, but of this we have no second news. *Seal of arms.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

505. 1682, December 21. "The Sword and Buckler," London.—"They say my Lord North is made Lord Keeper; hee brought the Mace with him yesternight from Whitehall, but I doe not hear for certaine who is in his place; they say Sir Wm. Scroggs. Sir Thomas Stringer was robbed of the 30*l.* I presented him for you, by his footman, who had gott away with it as farr as Stepney and was going over sea, but Mr. Stringer and Frank tooke post and catched him, and about 20*l.* in his pockett, and hee had given eight pound for a watch, which they gott againe. Sir Thomas has him now in his house, has pardoned the crime, but turnes him away shortly." *Seal.*

Samuel Hanmer to Roger Kenion.

506. 1682, ... ber 10.—Mr. Daubabbin (*sic*) preaches to-day at Leigh, and Squire Atherton may possibly come along with him; however, I doubt not but that the parishioners will consult about the business after

evening service. I humbly beg that you would be pleased to honour me so far, as to make one amongst them to hold up a side against (the once Lord President) Bradshaw.

CASE, and opinion by SERGEANT MANYARD:—TITLE TO PROPERTY in Furness, formerly belonging to SIR THOMAS PRESTON and held by the Court of Exchequer "as being settled to superstitious uses."

507. [1682.]—"T. P., the 26th of May 1682, having petitioned his Majestye for an estate, late Sir Thomas Preston's, in Furness, in the County Pallatine of Lancaster, which was before recorded in the Court of Exchequer, as being settled to superstitious uses, and his Majestye thereupon obtaining a decree, was graciously pleased to referre the said petition to the Lords of the Treasury, who gave directions and paid the charge for the prosecution thereof; which said petition, being by them referred to the examination of Mr. Grayham and Mr. Burton, who made their report to the Lords of the Treasury, the said T. P. did thereupon contract with the Lords for a certain rent and term of years, which was again reported from the Lords to His Majestye, who was pleased to give direction that a bill should be forthwith prepared for the passing of a lease, upon the terms and years agreed upon with the said Lords; and a warrant being sent to the Attorney General from the Lords, upon his perusal thereof, his opinion then was, that the King not being in possession, nor the trustees having conveyed their right, that His Majestye could not make a good lease to the lessee.

"But the possession being now in the King, and the Trustees having now conveyed their right to His Majestye, the Lords of the Treasury ordered a warrant to be drawne, pursuant to their former contract, which was signed by His Majestye, and countersigned by the Lords, directed to his Attorney or Solicitor Generall. Upon which, a Bill was drawn and signed by the said Attorney Generall (as the usual course is) and afterwards by his Majestye, which said bill is mentioned to pass a lease of the said lands to the said T. P., under the Great and Duchy Seal of Lancaster, without any further warrant or direction, for a rent and term of years therein mentioned. The said T. P. hath proceeded soe farre upon the said bill as that he hath passed the Signet, the Privy Seal, and Great Seal, upon the method aforesaid, and hath a duplicate ready from the Privy Seal, and a docquett from the Lords of the Treasury for the passing of the Duchy Seal.

1st Query.—Whether, having already passed the Great Seal, that be sufficient; or that the Duchy and County Palatine Seals be both necessary, or the Duchy Seal, or whether of them.

Note.—The lands mentioned to be granted are Duchy lands, lyeing in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

I conceive that this land is now no parte of the Duchy, for it comes not to the Crown as an escheat of the Duchy, but as a new purchase and passeth well from the Crown by the Great Seal. But to avoid questions and charges, 'tis wisdom to take both Seals.

2nd Query.—Whether the rent being made payable into the Exchequer, or to the Receiver of the County Palatine (as it is mentioned in the lease to T. P.) the tenant may safely pay the same to such Receiver, without the same being made payable or paid to the Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster.

I conceive he may, without danger, pay it to the Exchequer, or Receiver of the County Palatine. The expresse words of the reservation beinge soe. MAYNARD."

W. Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

508. 1682[-3], January 6. London.—I went to Mr. Marsden, to know when he could pay. He said he could not tell, but not the next week. I saw him turn away several that had bills upon him. There are a great many bankers lately gone off, but I hope he suffers not by them, nor is in any danger. It is reported my Lord Chief-Baron will be displaced, and Sir Robert Sawyer in his place, and Sir George Jeffreys in his, and that Baron Atkins is very like for the same fate, to give place to Sir Robert Wright, and that Judge Dolben sits very slippery. Preparations are making for the trial of the City Charter, the next term. Six young clerks, said to be gentlemen's sons in the North, are committed to Newgate for the "Highpadd." *Seal.*

Mary Ball to Roger Kenyon.

509. 1682[-3], January 9. Ormskirk.—Asking that the money due to her for the wounded soldiers, should be paid, as she has been put to great expense in food, clothes, and washing for them. *Seal, broken.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

510. 1682-3, January 11. London.—"There hath been great gaming at the Temple this Christmas time. Upon the Twelfth-day, at night, the Templers, in a great number, went to gather their rents of the houses in Fleet Street; for their lights into the Temple, they demanded halfe-a-crown a house and all arreares, which, for some houses, came to 20*s.* Where they denyed payment, they forced them to it. Whereuppon the constables were sent for; whereuppon the Templers having notice, 200 rose againste them and some harme was done, but none mortally wounded. They have since made an order at a Parliament of theirs, as they call it, that all Councillors of that Society who take part with any who shall sue any of the gentlemen upon that pretended ryott, shall be judged enemies to the auncient priviledges and honour of that House, and that none of the Society should have any dealing with any tradesman who would not pay that rent, or prosecuted any of them upon the ryott. 'Tis reported the Earle of Shaftsbury is dead in Holland." *Seal.*

John Tench to Roger Kenyon.

511. 1682[-3], January 11.—"There be great muttering of storms rising beyond the seas. God keep us in peace, and when we are in danger of others, [give us] good council and unanimity at home; and, when his Majesty pleaseth to take the advice of his Commons in Parliament, honest loyal members," and one of them "honest worthy Mr. Kenyon."

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

512. 1682[-3], January 16. London.—Concerning warrants for recusants. Many of the great Bankers are gone aside. The great fund of Europe, the East India Company, is shut up and will pay no more till Michaelmas. *Seal.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

513. 1682[-3], January 22. London.—The new project, Mr. Burton tells me, is to make a certain revenue of the Papists. The estates of

those of the better rank and quality are valued at nine or twelve thousand pounds *per annum*, and the two thirds are to be farmed by the parties, to pay yearly 6,000*li.* into your hands, to be constantly paid into the Exchequer. This to be done by way of inquisition, the witnesses to be brought by the recusants, and all inquisitions to be held anew. I made severall objections against it; as what inquisition they would hold could, that way, be found but of small value and that there was no recusant of an estate but had foreseen his conviction and had settled his estate, and so could plead it off when they pleased. For those, says he, we will have process against them for 20*li. per mensem.* If this project take, and 6,000*li.* yearly be paid to you, and you have your 18*d.* per *li.*, it will amount to 450*li. per annum* to your purse, and if you have your salary besides, it will be 550*li. per annum.* "This will come to you with ease, without clamour or noise." Proposal to be Deputy to Kenyon. The new judges have this day taken their places. *Seal.*

THOMAS HOLDEN to ROGER KENYON.

514. 1682[-3], January 29.—"There was a silent meeting of Quakers, in this towne, taken upp and dispersed by the officers here, a litle before Christmas; and I observe att the Sessions, you proceed by way of indictment in the nature of a riott; which, if that may serve your turne, I shall not trouble my self to draw upp a record of your conviction, haveing drawne one att large against all or most of these persons, for a Conventicall, a little before, and issued out warrants, and severall distresses made; but their goods, most of them, cannot bee sold, nor have the officers gott expenses in money yet, as they tell me."

THOMAS HODGKINSON to ROGER KENYON.

515. 1682[-3], January 29. Preston.—Will meet Kenyon at Wigan on Thursday, when he will be proud to contribute anything to a perfect conciliation between Lord Derby and their friends at Haigh. *Seal of arms, broken.*

ROGER KENYON to THOMAS HODGKINSON, at Preston.

516. 1682[-3], February 3. Bolton.—Has sent the bearer, Mr. John Roscoe, for the 300*l.* or more, payable upon the processes against popish recusants. Roscoe, John Smethurst, and Serjeant Hatton, have left the writer a sealed bag containing 96*l.* 4*s.* The processes, returned "this time twelvemonth," yielded 1,296*l.* 5*s.* Hopes, "except what must be expected," that sum will not be lessened now. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS HODGKINSON to ROGER KENYON, "at his Peele."

517. 1682[-3], February 5. Preston.—Was under a gross mistake in sending the process against recusants, as he had not noted who were "charged upon the long process and who by *fieri facias.*" Begs the return of the process for alteration and completion. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM HAYHURST to ROGER KENYON.

518. 1682-3, February 8. Southampton Buildings.—The Northern Circuit is to be performed by the same Judges as last time, but Mr. Baron Atkins is to sit on the Crown Side. Lord Derby has been victorious

this term; "there hath been great arguments about the demurrer upon the plea to the *Quo Warranto*. Sir George Treby and Mr. Solicitor, argued yesterday, and Mr. Attorney-Generall and Mr. Pollexfen, to-day; and two eminent Councell to argue the next term. The Worcester City Charter was found forfeited to the King. The defendants excepted against the Jury, being very few of them freeholders. After some debate, the Court sent Judge Raymond to know the opinion of the Common Plees, where they whispered together, and after, Judge Raymond and the rest declared it to bee the opinion of the Court of Common Plees and of that Court, that that was no legal exception; whereupon the Jury was sworn; but the defendants would make no defence, and soe the Jury found for the King." *Seal.*

W. Hilton to Roger Kenyon, in London.

519. 1682[-3], February 19.—Hopes Kenyon has arrived safely at the end of his journey; if he had stayed, his list of coiners and clippers would have been longer, "a kennel of whom was discovered, and disarmed of their wicked tooles, by the honest constable, John Monk, on Thursday last." The judges will hardly be able to deliver the gaol as fast as the justices fill it, if the discoveries hold on. If the rogues are too many to be hanged, they might be transported to Pensylvania or the other Plantations. If they be not totally suppressed, and clipped money prohibited, all the old coin of England will be spoilt. Desires Kenyon to take a catalogue of the books "of the *virtuosi*, and the prices at the Bell, in Paul's Churchyard." *Seal of arms.*

Francis North, [Lord Keeper,] to Mr. Justice Jones.

520. 1682[-3], February 24.—"His Majestie haveing received complaints that many persons of meane condition lye in prison upon criminal prosecutions in severall gaoles of this kingdom, where they endure great hardshipp and misery, because of the straitness of the prisons, in respect of the number of prisoners, and for want of necessarys; is desirous, for their releife, to extend his royall compassion to such of them as shall be capable thereof, upon consideration of their particular cases. In order whereunto, his Majestie would be informed by his judges of Assize, in their severall circuits, or by some justices of the peace in the severall countyes and places where the prisons are, who may receive an account thereof from the Sheriffs, gaolers, or other persons of credit, whether the number of prisoners is so great that the prison cannot conveniently containe them. And if it bee, then further to certify the names of such persons as are in prison upon such prosecutions and if any bee under the age of twenty one yeares, and what their offences are, and how long they have layne there; whether they are poore and unable to mayntayne themselves [and] whether they are papists or quakers, or what other sect, if it can be knowne." *Copy.*

Thomas Stringer to Roger Kenyon.

521. 1682[-3], March 6. Chancery Lane.—"These are to acquaint you that your good friend and myne, Sir Robert Car, is dead." *Vide No.* 495. *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Hodgkinson to Roger Kenyon.

522. 1682[-3], March 13. Preston.—Sends a warrant to levy the monies upon the recusants in Kenyon's Hundred, and three receipts for Sir

Charles Anderton and Mr. Trafford. If Kenyon thinks it prudential to accept 100*li.* from Sir Charles, instead of the whole, he would consent to it; but refers it to Kenyon's discretion, whether it be not a seasonable time to oblige Sir Charles, or no. Thanks him for the carriage of his peruke. His wife was yesterday delivered "of another young tory, so that I do not follow your example in the acts of generation." *Seal of arms, broken.*

JOHN LOMAX to ROGER KENYON.

523. 1683, March 25.—Asking Kenyon's interest on his behalf, for the presentation to Aldingham, in the gift of the Commissioners of the Treasury. *Seal of arms, broken.*

R. BRADSHAIGH, Junior, to ROGER KENYON.

524. 1683, March 27. Haigh.—"Pray intercede for me to my cozen Copley that she will favour me withe acceptance of a small present herewith sent her, as having done me the honour to weare me for her valentine."

COIN-CLIPPING.

525. 1683, March 31.—Informations of John Birchall, a prisoner in his Majesty's gaole at Lancaster, and condemned for clipping and diminishing his Majesty's coin.

The PETITION of THOMAS PRESTON, of Holker, in the County of Lancaster, to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

526. 1682[-3], [March ?].—That in Easter term last, his Majesty, having recovered, by a decree in the Court of Exchequer, part of the estate late Sir Thomas Preston's in Furness, as given by him to superstitious uses, your petitioner, being very instrumental in the recovery thereof in discovering the said estate, your Lordships did offer, as your opinion, that your petitioner should have a lease granted to him of what was then recovered of the said estate, for the term of 7 years, and a warrant for the possession of the said estate was granted to your petitioner. But there being some lands adjoining the said estate which were purchased by one of the trustees of Sir Thomas Preston, the possession thereof is refused to be delivered to your petitioner. The amendment of the houses, fences, hedges, and ditches, are a heavy cost, etc. May it please your Lordships, that a lease may be granted to your petitioner.

[*The Petition is ordered to be referred to Richard Graham, Esquire.*]

ROGER KENYON [to the EARL OF DERBY].

527. 1683, April 20. Preston.—"In obedience to your Lordship's command, I humbly present you an account of the condition of the gaole at Lancaster, as it was on Tewsday last. Prisoners for debte, 44; most of them very poor persons. Prisoners condemned for felonies and ordered to be transported, 6. Preists condemned and reprieved, 2. Two other persons condemned and reprieved, not ordered to be transported. One condemned and reprieved for 6 weeks, and no longer, from the 26th of March. Two others not condemned, but by their owne consents, after conviction for felony, ordered to be transported. Six indicted as clippers and continued in the gaole, one fined 100 merks, and committed till he pay his fine. Eight quakers committed upon writts *de excommunicato capiendo*. Eight persons in the calendar, committed neer 2 years agoe

for refuseing the oath of supremacy, and outlawed, upon that account, in the Kings bench, at the Kings suite, all papist recusants, and all of them much above the age of 21 yeares. None of them very rich nor very poore. In all, 80 persons.

"Now my Lord, I dare not but acquaint your Lordshipp the whole truth of everything of the eight quakers. Three of them were permitted by the gaoler to go home, and were not, when wee called for them, at the Sessions to be had. And of the 8 popish recusants, not one of them lyes in the gaole, and but one of them to be produced, but were lodged in or about the towne. Wee at the Quarter Sessions, unexpected by the gaoler, called for those eight, and did indeed surprise him; and haveing thus, in duty to your Lordshipp, accused him, I with all humility ask your Lordshipp's favor for him and humbly beg leave, further to acquaint your Lordshipp that a writ issues every terme forthe of the King's Bench, against severall hundreds of papeist recusants that have taken the oath of allegeance, but refuseing the oath of supremacie were, by the justices of the peace, pursuant to the statute, certifyed into the King's Bench; wherepon, they are outlawed. These Writs are sent to the Sheriffe every terme, against many that are indigent, and the reverse, [and] cost, every person, 6 six or seaven pounds. Some, against whom these are sent, are not so much worth. The strict prosecution of these processes might indeed fill the gaole with persons not able to subsist there and it turnes to no manner of account to his Majestie to prosecute any this way.

"My Lord, wee have fresh informations against a great many more clippers, and against some that were discharged the last assizes. The poor fellow, John Birchall, that was reprieved by your Lordshipp for 6 weekes, and no longer, saith, with abundance of tears, he can make no further discoverie though it were to save his life, and I verily beleive hee can not." *Draft.*

Richard Rigby to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

528. 1683, May 12. London.—"The great news in toune, this day, is that my Lord Gray's house was searched last night by the secret inquisition, and 4 score arms sessed, and my Lord taken into custody."

William Patten to Roger Kenyon.

529. 1683, May 19. Gray's Inn.—"Sir Patience Warde was this day tryed upon an information of perjury; a privy verdict was given in, but assure yourselfe hee is found guilty. Say not one worde of this, till the return of the next poast, for it will not bee discovered till Munday next, but assure yourselfe of the truth of it, for the jury, at the King's charge, was treated." *Seal of arms.*

J. Rowe to Roger Kenyon.

530. 1683, May 25. Liverpool.—Asks Kenyon's assistance to get employment in an office which is intended to be shortly established in Liverpool, Lancaster, and Manchester, called the Corporation Credit, or a Bank of Credit, the use of which will certainly be of great advantage to the advance of trade. *Seal.*

William Patten to Roger Kenyon.

531. 1683, May 26. Preston.—I am in hopes you will be set out for Lon[illegible]on ere this reach you. Mr. Burton desires you to bring up with you

the large bill wherein 1,200 papists were plaintiffs, in the Duchy Court, against you and others. *Seal of arms, broken.*

THOMAS HODGKINSON to ROGER KENYON.

532. 1683, June 22. Preston.—I hope that our famous metropolis will, at least, become Christian and loyal. I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my obligations to you for your great trouble about my wife. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM HAYHURST to ROGER KENYON.

533. 1683, July 7. London.—"I was up and down Fleet Street to inquire of the wether glass you bought, as I remember you told me near Serjeants Inn; but I can hear no tidings of it." *Seal.*

Jo: CHORLEY to ROGER KENYON, at Preston.

534. 1683, July 9. Liverpool.—"There is one Ro: Clerke (apprentice to Mr. Henry Thorpe, master and owner of a London ship) in the House of Correction, for refusing to do his service, and committing many foule things against his said master, and merchants who freight him. The matter was fully heard before the Mayor of Leverpoole and the Aldermen, and appeared so foule that he might have beene more severely dealt with. The Mayor sent him to the House of Correction, by the advice of Mr. Entwisle, Recorder of the Corporation, who was also present at the hearing. I humbly beg of you he may be kept to labour and receive due correction, and not suffered to be a tapster in the house, as wee heare hee is, and lives very pleasantly, and writes home that he finds such favour there that the time of his stay will not be tedious to him."

SIR ROGER BRADSHAIGH to ROGER KENYON.

535. 1683, July 10. Haigh.—I received the proclamation against the Duke of Monmouth, etc., this day; "for all it came not soe late, and upon receipt of the former proclamation, I appoynted the privie Sessions and inserted part of it in the warrant, with strict orders to sett watch and ward for the vilains in all my divitions, and had it proclaimed at Wigan the last Fryday."

RICHARD RIGBY to ROGER KENYON.

536. 1683, July 12. London.—"This day was brought to tryall Captain Walcutt (?). Colonel Rumsey, Porn (?) Keeleing, and Mr. West was witness against him (*sic*), who prooved the thing very plane. A great part he confessed, which was that he had beene at severall meetings and heard them discourse of insorection, but did not concern himself further; and Mr. West did give a very full account of the conspercey, and after that he had little to say. Besides, there was a letter addrest under his hand to the K[ing] to implore his mercy, and he would let him know more then any culd yet. The jurey went out and staid but a little, brought him gilty. Tomorrow will be tried Hone, Rouse, and Captain Blagg."

Postscript.—"Hone, when he was caled to the barr and his inditement red, he tould the Courte he was gilty in some mesure; being asked what he ment, answered—of consperacey."

Richard Rigby to Roger Kenyon.

537. 1683, July 14. London.—"My Lord Russell yesterday, at the Ould Bayley, took his tryall; makeing but smale defence, was found gilty, as alsoe Mr. Rouse and Hone; and this morning Lord Russell, Captain Wallcut, Rouse, and Hone, receved sentance; but that most wonderfull, my Lord Essix, yester morning in the Tower, cut his one throat; the manner thus:—askt his Frenchman for a penknife to cut his nailes, and then a raseyer, pretending it would not do. His man borrowed one of the warder. Noe sooner had my Lord got it, but he went into his clositt. Presantly after, his man heard a noyse as if the cover of the close stoole had falen; upon that, he went in, and found my Lord walloing in blood; called for help, but he had cut the jugler faine. The King at the same time, with the Duke, was a fueing [viewing] the works in the Tower. We received, just now, of the newes of my Lord Graye being taken in Rotterdam, with some others, not yet knowne. Today, by the Flanders and Duch Gazet, comes the sad newes of the Jarman Armey being routed; a great part of the foot cut off, and the rest devided. Hungarey have submitted to the Turks . . . The Court is mooved from Viena; and, as a great carridge of Jesuits was going out, the multietud fell upon them and cut them to peeces, craying that they had brought this misery upon them. An express came to oure King for suplyes."

T. Leigh to Roger Kenyon.

538. 1683, July 16. Croxteth.—He spoke to Mr. Entwisle, about a year and a half ago, about the repair of Mabb Lane, and hears money has been gathered for that purpose.

Edward Tarleton to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

539. 1683, July 19. Liverpool.—"My sonne Edward, beinge arrived from Barbados, gives mee account that your sonne tooke occasion to leave Barbados, and is safely arrived at New Yorke, in America, where he teacheth gentlemen's children, and is engaged there to continue for two or three yeares, by covenant with a gentleman there." *Seal.*

Joseph Sabey to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

540. 1683, July 21. London.—"All I have now to inform you with, is cheifly to give you an account that I was myselfe an eye-witness to the execution of Captain Walcott, John Rouse, and William Hone, the former of which, declareing that hee was guilty of the conspiracy as to the knowledge thereof, and that he was drawne into the conspiracy by some persons that promised him great matters; but, in short, he perceived there was no truth in man. Rouse confessed hee had been at divers consults, and that hee was to have acted, but, as to particulars, hee was ignorant, and that hee had been privy to many treasonable discoveries relateing to an insurrection and the like. Hone spoke little, but confessed hee was to have been one of the number that was to have assassinated the King in his return from Newmarkett. They are all quartered and their bowells burnt. This day, likewise, was executed the Lord Russell, attended att the scaffold by ten companies [of] foot and three troops of his Majesty's guards; but what confession his Lordshipp made there, I am not able to give you any certain account,

his stay att the scaffold not being half an houre, where the executioner made three blowes att his head ere hee parted it from his body. Hee was conveyed thither in his owne coach, which is all the newes this city offers att present."

"The JUDGMENT and DECREE of the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, passed in their Convocation against certain pernicious books and damnable doctrines, destructive to the sacred persons of Princes, their state and government, and of all human society."

541. 1683, July 21.—"Although the barbarous assassination lately enterprised against the person of his sacred Majestie and his royall brother, engage all our thoughts to reflect with utmost detestacon and abhorrence on that execrable villany, hatefull to God and man, and pay our due acknowledgements to the divine providence, which, by extraordinary methods, brought it to pass that the breath of our nostrills, the anointed of the Lord, is not taken in the pit which was prepared for him, and that under his shadow we continue to live and enjoy the blessings of his government; yet, notwithstanding, we find it to be a necessary duty at this time, to search into and lay open those impious doctrines, which, haveing of late been studiously disseminated, gave rise and growth to these nefarious attempts, and pass upon them our solemn publick censure and decree of condemnation. Therefore, to the honour of the holy and undivided Trinity, the preservation of Catholick truth in the Church, and that the King's majestie may be secured both from the attempts of open bloody enemies and machinations of traytrous, hereticks, and schismaticks, we, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Proctors, and Masters, regent and not regent, met in Convocation in the accustomed manner, time, and place, on Saturday the 21th day of July, in the year 1683, concerning certain propositions contained in divers bookes and writings publisht in the ——— and allso [in] the Latin tongue, repugnant to the holy scriptures, decrees of councells, writings of the fathers, the faith and profession of the primitive church, and allso detractive of the kingly government, the safety of his Majestie's person, the publick peace, the laws of nature, and bonds of human society, by our unanimous assent and consent, have decreed and determined in manner and forme following :—

"The first Proposition.—All civil authority is derived originally from the people.

"Second.—There is a mutuall compact, tacit or express, between a prince and his subjects, and that if he performe not his duty, they are discharged from theirs.

"Third.—That if lawfull governors become tyrants, or govern otherwise than [as] by the laws of God and man they ought to do, they forfeit the right they had unto their government.

"Fourth.—The Soveraignty of England is in the three estates, viz. :—King, Lords, and Commons. The King has but a co-ordinate power, and may be over-ruled by the other two.

"Fifth.—Birthright and proximity of blood give no title to rule or government, and it is lawfull to preclude the next heir from his right and succession to the Crown.

"Sixth.—It is lawfull for subjects, without the consent, and against the comand of, the supreme magistrate, to enter into leagues, covenants, and associations for defence of themselves and their religion, solemne league and covenant, late association (*sic*).

"Seventh.—Self-preservation is the fundemental law of nature, and supersedes the obligation of all others, whensoever they stand in competition with it.

"Eighth.—The doctrine of the Gospell, concerning patient suffering of injuries, is not inconsistent with violent resisting of the higher powers, in case of persecution for religion.

"Ninth.—There lies no obligation upon christians to passive obedience, when the prince comands anything against the laws of our country; and the primitive christians chose rather to die, than resist, because Christianity was not settled by the laws of the Empire.

"Tenth.—Possession and strength give a right to govern, and success in a cause or enterprise proclaims it to be lawfull and just. To pursue it, is to comply with the will of God, because it is to follow the conduct of his providence.

"Eleventh.—In the state of nature, there is no difference between good and evill, right and wrong; the state of nature is a state of war, in which every man hath a right to all things.

"Twelfth.—The foundation of civil authority is this naturall right, which is not given, but left to the supreme magistrate upon men's entring into societies, and not only a foreign invader, but a domestick rebel, puts himself again into a state of nature, to be proceeded against, not as a subject, but an enemy, and consequently acquires by his rebellion the same right over the life of his prince as the prince, for the most heinous crimes, has over the life of his own subject.

"Thirteenth.—Every man, after his entring into a society, retains a right of defending himself against force, and cannot transfer that right to the comonwealth when he consents to that union, whereby a comonwealth is made; and in case a great many men together have allready resisted the comonwealth, for which every one of them expecteth death, they have liberty then to join together to assist and defend one another. Their bearing of arms, subsequent to the first breach of their duty, though it be to maintain what they have done, is no new unjust act, and, if it be only to defend their persons, it is not unjust at all.

"Fourteenth.—An oath superadds no obligation to pact, and a pact obliges no farther than it is credified; and, consequently, if a prince gives any indication that he does not believe the promises of fealty and allegiance made by any of his subjects, they are thereby freed from their subjection, and, notwithstanding their pacts and oathes, may lawfully rebell against, and destroy, their soveraigne.

"Fifteenth.—If a people, that by oath and duty are obliged to a soveraign, shall sinfully dispossess him and, contrary to their covenants, chuse and covenant with another, they may be obliged by their later covenants, notwithstanding their former.

"Sixteenth.—All oaths are unlawfull and contrary to the word of God.

"Seventeenth.—An oath obligeth not in the sense of the imposer, but the takers.

"Eighteenth.—Dominion is founded in grace.

"Nineteenth.—The powers of this world are usurpations upon the prerogative of Jesus Christ, and it is the duty of God's people to destroy them, in order to the setting Christ upon his throne.

"Twentieth.—The Presbyterian government is the scepter of Christ's Kingdome, to which kings, as well as others, are bound to submitt; and the King's supremacy in ecclesiasticall affairs, asserted by the Church of England, is injurious to Christ, the sole King and head of the Church.

"Twenty-first.—It is not lawfull for superiors to impose anything in the worship of God that is not antecedently necessary.

"Twenty-second.—The duty of not offending a weak brother is inconsistent with all humane authority of makeing laws concerning indifferent things.

"Twenty-third.—Wicked kings and tyrants ought to be put to death; and if the judges and inferiour magistrates will not do their office, the power of the sword devolves to the people. If the major part of the people refuse to excrcise this power, then the ministers may excommunicate such a king, after which it is lawfull for any of the subjects to kill him, as the people did Athaliah, Jehu, and Jezabel.

"Twenty-fourth.—After the sealeing of the Scripture canon, the people of God, in all ages, are to expect new revelations for a rule of their actions, and it is lawfull for a private man, having an inward motion from God, to kill a tyrant.

"Twenty-fifth.—The example of Phineas is to us, instead of a comand; for what God hath comanded or approved in one age, must needs oblige in all.

"Twenty-sixth.—King Charles the First was lawfully put to death; and his murderers were the blessed instruments of God's glory, in their generation.

"Twenty-seventh.—King Charles the First made war upon his Parliament; and in such a case, the king may not only be resisted, but he ceaseth to be king."

"Wee decree, judge, and declare, all and every of these propositions to be false, seditious, and impious, and, most of them, to be allso heretical and blasphemous, infamous to christian religion, and destructive of all government in church and state. Wee farther decree that the bookes which contain the aforesaid propositions and impious doctrines, are fitted to deprave good manners, corrupt the minds of unwary men, stirr up seditions and tumults, overthrow states and kingdoms, and lead to rebellion, murder of princes, and atheism itself. And, therefore, we intradict all members of the University from the readeing of the said bookes, under the penalties of the statutes expressed. We allso order the before recited bookes to be publickly burned, by the hand of our Marshall, in the court of our schools. Likewise we order that, in perpetuall memory hereof, these our decrees shall be entered into the registry of our Convocation, and that copyes of them be comunicated to the severall Colleges and Halls within this University, there [to be] publickly affixed in the librarys, refectorys, or other fitt places, where they may be seen and read of all. Lastly, we comand and strictly enjoyne all and singular the readers, tutors, chatechists, and others, to whom the care and trust of institution of youth is comitted, that they diligently instruct and ground their scholars in that most necessary doctrine, which, in a manner, is the badge and character of the Church of England, of submitting to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him, for the punishment of evill doers, and for the praise of them that do well, teaching that this submission and obedience is to be cleare, absolute, and without exception of any state or order of men; allso that they, according to the apostles' precept, exhort that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercession, and giveing of thankes, made for all men, for the king, and all that are in authority, and that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; and in especiall manner, that they press and oblige them, humbly to offer their most ardent and daily prayers at the throne of grace, for the preservation of our sovereign lord, King Charles, from the attempts of open violence and secret machinations of perfidious traytors; that the Defender of the Faith

being safe, under the defence of the Most High, may continue his raign on earth till he exchange it for that of a late and happy immortality." *Copy.*

Richard Rigby to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

542. [16]83, July 26. London.—"Upon the Chainge, I met, this day, with Captain Chappley . . . I told him, in part, my business, and [he] gave this answer: that he would undertake to bring my cousin Roger home for 20*l.*, that is, 10*l.* to redeem him, 5*l.* his passidge, and 5*l.* to bear his [own] charges: and he tells me it will be very necessary to send him a sute of clothes, being very naked, and a perriwigg."

Lawrence Rawstorne to Roger Kenyon.

543. 1683, July 26. Newhall.—"The world has altered its aspect; the subtle papists has (*sic*) overwitted the presbiters and made them put on their vizard, and act in their stead, but not soe as to acquit them, but to aggravate the guilt of both; and, being so near allyed, ought to participate of the same punnishement."

John Tench to Roger Kenyon.

544. 1683, July —.—"I did not forget my promise on Thursday, but that day produced noe more than the conviction of one Captain Walcot, an old captain in Oliver's time. Yesterday's news is extraordinary; the Earle of Essex (being prisoner in the Tower) cut his owne throat at a time when his Majestie and the Duke happen'd to be at the tower, viewing the fortifications. He (as appears) had, some dayes before, had it in designe, haveing severall times comanded a sharpe penknife to be got, as he did just before he executed that horrid act upon himself; but the penknife (as he thought) not being sharpe enough, he comanded his servant to get him a razor, which being don, and he haveing spent some small time on pretence of pareing his nailes, at last shut himself into a closett, where he had a close stoole, cut his throat, and was found dead. And this day the jury have found him *felo de se*, whose inquisition is to be printed.

"Yesterday, likewise, the Lord Russell (after a long tryall, but little excuse for himself) was, upon full evidence, found guilty of treason; as were Hone and Rouse. Mr. Booth was comitted to the Tower yesterday. And this day the Bishop of Rochester is declared to be Archbishop of York. The Emperor's army is said to be beaten by the Turk. This, with the news that Mr. Wentworth and I are now drinking your health, may suffice at one time."

Postscript.—"My Lord Gray is taken in Holland, and comeing over." *Seal of arms.*

Richard Rigby to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

545. 1683, August 2. London.—Captain Shapley (*sic*) will sail on the 10th instant, "and hopes to be there in October"; he returns in May, but will send "your son" before, if an opportunity offers. "He tells me [that your son] is extraordinary penitant, and undergoes his slavery as contented as the thing will bear; but he has noe more for his day's work then meat and drink. His work is, every day, to carry timber from the water side to make fences. It is very happy that he came acquainted with soe honest a man as this captain; for he tells me that cousin Roger

works so ill, that his master designed to sell him, where it might have beene much wors. He intreated the captain much to have brought him, and had don it, but that his wife persuaded to the contrary, because he undertook such a thing before, and the party run away as soone as he came to shore."

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

546. 1683, September 7. Lathom.—Colonel Rigby is using me so ill, I hope I shall not want power to express my resentment; and I have a mind to address a letter to the justices of the peace, when they meet at Lancaster. *Seal of arms.*

Information against Ralph Livesay and Mr. Braddyl.

547. 1683, September 7.—Informations, taken at the house of Alexander Browne of Blacklanehead, in the County of Lancaster, innkeeper, before Lawrence Rawstorne, one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the County, and Thomas Holden, Justice of the Peace.

Depositions of various witnesses, that Mr. Ralph Livesay of Livesay, the younger, at a christening dinner, in discoursing about the late plot, affirmed that if there was a plot, it was made worse than it was by the hot-headed people of the Church of England. A complaint also that Mr. Braddyll, Justice of the Peace, would not make inquiry therein, but gave notice of the matter to Mr. Livesay, the father. A letter, signed Roger Nowell and L. Rawstorne, exonerating Mr. Braddyll. *Copy.*

Humphrey Trafford to Roger Kenyon.

548. 1683, September 10. Houghend.—By order of the High Sheriff, I applied to his under-Sheriff, touching the prisoners whom he had promised me the transporting of. I had a second order to write to you about them, and I am informed there is some mistake committed, and that you have occasion of one of them for an evidence. You would much oblige me by informing the bearer what method he ought to take for the secure conveyance of them from Lancaster to Liverpool.

Nicholas Knowles to [Roger] Kenyon, at Peel.

549. 1683, September 27. London.—Asking him to inform Sir John and Lady Molyneux, that Mr. John Molyneux died yesterday morning, between 3 and 4.

Sir Charles Anderton to Roger Kenyon.

550. 1683, September 28. Lostock.—Enclosing an estimate of his estate, showing the rental, and the various charges upon it to Lady Anderton, his mother, to his three brothers, Christopher, Francis, and John, and to old Mrs. Ireland, for her jointure. *Seal of arms.*

Richard Rigby to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

551. 1683, October 4. London.—"Our thoughts was imployed to . . . some part of our charter; but all in vain, for the King hath ent[ered] judgment, and have changed the Recorder, for Sir Thomas Jenner, who this day was knighted; and my Lord Mayor, made *custos princeps rotulorum magnæ civitatus* (*sic*), *Lond:* Seven Aldermen turned oute, viz.: Sir John Lawrance, Sir Patiance (*sic*), Sir Robert

Clayton, Sir Thomas Gould, Sir John Shorter, and Sir Thomas Allin and Mr. Cornish. Tuesday, 'tis said, the King goes to New Markit; and this day, news comes of the death of the King of Portigall."

JOHN RISLEY to ROGER KENYON, at Wigan.

552. 1683, October 8. Risley.—"Unexpected occasions fall so out, that I cannot possibly be at . . . . this Sessions, which I really intended to have beene at, by reason of the highwayes within our townshipp, which Cousen Culcheth, Cousen Geffrey, and I, with severall other inhabitants, took the role, and saw the highwayes measured, upon Tuesday last. And severall people have owned their parts, and some already amended, and others have promised to do the like; but the places most in decay belongs to the Lordshipps of Holcroft and Resfarlong, but the tennants have, most of them, repaired their proportions, so that what will appear defective, may be certified by our Constable's presentment, which John Holcroft will deliver in. I desire you would contribute your oppinion to John, what method were best to proceed to cause such persons as are deficient, to make good their respective parts and proportions. There is a certificate drawn, which will come to your hands, concerning the audit money belonging to Hollinsgreene chappell, where Parson Hatton hath officiated for this five or six yeares last past, for which time Parson Ward hath received all the money and hath paid him only two yeares, keeping the rest to himself, who hath neither read prayers, nor preached in the said chappell, since he received the last audit money, as the churchwarden will inform you; so that the inhabitants of Rixton and Glasbrook think they have a great deal of hardship, in the moneys not being paid to the curate of the said chappell, according as it was intended." *Seal with crest.*

ROGER NOWELL to ROGER KENYON.

553. 1683, October 12. [Isle of Man.]—"These will give you notice that there is a great law-suit depending betwixt Captain Edward Brabazon and Cicilia his lady, both my very great friends, and one Levett, and Ward, sonne to Lord Ward, who marryed the co-heires and sisters of Sir Thomas Brereton of Cheshire, to whose writings, I mean to Captain Brabazon's, my unckle Henry Nowell is a subscribing wittnesse; and, lest the said Levett or Ward, or any other for them, might doe my freind a prejudice, I thought fit to intreat you, amongst the many kindnesses that I have found you always ready to doe me, not to give ear to any of their requests, by giving them any account of what nature soever, ether of my unckle's concernes in England, or of the time of his being there, till you heare further from mee." *Seal, broken.*

RICHARD RIGBY to [ROGER KENYON].

554. [16]83, October 13. London.—"All things here are at a stand, and will be, I suppose, till the King comes from New Markitt, which will be the latter end of the next week."

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON.

555. 1683, November 8. Gray's Inn.—"Grayham and Burton give you their service, and say they will be glad to see you, and the sooner the better. I had not much discourse with them, for they were very busie

about the wittnesses whoe weare to sweare to the Bill of Indictment against Algernoone Sidney, whoe was yesterday founde guilty by the Grand Jury, and, by a stronge guarde, brought to the barr to plead. He would gladly have given a special plea, and desired it might bee read, but the Lord Chiefe Justice denyde the readinge it, and withall, bid him bee careful how hee offred a speciall plea, for if Mr. Attorney Generall should demurr to it, and if, upon argument, the lawe was against him, they might give judgment of death against him, and hee could not plead *oyer;* whereupon hee pleaded not guilty, and is to bee tryed on Wednesday seavenight." *Seal of arms.*

William Patten to Roger Kenyon.

556. 1683, November 13. "The Griffin."—"The onely newes is that the Attorney-Generall has entred a *nolli prosequi* in the concern of runninge the Duke of Monmouth to the outlary, for his flight; and some are of opinion that hee may returne into England, for it is reported that his Duches was privately with the King the last Sunday, and the *nolli prosequi* was since entred." *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Braddyll to Roger Kenyon.

557. [16]83, November 15. Portfeild.—"Mr. Graham hath been writt to, to prosecute the information against me, and put me out of the Commission of Peace." *Seal of arms.*

Lady Anne Middleton to Roger Kenyon.

558. 1683, November 17. Leighton.—Wonders why Kenyon is so set against her, that he would not accept of the Constable's return for her estate, as he had done for others. She thinks he must have some unkindness for her, more than for the rest of the recusants. She has, however, reason to acknowledge his favours, especially when her husband was prisoner at Preston. *Seal of arms.*

Lawrence Rawstorne to his "Cousin Kenyon."

559. 1683, November 18. Penwortham.—"Your intended watch is amakeing, and if you have any old silver lace, it will be the best that can be, for a figure plate. You may send it to Holcom, directed to John Holt, cutler, post, Holcom Hill, and Robert Starkie will take care to get it him. I have contributed a case, which will save some charge, if you approve thereof, and if not, you may alter that at pleasure."

Sir Roger Bradshaigh to Roger Kenyon.

560. 1683, November 30. Haigh.—Concerning a stipend belonging to the Chantry of St. Katherine, in the Chapel of Blackrod.

I was certified from London, "that my Lord Derby had seconded his letter to our Chancellor, in speaking to him himself, to remove the sessions from Wigan, with several reflections, as if the town had never been so loyall as to deserve any favours. Now, though I know the thing will not be done, yet I am sorry his Lordship will offer at so meane a revenge, to a town that never made him fault, but by adhering to the Earl of Ancram, to whom, in my knowledge, they have beene, and are dayly more obleiged, in many particulers, than ever any town that I have

knowne, hath beene to any burges that ever served them, not only in time of Parliament, but every day in the interval of every Parliament, to this very day."

THOMAS PRESTON to ROGER KENYON.

561. 1683, December 3. Holker—On behalf of Lady Middleton, who desires to compound for her recusancy. *Seal of arms.*

H. HULME to ROGER KENYON.

562. 1683, December 4. Davyhulme.—Requesting to be put in the Commission of the Peace. *Seal.*

CHRISTIAN RIGBY to DOROTHY KENYON.

563. 1683, December 6. London.—Sending sundry recipes (torn). "*For a Bouillon:*—Boyle a knockle of veale too houres, take of salory, succory and endiffe, of each a handfull, two handsful of sorrell, which you must boyle in that liquor, halfe an houre; then put in youre knokle of veale, and boyle all together a quarter of an houre. Beate half a duzen yoalks of eggs in some of the liquor, and season according to your disscretion, and give them a warme over the fire. Serve up the knokle in the dish with the broth. *To make Black Cherye Brandye:* Take, to every pound of black cheries, a quart of the best Nants brandy, breack the stones of two pounds of cheries, put in spermint, bame, rosemarey, 6 sprigs of each, a littell cinamon, ginger, nuttmeg, what quantey you pleas. You may let theese stand alltogether to months, and then bottell; or to keep it all in a large bottell is the best."

JOHN ADAMS to ROGER KENYON.

564. 1683, December 18. Inner Temple.—"I doubt that my long absence from your county may occasion some persons to suspect that, either I am negligent, or doe not intend to proceed in the general survey of England; but really there is noe reason for the one or the other, for I hope (if God spare my life) to render a good accompt of my undertaking. And as for industry in the prosecution of my work, I never took greater pains in my life then last summer. My being in the north, did occasion some persons in the south to raise a report of my being dead, and perhaps my being here may give birth to the like report in your neighbourhood. I hint this to you, because it is very probable that the gentlemen who subscribed upon your recommendation of my work, will ask you what is become of me and my designe, and this I offer, in excuse for the trouble of this letter."

RICHARD RIGBY to ROGER KENYON.

565. 1683, December 23. London.—We received the sad news of nephew Rigby being killed at Luxemburg. He, being in Paris with the Duke of Northumberland, was persuaded to go with him to Luxemburg, the French having laid siege to it, and he, being in a barn at dinner with the great officers, a great shot came from the town which hit him on the head.

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

566. 1683, December 29.—"This comes to give you the welcom home, and of a happy new year; but, withall, to give you the less pleasing

account of the death of Sir Edward Carr, who, after 10 dayes sickness, dyed last ——— of the small pox, about 8 in the morning, to the no small greef of all the family, and more especially of his deare mother, who is the most sorrowful woman liveing, and an object of great pitty. They intend to bury him by his father, att Sleeford, and cary him hence on Tuesday next, if possible, or Wednesday. The small pox is very mortall, and att this time, severall persons of quallity of both sex, lye by the walls." *Seal of arms.*

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

567. 1683[–4], January 5.—I came just now from my poor Lady Cust, who really is an object of great pity, since her bloud letting; her favour [fever] has pretty well left her, and the family begins to recover, having been all sicke. This night Sir Edward's [bones] are deposited by those of his father. *Seal, broken.*

WILLIAM ASSHETON to ROGER KENYON.

568. 1683[–4], January 5. Salford.—Asking for Kenyon's interest to procure him the office of coroner, vacant by the death of Mr. James Gartside. *Seal.*

[LADY] ANNE MIDDLETON to ROGER KENYON.

569. 1683[–4], January 15. Leighton.—Begs that he will accept the value of her estate returned by the constables, and that she may have the same usage as other recusants. *Seal of arms.*

R. LEIGH to ROGER KENYON, at the "Sword and Buckler," in Holborn.

570. 1683[–4], February 14. Lyme.—"I have not heard from the Chancleor since I saw you; therefore conclude you must submitt to his orders, and, if you will take my advice, you must be as diligent to find out for him, as you were for the last Chancleor. I know the Orange is squeezed; the Duchy is grown to be a barren pasture; but, if you can find out any improvements, it will bee acceptable; and, though at present it looks hard upon you to pay in this mony, I am confident you will have a reparation some way. But, I must say to you, as the King said to the Chancleor—you must hunt. I wish the King had either given him a better place or none." *Seal with crest.*

J. ROWE to ROGER KENYON.

571. 1683[–4], February 26. Liverpool.—The affront which he received from the Mayor of Liverpool and others, when he was competitor for the office of Town Clerk, will excuse him in what he "shall act." Is informed that the present Mayor has declared that the power of choosing a town clerk is with him. He calls attention to the case of the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, York, who, upon the King's happy restoration, accepted a Commission of the Peace for their liberty of St. Peter's, York, and several prebends, and other gentlemen, within the said liberty, were named justices; but the Dean and Chapter had omitted to have a commission for a *Custos Rotulorum*, which was not perceived till a barrister, without the consent of the Dean and Chapter, applied to

Lord Chancellor Hyde for a patent to be *Custos Rotulorum*, and who, by virtue thereof, nominated a clerk of the peace under him, to execute the office, and so continues to take his fees, to the value of 20*li.* per annum. He does not find any difference between this and the Corporation of Liverpool, who have lately accepted a Commission of the Peace. *Seal, broken.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

572. 1683–4, March 14. Plymouth.—Has arrived safely, but is surprised not to find Kenyon's son; "immediately upon comeing hither, I went to Mr. Carkett, an eminent merchant, Serjeant Maynard's kinsman, who . . . sent immediately to inquire if any such was prisoner, and there is none, nor ever was there . . . . . Except hee bee a souldier in the cittadell, I cannot imagine hee should be here." *Seal of arms.*

Directed to be left "at the Generall Post Office in London, to be sent as directed—in all, 6*d.*"

Thomas Dod to Roger Kenyon.

573. 1683[–4], March 24. Wigan.—"I come not along with Mr. Woods, because to morrow morneing, I have a refferrence betwixt the two Lady Stanleys, wherein your assistance will be desired for the young lady." *Seal.*

William Kirkby to Roger Kenyon.

574. 1684, April 7. Kirkby.—"I am sure you are not a stranger to the great care and toil my nephew Kirkby and myself hath had, in putting the laws in execution against all absentees from our Church, the lawes against Conventakells, &c., and that as our duty, and in obedience to the King's commands; in which, I thank God, we have had very good successe. For several, both quakers and other dissenters, are (upon our putting the laws in execution) become conformists to the Church; and those who are most obstinate and disaffected to the government, is (*sic*), by these methods, plainly pointed out. But while we thus struggle amongst our neighbours, with loyalty and all integrity, to serve our gracious King, and our country, here is some of our neighbouring justices, who you well know, Mr. Rawlingson and Mr. Knipe, who refuse to join with us in this good service, which makes both us, and the King's business, very uneasy to our country, and us to be very ill represented, and thought to be busy in that which is not required of us. I presume you will, ere long, have opportunity to wait on our worthy Chancelor, to whom I pray give my most humble service; and I intreat you will acquaint him with this matter, to whose great wisdom I shall humbly submitt."

Sir R. Bradshaigh to Roger Kenyon.

575. 1684, May 2. Haigh.—Asking for a copy of Lord [Derby's?] letter to Mr. Rawlinson, concerning the return of his Mayor's Commission.

Informations against Clippers of Coin.

576. 1684, May 23 and 25.—"True copies of the informations and confessions of Edward Jackson, a prisoner in Newgate, convicted and

condemned for clipping his Majesties lawfull coyne (and since executed), written with the said Jackson's own hand, and sent by him at severall times, to Sir Thomas Wharton, one of the wardens of his Majesties Mint.

"The first, 23rd of May [16]84. } Mr. William Crook, who I lived with about eight yeares and 3 quarters, and was his factor at London about four yeares and a half, and in that time he did send great sums of money up to me in packs, which much of it was clipped and showed to be newly done, and it was severall times returned back on my hands, and I was threatened ofen to be in troble for it. I remember, at one time, there came a gentleman to me and, to the best of my knowledge, he had a bill on me for 30*l.*, and I took a batke of money out, which had about 70*l.* that was newly comen from the above said Mr. Crooke, out of Lancashire, and it was so much clipped, that I could not pay 30*l.* out of it, and the gentleman that came for the money, took 7 or 8 halfe crownes and set them on edges and wipt his hand over them, and there came filings of them, as he called it, and I writt to Mr. Crooke severall times and tould him the money that he sent to me, much on it caused my name in question, and I was afraid that I should be in trouble, and his answer was that he advised me to put a good face on it and tell those people that found fault with it, it is such money as he receves; and when I went from him out of Lancashire there came one Mr. Davi Solam, that was his prentis, and I can make it appear that he did carry severall sumes of money of his master to be clipped, and I found it out by making some enquiries after Mr. Crooke, how it fell out that he had so much clipt money. I can make it appear where severall sumes have been changed, and, a little before I left him, there came to my hands above 140[*l.*] all or most of it clipped.

"Mr. Thomas Marsden, he always is for large money, when he receives any, and he is mighty difficult in takeing any little money, but, on my knowledge, he payes as much little money as any man does; and I heard Mr. Marsden say to me, about 6 months agoe, that he had sold a great sum of melted silver, whieh he did say was clippings, as we were drinking a glass a wine at the Mite Tavern, in King Street, but there was no one by but he and I. About two yeares ago, one John Eelston, that was Mr. Marsden's man, and I, drunk a pint a wine together in Milk Street, at the King's Armes, and we fell in discourse together about his master, and I tould him that I heard he struck him ofen, and I said: John, I heard your master put you in Newgate; and he said: yes, it is soe, but I maid him fetch me out presently, or else I would a had company of him; and sume time after this, his said man went from him into Flanders, which he pretended went against his will; but I am informed that he sent him there, and of my knowledge he have sent severall sumes of money to him; and I have heard his man say that he did not value his master, for he said his master durst do no other but let him do what he pleased, for if he pleased, he could say something against his master would make him repent stricking of him; and I remember Mr. Marsden asked me if he might trust Nichonson; for what, said I; in business said he; but, said he, I heare he have been a clipper; so have I toe heard soe, but I cannot tell how true it is; and I know that Nichonson have been at his house since.

"Thomas Wiggins, over against the White Cross Tavern, in White Cross Street, received money from one John Edgleston, who was Thomas Marsden's man, which the said Marsden pretended would arrest him for it, but I tould him that Wiggins replied, he durst as well take a bear by

the tooth as meddle with him, for he would make him repent it, or words to this affect; and if Wiggans house be searched, I believe tools for clipping may be found in it.

"Nathaniel Mollineux, of Westhoghton, near Manchester, used to exchange broad money for narrow, for advantage.

"Robert Mollineux, on Houghton Common, received broad money from the said Nathaniel and paid him again in narrow, and have been in custody for the same, but made his escape, since which time, about Christmas last, he came to me in London, and told me that he would give money for a pardon, for that he was guilty of clipping the current coin and vending the same, in exchange for large money, giveing 18*d. per* [pound] and that to encourage the procuring of his pardon, he would make a large discovery of persons of estates, guilty of the same fault.

"Law: Lowson[1] of Chorley, in Lancashire, hath been seen to clip money, by James Rascow, who will evidence the same.

"Peter Breyares[1] hath filed money at his house in Chorley town, near the Cross, and [been] seen to do it by Richard Blackburne and Hugh Cooper.

"Davi Solam hath sent me narrow money out of Lancashire, which, when I offered to pay away, I was threatened to be troubled for the filings being fresh upon it.

"Richard Jackson, of Kurden [Cuerdon ?], in Lancashire, exchanged broad money for narrow, 18*d.* in the pound advantage.

"Richard Hutchinson, goldsmith, in Chelmsford, hath bought of me melted silver, knowing the same to be clippings melted, for he came one time and told me that one of the parcells was not so well melted, but that he could discern part thereof to be clippings; however, having it so cheap, a pennyworth from me as 4*s.* or thereabouts by the ounce, told me if I had any more such, or could help to more of the same, he would buy it.

"There is [a] goldsmith, whose name I cannot remember, but his house is in a court, near the five Bells, alehouse, in Swithings Lane, who bought a parcell of selver, in my presence, of one John Nichonson, to the value of 60 pounds, which was the clippings of money, melted down, and that he gave for the same, about 4*s.* 5*d.* the ounce, without any say made of its goodnes.

"One Tho: Ouldfeild, otherwise Orford, of Finchley, County Middlesex, have exchanged brod money for narow, with John Nichonson, at 18*d.* in the pound advantage, and the said Nichonson hath severall times browed large money on me, which he afterwards tould me, that when he had clipt it, he disposed thereof to his chapmon, Ouldfeild, for brod money.

"This is what at present cums (?) to my memory, and I will endeavour to make a further discovery, as I can recollect the names of persons and passidges relateing to this afaire."

"A second confession sent on the same 23rd of May, [16]84. I have set apart a little of the preshus time I have yet to spend (since I writ my former paper) to cleere my conchance, and serve the King, in considering what I further can remember, which is, that I, being in his own house, I mean Mr. Marsden's warehouse in Coleman Street, at the sign of the "Maiden Head," when he had packs com out of Lancashire, and out of them had taken certain baggs, which he said was money returned to him by his father, I took one of them in my hand and found the same to be clippings of money, which he tooke hastily from me, and said they were no such thing, and thrue them into a nopsqure (*sic*) corner.

---

[1] In Roger Kenyon's hand, "Tried and acquitted."

"Mr. Sam: Neale, lininge draper, at the Crown in Gratious Street, did at one time, when I had a sum of clipt money by me, exchanged it, and giving brod money for it, required 12*d.* [*per*] pound, which I paid him, and the like he did, and one other time, for another sum of clipt money.

"One John Prescot, in Preston, in Lancashire, would a had me to bought a parcell of clippings, which he shewed me a sample of, and I refused to by the same.

"Mr. Marsden tould me, that Mr. Doyley came formerly to him and serched his house, but they found nothing . . . . . One Mr. George Macye came to him, as he tould me, heareing there was an information against him for clipping, but he said he frighted him the said Mr. Macye.

"May it please your Worship

That my sad condition may be a pressing argument of your pity, and for God's sake see me this day at my condemned chamber; the occasion I am so bold to put your honour upon this trouble, is I have something of great importance to relate to you alone, and cleare my conscience before I dye, according to what I know, and if your honor will be pleased to answer your poor petecioner's request, I, the unfortunate man, shall be comforted to see you, and will allwaies pray to God for you and yours.

May the 24th, 1684.

Your worship's humble servant,

Edw. Jackson."

Endorsed: "To the Right Hon: Sir Tho: Wharton, &c."

"Edward Jackson, 3rd confession, May 25, [16]84. } . . . . . Mr. Thomas Marsden, did about eight months goe, as he and I was at the Taverne together, about 10 clock in the evening, he urged me much to goe home with him, and I asked him for what, after a long discourse and he tould me that he would let me see him clip, provided I would be true to him; and I tould him I would never discover nothing; but I did not goe, because it was late, and my wife stayed up for me; and then he asked me, another time, when I would come and stay all night with him, and I should see him doe as he promised me a little before, but I never did see him in my life clip any money, but Martaine (?) have.

"And there is Mr. Thomas Crooke, that is brother to this William Crooke, that lives near Wigan, in Lancashire, that was partners with Mr. William Crooke, did doe as much as his brother, William Crooke, for clipping of money, as Davi Sollam have told me, that was their prentis, since I came from them."

Endorsed: "To the honourable and worshipfull Sir Thomas Wharton, in Clarkinwell, close near Smithfield, these present."

Richard Cotton to Roger Kenyon, at "the Sword and Buckler," in Holborn.

577. 1684, November 7. Knowsley.—According to your request, I have sent you a catalogue of such trees as I think necessary for you to buy, at London; what else is necessary, I suppose the country may afford. The man who I deal withall for my Lord [Derby] is one Mr. Fuller, at the "Three Crowns and Naked Boy" at Strand Bridge, who I look upon to be the best seedsman in the town. I have the man I spoke to you of, when you were in the country, whose wages, you know, will be six pounds *per annum;* but you, who will have as good a garden as is in Lancashire, I think ought to have a gardener answerable to it. By Mr. Cooper, I hear that Mr. Verigny, that belongs to my Lord Stafford,

can recommend a Frenchman to you, who, for twelve pounds *per annum*, will not only improve your trees, but raise mellons, &c. Mr. Verigny lodges at the "Golden Ball," in York Street, in Covent Garden. If you please to speak to him, you may know further. I am afraid you will find the peach trees very dear this year, by reason of last winter. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON.

578. 1684, November 13. Preston.—"When Madam Lindley was last at Preston, Mr. Pigot had the happiness to see her, and was mightily struck in love with her; and he and I went to Manchester to waite upon her, in the way of courtshipp, this week. He caressed the younge lady, and I complemented the mother, and understand she will consult Mr. Lightbrowne." Prays that Kenyon will speak in favour of Mr. Pigot to Mr. Lightbrown. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM ASSHETON to ROGER KENYON.

579. 1684, November 18. Manchester.—Yesterday, being in company with Dr. Cuerden, of Preston, he gave me an account of the Heralds' Office, and finding my good friend, Sir William Dugdale, principal King-at-Arms, and my fellow-servant, Mr. Gregory King, now Rouge Cross, Chief Pursuivant. I beg, at your leisure, you would please wait upon Sir William Dugdale and Mr. King, and beg their interest upon my account, in procuring me the now present Norroy's deputation to me, and my son Robert, for this county. *Seal.*

GEORGE KENYON to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

580. 1684, December 28. Manchester.—Information, given by Hartley, concerning fifteen coiners and clippers of coins, in Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS MORCROFT to ROGER KENYON, at the "Sword and Buckler," in Holborn.

581. 1684, ——— 30. Ormskirk.—Begging Kenyon's interest on behalf of his son William, who is in want of employment, and "who went to London, about 3 months since, of his owne accompt, without aney knowledg of us, and, as it is said, concerning a yonge woman, whear some fixion was, as I am told, in the case."

THOMAS BRADDYLL to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

582. 1684–5, February 3. Holborn.—"Considering the sad news we have here of the king's illness, you may in reason expect I should give some accounts of it, which I do as follows:—Yesterday morning, his Majestie, being about to walk out, was taken with an apoplecticall fit, so violently, that he fell down as he was drawing on his shoe. All means being used for his recovery imaginable, he was let blood, and after that, hot firepans were applied to his head, for all which he remained speechless for above 2 or 3 hours. But in the afternoon, having taken physick, as vomits, etc., which wrought very well with him, it was hoped his distemper was a working it self off. He also became sensible, and knew anyone that spoke to him. Betwixt 3 or 4 a'clock yesterday, he lay down to repose himself, but was not suffered to stay, they expect-

ing a return of the fit, hoping, however, that if he continued to be better, the danger would be past. Yesternight he also continued to be well, and taking moderate rest; he was much better this morning. Just now I had news from a gentleman at Whitehall that (God be praised) the King continues in a mending condition. . . . . My service to your fireside." *Portion of seal.*

THOMAS BRADDYLL to ROGER KENYON.

583. 1684[-5], February 7.—"It pleased God the King was taken, the 2nd instant, with the fit of an apoplexy. Of the particulars, I suppose you have had from another hand; but yesterday, about a quarter before twelve a clock, he died, and the Duke, according to the usual custom, was proclaimed King yesterday in the afternoon, with great solemnity." *Seal, broken.*

E. ASHTON to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

584. 1684-5, February 24. London.—"I am advised and pressed by severall of my friends, to stand to be parlement man for Clitheroe, with Sir Thomas Stringer. The Duke of Albemarle, Sir Thomas, and Mr. Braddyl, promised mee last night to employ all their interest for mee. I cannot well refuse to use my endeavours, when I have the honour (I wish I did deserve it) to be taken notice of, as one capable to doe my country some service. I am sure I am very willing to doe it effectually at this time. But all this is to no purpose, unlesse you are free to give mee all the assistance you can, and, indeed, to manage the whole thing for mee. I have promis'd to desire this from you, and that with your best advice and interest you would befriend Sir Thomas Stringer and mee together. Pray tell mee sincerely, with all the freedome wee ever us'd, by the first post after this, what you thinke of all these particulars. Would you have mee stand? How shall I manage it? Should I come down myselfe? About what time? What service can my brother doe mee? And, if you can guesse, whereabouts all this will cost mee?" *Seal of arms.*

HENRY BROMPTON to MR. LEECH, Attorney-at-Law, in Manchester.

585. 1684[-5], February 26. Serjeants Inn.—I make bold to trouble you on behalf of a friend of mine, and one whom the Baron hath promoted to be master of the school of Repton, in the county of Derby. He informs me that Mr. Chetham, of Turton Tower, near Manchester, by marriage with his lady, hath a place like to fall suddenly, if not already fallen, to his disposal. It is called Etwall, the vicar whereof is dead or dying. It is usually joined to the place of master of the hospital of Repton. The person I desire you to speak for is one Mr. Doughty, a good divine, a great scholar, and not only loyal himself, but of loyal extraction. It may be, Mr. Robert [Roger?] Kenyon would assist you in it. I do not question but the Baron will appear in it at the assizes, but Doughty was chaplain to Judge Charlton.

HENRY ROWE to ROGER KENYON.

586. 1684[-5], February. Wigan.—"Yesterday there came to this towne, a great many people out of Preston, to meete Mr. James Ashton, who brought the charter with him. Amongst the Prestoners there was Mr. Hodgkinson and several other aldermen of Preston." *Seal.*

R. Bradshaigh to Roger Kenyon.

587. 1684–5, March 4. Haigh.—He is commanded by Lord Derby to call a meeting of the gentlemen of Salford Hundred, to choose knights for the ensuing Parliament. *Seal of arms, broken.*

Roger Kenyon to "Thomas Sorocold, of Barton, William Hulme, of Daivehulme, and Peter Egerton, of Shaw, Esquires, and each of them."

588. 1684–5, March 5. Peel.—Lord Derby had written to Sir Roger Bradshaigh, to desire him to direct the "gentlemen of the county" to meet his lordship at Preston on Friday, the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., "to consider of fitt persons for knights of the shire and of burgesses for the ensueing Parliament." *Seal of arms, broken.*

Edward Rigby to Roger Kenyon.

589. 1684–5, March 7. London.—Having a command, from a great person at Court, to oblige Sir Edward Chisenhall from giving Lord Charles Murray an opposition at Wigan, and knowing Kenyon to be a member of the Corporation of Wigan, asks him to use his interest for such purpose. He knows Lord Charles Murray to be an honest gentleman, and firm for the Protestant religion. *Seal, broken.*

[Roger] Kenyon to the Duke of Albemarle.

590. 1684–5, March 10. Knowsley.—"I am very much troubled to find what I have done at Clitherow, at the instance of my Lord Derby, and other gentlemen, is disresented by your Grace. It was what I did believe was for the King and country's service, and could not have received so contrary a construction from your Grace. Your Grace, if times past may be remembered, never saw mee slack in service to you on like occassions, but I never before heard your Grace did insiste to nominate both burgesses to be chosen; and, therefore, preserving a place for one which wee did beleeve would be Sir Thomas Stringer, I thought, and so did those at whose instance I went, that the earlier application was made and more like to succeed. So, as time taken to consult your Grace would have been to let in others in the mean time, and our directions being to chose persons of untainted loyaltie, I thought, and still think, the gentleman proposed did, every way, answer that character." I never to this day heard that Mr. Stanley was proposed to stand for Liverpool. I went to Clitheroe after I received your Grace's first letter; it was a general meeting, to consider of all that were, or should then be, "propounded" to stand, which were: Mr. Stanley, Sir Edmund Ashton, Colonel Ashton, Sir Thomas Stringer, Mr. Warren, and Mr. Marsden. At my return home, I met with your Grace's later letter, and the next day came hither to acquaint my Lord Derby, who saith he hath no reason to believe his Majesty will be offended for his proposing his brother at Clitheroe, where many of the electors are his Lordship's good friends. Nor is it in my power to prevail with his Lordship, and Mr. Stanley, to desist. I am, in a particular manner, a servant to his Lordship, "nor can I so allowably, as perhaps in another way, expostulate with his Lordship." *Draft. Vide the Duke's letter. No.* 594.

The humble Address to the King by the Grand Jury of the County Palatine of Lancaster from the Assizes held at Lancaster.

591. 1684–5, March 21.—"Since our wise God thought good to try your princely patience, in the want of so dear a brother, and our carriage in the losse of so gratiouse a soveraigne, the eye that pierces after this Providence, shews us his happy change in this translation, corrects our passion, stops our tears. It shows us, too, our duty and allegeance is changed to you, your person sacred to us, and lookeing up to you, your goodnes in your gratiouse declaration, anticipates our praver of being governed by our established lawes in Church and State. What shall we doe to manifest our joys? We dedicate our lives, our fortunes, to you. Our constant loyaltie, in every act, shall speake our gratitude. May the King of Kings protect and preserve your Majesty long to raigne happy over your vast dominions, and in the hearts of all your people." *Copy.*

Edward Rigby to Roger Kenyon.

592. 1684–5, March 24.—"My Lord Charles Murrey settes forward, upon Thorsday morning, post for Wiggon, for the election. Upon my owne accompte, I doe hartilie entrete you to give him as much satisfaction in the toune as you can (my frende Jack Asheton comes along with him), and I doe further entrete you to spend five pounds upon the out burgesses to drinke my Lord's heelth, and fevour me likwise to procure 50 ginys to offer my Lord, by Mr. Asheton, if he have occation, and I will pay the value heir upon sight." *Seal of arms.*

R. Leigh to the Earl of Derby.

593. 1685, March 31. Lyme.—Has just received "our chancellor's" letter, which he quotes as follows: "Now for what my Lord Derby desires for my Lord Col[chester], nobody is satisfyed which is here, therefor I must not write such a letter as is desired, and I hope my Lord Derby will pardon me for not writing to Preston on my Lord Colchester's behalfe. All elections goes on most prosperously. Your countryman, Birch, is layd aside at Webley [Weobley], his oune toun, where he did beleeve no flesh liveing could receive any kindnes, but by his permission." Goes on to say that many of Lord Derby's friends were engaged for Colonel Ashton, before they knew his Lordship's brother would stand at Clitherow. "If your Lordshipp will please to let them at Preston know you are willing your brother should stand there, they will be glad on't, and he will have it without any trouble or charge. If the Preston election precede Clitherow, you will have two strings to your bow, and you doe extremely oblige Clitherow to serve you, whenever you command them." *Copy.*

The Duke of Albemarle to Roger Kenyon.

594. 1684[–5], March.—"I saw, in a letter from Sir Roger Bradshaw to Robert Nowell, that att a meeting att Manchester, Mr. Stanley, my Lord Darby's brother, was one of those proposed to stand for Leverpool, and I perceive since, that by your meanes, in the name of the gentlemen att that meeting, he has, by you, beene proposed at Clitheroe to oppose the interest that I am endevouring to make their for Sir Thomas Stringer, and, by the King's direction, for Cornell Ashton, your kinsman. How I ought to take this from you, lett the world judge. When

you take soe much paines to concern my Lord Darby, and such a body of gentlemen against me, who of themselves had never thought of this but for you, I suppose you, who have occasioned this opposition, can be a meanes to put a stop to it, and prevent the clashing of the King's friends, at a time which requires soe much they should stand togeather. No doubt but Mr. Stanley may be chosen att Leaverpool, where he was first intended, without dividing an entrest, which is made by the King's direction, and which division, if it goe on, will be laid to your charge by every body that hears the story. I have directions still to push on the entrest, I first writt to, for Sir Thomas Stringer and (?) Cornell Ashton, which I must doe; and if you give us trouble, put us to charges, and divide the country against us, it will not be lookt upon here as a very considerable service to the King, but a very particqler disobligation to your friend, if you please, to serve you.—Albemarle." *Signed. Vide No.* 590.

"A DECLARATION" enjoined to be performed by JOSEPH HEYWORTH, and MARY, his wife, of the Parish of Hanmer, in the Deanery of Bangor and Diocese of Chester.

595. 1685, May 3.—The said Joseph Heyworth and Mary, his wife, shall be present in the Parish Church of Hanmer, upon some Sunday, in one of the months of June instant, or July next; and being in their accustomed apparel, in the time of divine morning service, in the presence of the whole congregation, then and there assembled; where, immediately after the reading of the gospel, standing upon a form or seat, before the place where the minister readeth prayers, they shall say after the minister as followeth:—"Whereas we, good people, not regarding or having respect to the good and wholesome laws and canons of the Church, have procured ourselves to be clandestinely married, without licence or publication of banns, contrary to the said good laws and canons of the Church, and thereby have incurred the heavy censure of excommunication, to the great danger of our own souls, and evil example of others; therefore, we are heartily sorry for the same, and desire Almighty God to forgive us both, &c."

The humble ADDRESS of the BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE to JAMES II.

596. [1685.]—"We humbly beg leave to expresse our great greife for the death of our late dread Sovereign and your Majestie's most dearly beloved brother. Wee blesse God for the preservation of your sacred Majestie and of your undoubted right to succeed him upon the throne of your royall ancestors. It is a just reward for all your sufferings, all your virtues, your steddy constancy to your friends and to your word, your mercy and forgivenesse to your enemies, the great example of your life in justice, temperance, patience, industry and integrity, your undaunted courage, so often tryed in the great varieties of your active life, your entire obedience to the King, your brother, and the strict regard you have allwaies had to our lawes. Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to promise you will still preserve them. May God Allmighty, who put it into your heart to make that gracious declaration, for ever confirme you in a sacred resolution to observe it. So may you live and reign, live long and happy, abundantly blessed with peace and plenty, blessed with a numerous progeny from your most illustrious consort, and may there never want one of this royall line to sway the scepter of these kingdomes. And may the people be never wanting in their allegiance to assist your Majestie, as wee do solemnly promise wee will with our lives and fortunes." *Copy.*

VOLUNTEERS to serve against the DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

597. [1685.]—Addresses to the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, from Manchester, and other parts of the county, setting out the readiness of the signatories to provide men and horses, to be employed in quelling Monmouth's rebellion. The address from Manchester is as follows :—"Wee whose names are hereto subscribed, his Majesties most loyall subjects of the toune of Manchester . . . true sons of the Church of England, astonished that the gracious declaration of our dread soveraigne, the King, should be requited with an horrid rebellion, and that, too, vailed under the pretence of that religion which most strictly enjoynes loyalty and allegeance, and forbids resistance and rebellion under the severest penaltyes, in detestation of this scandall laid upon it and us, and in perfect duty and fidelity to our gratious King (whom God long preserve with a prosperous reigne on the throne of his royall brother and ancestors), doe desire and humbly beseech your lordshipp that we may, during this most unnatural rebellion, list ourselves, our servants, or others, under your lordshipp as our captaine, to serve his Majestie in the war against the rebells, and goe under your lordshipp's conduct, at our own charge, with as much order, and as subject to discipline, as the souldiers in the militia are or any other. And this we subscribe to bring in, as well appointed as we can, as followeth; viz :—

E. Mosley, two horses and men and two foot soldiers.
John Bland.
Joseph Yates, a horse and a man and a foot soldier.
Matthew Bootle, one horse and man and foot man.
John Lister, a footman with musket, compleat.
Samuell Lightbourne, a foot souldier, pike.
Thomas Shaw, a horseman and foot souldier.
Robert Illingworth, a horseman and armes and a footman.
William Drinkwater, a foot souldier, compleated.
John Byrom, a foot souldier well armed, pike.
Joshuah Browne, a horseman, well accoutred.
Samuell Lesse, a foot souldier.
James Diggle, a foot souldier.
Samuell Brooke, a foot souldier.
Ellice Hey, in person, with his best armes.
John Winne, a musketeer.
Edward Chetham, a musketeer.
Joseph Slator and Thomas Herreck, } a musketeer.
Adam Gartside, a musketeer.
Miles Bradshaw, a musketeer.
Nathaniell Walker, a pikeman.
James Mosse, a pikeman.
John Hopwood, a musketeer.
Samuell Nash, a musketeer.
Abraham Holland, a pikeman.
Robert Thyer, a musketeer.
Francis Browne, a pikeman.
Joseph Stockdale, a foot souldier.
William Bowker, a musketeer.
Thomas Gartside, a musketeer.
Richard Whalley.
William Edmundson, a musketeer.
John Leadbeater, a pikeman.

Leonard Egerton.
Samuell Dickanson, a horse and man armed.
Francis Cartwright, a pike, in person.
Joseph Byrom, a musketeer.
James Baynton, a pikeman.
Thomas Dixon and George Loyd } a foot souldier.
John Shelton, a musketeer.
Ralph Jaxkson.
Thomas Minshall.
Ellis Renshaw, a musketeer.
Henry Baley, a musketeer.
Oswald Mosley, a horse and man armed.
John Gilliam, junior, a horse and man.
John Lightboune.
George Curbesheth, a pikeman.
William Plungeon, a musketeer.
John Barton, tanner.
John Antrobus, a foot souldier.
Peter Maddock, a foot souldier.
Philip Oldfeild, a foot man.
Edward Bootle, a foot souldier, pike.
Thomas Drinkwater, a pikeman.
Thomas Radcliffe, a pikeman.
John Moxon, senior, a musketeer.
John Alexander, a foot souldier, pike.
John Gilliam, senior, a musketeer.
Thomas Bent, a musketeer.
John Widdowes, a musketeer.
John Werden, a musketeer.
Thomas Staynrod, a pikeman.
Gervase Staynrod, a pikeman.
Edward Byrom, a foot souldier.
Humphrey Marler, a pikeman.
James Radcliffe, one horse and man.
John Oldfeild and Humphrey Oldfeild, } one horse and man.
Robert Alexander, two musketeers.
Joseph Sherwin, a pikeman.
Geffery Holcroft, a pikeman.
Joseph Bruckshaw, a musketeer.
Regnall Molyneux, a pikeman.
Robert Wilson, a musketeer.
Edward Greaves, a musketeer.
Charles Beswick, a musketeer.
Thomas Newby, a musketeer.
Edward Siddall, a musketeer.
Nathan Leech, a pikeman.
John Hollingworth, a pikeman.
Lawrence Gardnet, a musketeer.
John Booker, a musketeer.
Robert New, a pikeman.
John Barlow, a musketeer.
William Swarbreck, a musketeer.
Daniell Woolmer, a musketeer.
John Boardman and William Hulme, } a musketeer.

Michaell Pimlott, a musketeer.
Robert Sutton and Richard Worthington, } a musketeer.
Richard Hampson and Samuell Barlow, } a musketeer.
John Byron, a foot souldier.
Edward Radcliffe and Isaac Hyde, } a pikeman.
Jonathan Greene, a musketeer.
John Sandiford Mason, a musketeer.
Edward Scott and Edward Holland, } a foot souldier.
John Heywood, a pikeman.
George Grimshaw and Peter Tickle, } a foot souldier.
John Bradshaw, apothicary.
William Beck, a pikeman.
Joseph Bacon, a foot souldier.
Arnold Siddall.
Jonathan Runager, a pikeman.
Thomas White, a foot souldier.
John Watson and Thomas Bowker, } a foot souldier.
Edmund Travis, a foot souldier.
James Rodgers, a foot souldier.
William Crompton and Thomas Buterworth, } a foot souldier."

ROGER KENYON to the EARL OF ROCHESTER, "att his apartments in Whitehall."

598. [1685 ?]—Peel, near Manchester.—"From the great pleasure I read in our common newsepaper that your Lordship is comeing to be Lord High Treasurer of England, procedes the great presumtion of this, to offer my most humble and willing service in any office, in any part of England you will admit mee to serve you. I want neither health nor heart to do whatever you think mee fit for. I was trobled with a deafness at the beginning of this Parliament, [which] made mee not offer to come into it, but am now much better. My Lord, I have two sons, both bred to businesse; if any or all of us be fitt for your Lordship's service it is the thinge I greatly desire and humbly aske. My eldest son presents you this; hee hath been at the barr four or five years. My other son is a diligent man and, if I may propperly say so, a good clerke. I can onely say of myselfe, that when I had the honour, in King Charles the Second's time, to serve your Lordshipp, and the rest of the Commissioners of the Treasury, I was very just and faithful, and so I will ever bee. I beseech your Lordship pardon this unwonted presumeing." *Draft.*

INFORMATION as to SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE used by GEORGE WRIGHT.

599. 1685–6, March 9.—Information by James Atwell, one of the constables of Bolton, that on the 1st instant he saw George Wright, of Leigh, carryer, on market day, go up to the top of the market cross at Bolton, "and there tooke off his hat and held it towards his mouth, and aloud said: 'Here is a health to the right King of England; the right King of England is alive.'" And three weeks before the informant

heard the said George, in Little Bolton, "lying along upon his belly and drinking pudle water," say similar words, but did not name the late Duke of Monmouth. Other witnesses depose that said George went about the streets of Bolton crying "God bless the right James, the right King of England," and also cried "I hate all papists."

John Braddyll to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

600. 1686, April 24. London.—"I have sent you draughts of what fancyes are most usuall for the placing in gardens." Our countryman, Stamford, has made a great bussle in the City with his chapel; "but, being affronted last Sunday by your people, the King has this day sent a party of soldiers into the Citty, who are to guard him during his devotions tomorrow. Pennies [Penn's?] recantation is so ridiculous, that the papists, I think, will not proceede in it at this time." *Seal of arms.*

John Braddyll to Roger Kenyon.

601. 1686, May 8. London.—I have given myself the best information which I could, as to the ornaments you most fancy for your garden, which you may imagine are made at several prices, from 15*li.* to 30*li.*; but, for 25*li.*, I believe you may have a pair of lions very well worked.

Declaration by Chief Justice Herbert.

602. [1686, June.]—"Chiefe-Justice Herbert, on his giveing judgment for Sir Edward Hales, at the suit of Godden, declared that the Judges had resolved these five points in that case, for law:—

"1. That the King of England is an hereditary, not elected, and an absolute soveraigne, not a limited prince.

"2. That the lawes of England are the King's, and not the people's lawes, and that the construction of them belong onely to him.

"3. That the King's prerogative is as much the law of England as that called the property or liberty of the subject.

"4. That the King cannot by any concession, in or out of Parliament, separate from the Crowne any branch of his prerogative, necessarily incident thereunto; but that the same instantly reverts againe to the Crowne.

"5. That it is not in the power of a Parliament, though with the royall assent, to deprive the King of the service of his subject nor to limitt his choice, who shall and who shall not serve him, nor to impose qualifications upon the subject, whereby to disable him for, or make him incapable of, the service of his sovereigne, when he, in his discretion, thinks fitt to require it, and judges him serviceable to him." *Copy.*

John Braddyll to Roger Kenyon.

603. 1686, July 27.—Our camp is quite lost now. The English have bravely, though unsuccessfully, fought at Breda (?). Out of twenty-three, twelve are killed and wounded; amongst the latter is poor Mr. Bellasis, who is shot in the breast. They first mounted the breach, with other volunteers, and there, not being enough of them, nor well seconded by the infantry, they stood, a sacrifice to the enemy. One Mr. Wiseman, a very young gentleman, was fired upon ten times, but valiantly kept his post, till he was killed by a "cimeter." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS BROUNE to ROGER KENYON, in London.

604. [16]86, November 23. St. John's, Cambridge.—Has sent a bill of Kenyon's son's accounts for Lady Day and Michaelmas quarters, 1685, "and for the time that his name stood in the butteryes, after he went doune:

	£	s.	d.
Due upon the bill of December 21, 1684 - -	64	02	01½
His bill of March 25, [16]85 - - - -	38	10	03½
His bill of June 24, [16]85 - - - -	11	09	11
His detriments, &c., to June 24, [16]86 - -	02	17	03½
Sum total -	116	19	19½ (*sic*)
Received - -	65	00	00
Rest due to me -	51	19	09½ (*sic*)

The sum now due, you may please to order to be paid to Mr. Samuel Smith, att the "Prince's Arms," in St. Paul's Churchyard, or leave a bill with him, upon any in London." *Seal of arms.*

The EARL OF ROCHESTER to the CLERK OF THE PEACE for the County of Lancaster.

605. 1686, December 1. Whitehall, Treasury Chambers.—His Majesty having been pleased to give fresh directions for the effectual prosecution of clippers and coiners, I do therefore desire you to send copies of informations or examinations against such offenders, unto Owen Wynne, Esquire, Warden of his Majesty's Mint, in the Tower of London.

CLIPPERS and COINERS and their methods of coining.

606. 1686.—"An account of the coiners and clippers, discovered and informed against, in the County of Lancaster and elsewhere, and of the makers of stamps, stuff, and instruments to coin and clip with, and of their factors, buyors, and vendors of clippings and of false money, putters off, and of their agents, messengers, and persons employed in this trade of diminishing or falsifying the King's coin, and of such as furnish the clippers with fair money to be clipped for part of the gain."

A long list of persons indicted for coining follows, at the end of which is an account of the manner in which the coiners proceeded:—

"The ingredient of the coyneing stuffe, call spawd, and the way they make it.

"1. *Allumen plumosum*, one pound (worth 4 or 5 shillings). 'Tis a light stuffe, in the forme of a feather, and is burned and bruised to powder.

"2. Alabaster, burned and bruised to powder; about 6 pounds of that to one of the *allumen plumosum*.

"3. *Bole armoniack*, burned and bruised to powder; twix a pound and two of this, to the two former.

"All these to be searsed through a fine sive or searse cloth, mixed well.

"4. *Sal armoniack*, dissolved in water; to which water, the aforementioned powders, so mixed and sifted very fine, when this stuffe is to be used, are put and wrought like fine dough or past, and this stuffe is not destroyed, nor much wasted by casting into, but becomes both finer and fitter for the purpose, by usage.

"The materialls they have to coyne with, and the manner of useing them:—

"1. Copper, whitened with white arsneck.

"2. Silver, clipped off his Majesty's lawfull coyne. Two parts silver, to one parte whited copper.

"3. A pair of flaskes, a casting pott, a pestell, all of iron. These flaskes are round or ovall, have a topp and a bottome made with pins in the topp, falling into holes made to fitt them in the bottom; that, when laid together, they fall fixedly and close all wayes even and alike. Then, in their bottom flask, laid upon a place for the purpose, they first lay their patternes, any pieces of money they will have counterfeited; and so, 7 or 8 half-crownes or shillings at a time, or more, as their flasks are in bignes; and these they cover with the stuffe called spawd, which they thrust and ramm hard downe with the iron pestell; and this leaves in that stuffe the impression of one side of the moneys to be counterfeited; then they turne this stuffe, which retaines the impression, out of the flask upon a smooth board and take out the patternes, which they then put, with the contrary side up, into the top flaske, and in like manner fill that with the same stuffe, which accordingly takes and retaines the impress of the other side of the money to be imitated, and then turne that allso out to take out their patternes, and then again putting these into their proper parts of the flask, with the smooth sides downe, they make, with a knife or other instrument, a hollow place in the stuffe lying in the flask, for the mettle to run in and come to the hollows, so prepared for the reception of it, into the moulds thus made; and thus, having fixed and prepared their spawd, as they call it, and closed their top and bottam flaskes, there is a little hollowed place comes out of their flask, into which, having melted their mixed metalls in their casting pott, they power the same, and presently take it, so cast, out of their flaskes, which comes out very black, and to alter that colour, they lay it upon a thin broad iron plate set upon a very red hot fire, which changes the colour to blew; and then they take it of the fire and boyle it in a tartar, bruised, which they call argoll, mixed with salt, and this makes it over white. Then they rub it in *sal armoniack*, which makes it somewhat black againe, and then they again rub it with clay, and after, wash of the clay with water, and when thus brought to the colour they would have it, they wipe away the clay and water with a cloth, and this makes it very passable; and this money, if cutt into, retaines it colour, as all silver."

Guicciardini Wentworth to Roger Kenyon.[1]

607. 1681, April 2.—Mr. Heywood went to Oxford the first day of the year, but what has become of him, I know not. Sir Robert [Carr ?] is not yet come home; he stays, I suppose, for Mrs. B———, who went down with him to her father's, and I fancy it will be suitable to his inclinations to bring her back. If he come home to-night, he and his son go on Monday to Newmarket. It is supposed the term will be kept at London. The City seem not to be appalled at the Parliament being rubbed off. Some say Fitz Harris' business was a main help to its being done. Soon my Lord of Oxford's regiment is brought and quartered round the City. It is, this morning, freshly discoursed that next week the Duke will be in London, that the Duke of Hanover is returning, and a match will be made with Lady Ann. Two nights ago, the Duke of Albemarl and Colonel Legg and divers others, supping together at Captain Skelton's, the Colonel told the Duke, with whom

[1] This letter has been misplaced.

he had been discoursing, and grew hot, that he was a rascal, which was returned with a glass of wine in the Colonel's face, and had been followed by blows, had not the company interposed; some whereof immediately informing the King, command was sent them, upon their allegiance, not to stirr nor presume to fight, and there it stops. The quarrel began about Portsmouth, the garrison which the Duke had contracted for with the governor, which is Colonel Legg's. The mews is filled with horse and foot; what the issue will be God knows; but to outward appearance, things are as still as ever in my life. *Seal of arms.*

L[EFTWICH] O[LDFIELD] to ROGER KENYON.

608. [1687,] April 10.—"Here is talk of some clashing among the grandees. For ought I can learn, the return made by the judges is as little satisfying as that made by the lord-lieutenants, which some argue, from the privicy of the matter, because against the nature of the thing, to have kept the *contra* secret. All is on the anvile before the Committees for regulating Corporations. The coffee newspapers say the Corporation at Oxford, resolves to defend their charter by law against the *Quo Warranto*, for the surrender whereof were but 2 votes, and 82 against the surrender. Here is talk of a fresh letter from Pentionary Fagell and another from Dr. Burnet to the Lord President, but the binding some booksellers to appear next term, stiffles the publishing such. It is said that Mr. Barker, Clerk of the Crown, a patentee for life, is suspended from his office, for neglecting to send down a *dedimus* with the commission of peace, and Sir Robert Clerk, of Lincoln's Inne, a Northamptonshire gentleman, put into the place. The information and indictment on which the said office is to be adjudged forfeited (if found next term) yet is surely traversable. However, Sir Clerk (*sic*) at present takes the place upon him, and hath removed the office. If I mistake not, this said Sir Clerk marryed the Lady Ivy's daughter or daughter-in-law, who are both papists, and hee suspected to be gon over lately."

The humble ADDRESS of the PROTESTANT JUSTICES OF THE PEACE of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

609. 1687, July 12.—"We, your Majesties Justices of the Peace for this county, of the Church of England as by law established, do give your Majestie our humble and hearty thanks for the assistance your Majestie has been graciously pleased to give, by dispenseing with the oaths and test, and so joyneing in the Comission with us, severall gentlemen of the Roman Catholique religion (persons of discretion and interest) by whose help and counsell, we doubt not but to be better enabled to preserve your lawes and the peace of this county, with which your Majestie has been pleased to intrust us; and we cannot but, in gratitude, make our humble acknowledgements for these and all the favours your Majestie has been pleased to conferr upon us." *Only two signatures. Copy.*

THE SAME.

610. [1687, July 12.]—A draft of the above address in the handwriting of Roger Kenyon.

OBSERVATIONS upon the GOVERNMENT IN LANCASHIRE and the changes there.

611. 1687, August 27.—King James came to Chester; he there made the Lord Molineux, a popish rescusant convict, his Lord-Lieutenant of

Lancashire, and displaced the Earl of Derby. After this, the Lord Molineux made 12 Deputy-Lieutenants, which had the late King's approbation, viz.: Lord Brandon, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Girlington, Mr. Banaster, and Mr. Warren; all the rest, being convicted papists.

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

612. 1687, December 10.—I hope this will find you safe and sound at home, after a winter journey. Your saying my wife enjoined you to come hither, induces me to be the more earnest in the same thing; for perhaps you may give some light. I confess, if her carriage would surprise me, it would do now; but I shall say no more, referring matter enough against I see you, which I desire may be with all possible speed. *Seal, broken.*

Francis Molyneux to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

613. 1687–8, February 25. London.—"Yours I received, and, in answer, shall receive your son upon likeing, and doe hope there will be noe reasons of objection on either side. Theire is one thing that my Lady Molyneux could not resolve me, that is, whether he hath had the small-pox, which is a distemper we are much afraid of, and must be expected, untill past, so that, if he is not past them, if any sumptoms appear, he must be removed, though I will see the same care, as att home; but for any other charge, except kitchin physick, wee doe nott allow; but if the distemper be apparent before he be removed, I will nott venture him, butt raither remove my owne children, for, as neare as I can, I will make the case myne and doe as I desyre myne may be dealt with. It is my desire to make all things plain, which avoids misunderstandings. I shall valew Sir John and my Lady's recommending me to be his master, and noething shall be wanteing in my parte for his good, but it must be his care to deserve encouragement and kindness before I shall allow it, which will be his owne advantage."

Following, is a letter from the writer's uncle, Sir John Molyneux, to the same, and of the same date.

"I have had a very severe fitt of the goute in both my feete, right knee, and hand, for six weekes, and could not write till this weeke, not wear my shooes till Thursday last. My nephew, Francis Molyneux, sent your owne letter with this, being he could not come see mee this night. I am sorry my cosen, your sonne, William, could not come up, before my wife and selfe went out of this towne, that I might have given him some good counsel. I am sure he will have a good mayster and mistress, if it bee not his owne fault. Therefore, I would advise him by all means to bee careful of what companions and acquaintance hee gets, and not to goe out of his mayster's house without lycence and command, and to bee sure hee goes not oft to his brother, lest hee make that a pretence and excuse for his absence; and pray doe you charge him not to bee too familiar with the footeboy in the house, who I doubte got noe good with being in the house with the other 'prentises who were turned away. I doubt not but both yourselfe and my cosen, his mother, and all freinds, will give him all the good counsell and advice imaginable, for this is a sad towne for youth, and greate complaynts are of them generally. And above all things, charge him against all gameing and goeing to the lottery, for my cosen's last prentise, being sent to pay 20*l.*, lost it the same day at the lottery, soe was sent to his parents into Yorkeshire the Munday after, for hee would not bee ruled. I shall bee most glad to heare hee doth well, and shall enquire after him. My wife talked to my neice

about him alsoe, who is a very good woman and was much conserned. The two prentises did soe ill; they were both related to my nephew and niece, and if yours doe not well, they will never take any relation's children more, though they are much importuned already; they are very busye and . . . . his trade exceedingly encreases."

Servants and Apprentices.

614. 1687[–8,] March 23.—Minute of Justices of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster, touching the settlement of servants and the apprenticing of poor children.

K. Molyneux to Roger Kenyon.

614A. 1688, March 27. London.—"According to your desire, [I] have discourste Mr. M[olyneux] as effectuallye as I can, about your sonne, but can by no meanes perswade him to find cloathes, nor allowe anythinge towardes them, but promises to see your money warilye bestowed, that the charge may be as easy on that accompt as can be expected. Nor would hee, as he positively affirmes, find him with cloathes under 50*l.* more money, or neare it; and on those termes it is much better let it alone and find them yourself, for as much more yearely as the interest of the money comes too, will fitt very well for three or four of the first yeares, and about 8*l.* per annum afterwards; for soe much is the usuall allowance of masters to their servants (when they come to termes), though never soe good men's sonnes (I heare of none that goes higher), so that, according to that computation, it were considerable loss to come to his termes. Mr. M[olyneux] and your sonne likes one another very well for this short time they have been together, and doubt not but it will continue; for I really thinke he could not have beene better placte in London (if to a shop trade), nor more hopefullye for preferment, for his master is a tyte fitt man for business as moste aboute towne, and has great trade, but his servants are exposed to as little hardshipp or servile worke as any man's; their employe is easye enough—dilligence and care are the onelye ingredients that is required to make them acceptable, and constitutes them capable and fitt for his employ. And I know it is the same with all considerable dealers, but then the difference is this: many such exposes their servants to great paines in carryinge burdens and many other waies; but heare they are put to no hardship at all, save removeing of cloath and liftinge it to and fro in the shopp."

William B[ankes] to Roger Kenyon.

615. 1688, April 16. Winstanley.—"I hear no newes, but only that the Bishop of Durham hath put some questions to the clergy of his diocesse, concerning their complying to take off the Penal Lawes, and those that refuse in so reasonable a request are to meet with the Oxford men's fate—suspension, &c. Our clergy conclude they must undergoe the same test, and expect to meet with the same kind usage. I hear they intend to consult one another betimes, and intend to give one and the same answer. The Wiggoners have refused to gratify their Mayor and new Aldermen, in not signing an addresse that was prepared to have been sent up to his Majesty, with their thanks in it, for the regulation; and, in it, promise to choose such members as would assist in so gratefull a work, as taking off those penall lawes would be." *Seal.*

The Earl of Derby to [Roger Kenyon].

616. 1688, April 19. Knowsley.—"I cannot but be concerned, not to see you before I leave the country, which I shall certainly do ere the sessions are ended." As to refusing to employ a papist as his "faulkener," and as to mapping out his estates.

Charles Hilton to Roger Kenyon.

617. 1688, May 24. "Fullers Rents."—"The news at present is slender; but there is come about, the Bishops' paper which was presented his Majesty on Friday last, and this is the true copy of the paper, viz.: 'I am not avers to the reading the K.'s declaration for liberty of conscience, for want of due tenderness towards dissenters, in relation to whom I shall willingly come to such a temper as shall be thought fit, when the matter comes to be considered and settled in Parliament; and the declaration being found upon such a dispenceing power as may lay by at pleasure all laws, ecclesiastical and civill, seems to me illegall, and did so to the Parliaments in 1662 and 1672; and, because it is a point of so great concernment, I cannot so far make myselfe party to it, as reading it in true divine service will amount to.' The names of the Bishops who subscribed this paper are Ely, Peterborough, Chichester, Bath and Wells, St. Asaph, Bristol. This is reported to be his Majesty's answer: 'My Lords, you have surprized me; I did not expect such an answer from men of your principles, though 'tis no more, nor other, then what others have often told I might expect from you.'" The surrender of Alba Regalis is confirmed, with the several particulars.

Nathaniel Molyneux to Roger Kenyon.

618. 1688, May 24. London.—"I doubt not but you had an account from Mr. Molyneux, that your son was bound last Monday but one, to which I was a witness, and can assure you I never saw anything done with greater satisfaction and willingness, on both sides. I enclose a copy of the Bishops' address to his Majesty, last week. I have also sent you the King's answer, which came out in print yesterday, but is called in again; it is a very severe thing, but short, he calls them trumpeters of rebellion, with many other strange sort of speeches, which I cannot now stand to mention. There is no other news at present, but things run so strangely high that there will in all probability be news enough, and too much, in a short time."

Richard Hatton to Roger Kenyon.

619. 1688, May 30. Dean.—"Although I have received noe command with the declaration, to annex any word of exhortation to the people to move their complyance therewith, yet I thought good to acquaint you herewith, and to send the declaration to peruse, if you have not seen it; you may either returne it by the bearer, or send it, upon Friday, by Richard Farnworth. Sir, I humbly desire your opinion whether it be convenient to say anything at all to it, or noe. I would carry myselfe as inoffensive in this concerne as I could, that I might neither expose myselfe to be informed against by some busybody Romanist, nor to the censure of any Nonconformist, as if the meer publication of the declaration, did testify any concurrency therewith. I know not well what to resolve upon, but I am inclinable to think that the safest way will be to be silent. The clergy are injoyned (as you see, sir) in the

declaration, to read it upon two Sabbath dayes, unless I mistake the sence of it, and that it does give a liberty to read it upon either day. I cannot well understand why it should be read twice. Sir, I cannot but acknowledge some particular kindnesse I have received from you; and above all, I am cordially thankfull for your present countenance towards me. I have had a very great esteeme of you since I have understood your christian carriage and resolution against the takeing off the penall laws and test, notwithstanding the temptations you had to the contrary, from worldly respects, which, I am apt to think, would have prevailed with some others. I heartily love persons who are firm in their principles. Our poor distressed Church is hardly beset on every hand. I hope that God, in His due time, will give her a gracious deliverance. *Portion of seal.*

William Patten to Roger Kenyon.

620. 1688, June 3. Gray's Inn.—"There is great news about our Bishops, and to tell you the whole trial, would take up almost a volume. But, in short, the Bishops, this morning, were found by the jury not guilty. Yesterday, upon the trial, Powell and Holloway were of opinion as the said jury gave their verdict, but the Lord Chief Justice and Justice Allabone, otherwise. The Court sat yesterday till after six, and began again at eight in the morning. So soon as the evidence was delivered to the jury, the whole hall loudly proclaimed huzzas. The jury gave not their verdict till after four this morning, and then privately to Mr. Justice Allabone, sealed up; and, about nine this morning, the verdict was recorded, the Bishops being present. All the four Courts near, sat, yet notwithstanding, the people, *alta voce*, gave several huzzas." *Seal of arms.*

Leftwich Oldfield to Roger Kenyon.

621. 1688, June 3.—"The clergy in this county [Cheshire ?], as far as I can perceive, generally agree not to read the declaration, notwithstanding the Bishops' monition, as well as order. For avoiding of schism, among other reasons, as I am told, they choose rather to follow the Metropolitan, accompanyed with soe many other Bishops of approved integrity and learning, with approbation of both Universitys, and the generality of the clergy of the kingdom, in the substantialls of the petition, then their own diocessan, dissenting from that nationall synodicall body (if I may so, in this case, call them), recconing it a strang task to be enjoyned, with their owne hands, to pull the Church fence; a *felo de se*, you know, can have noe benefit of clergy. Besides, they are jeallous lest their flocks should, like the doctors at London, when he began to read it, all goe out. How the Judges, the Commissioners Ecclesiastique, and the drummers, will thunder at this, in defence of the liberty and dispensing power, the fortnight promised probably will inform. The Bishops have, in my opinion, begun the intrenchment on a vantage ground. I am in paine till I know how some clergymen of your county acquitt themselves in this particular; it is a weighty matter, and will soe be found."

William Bankes to Roger Kenyon.

622. 1688, June 12. Winstanley.—The seven Bishops are gone to the Tower, having refused the Lord Chancellor to be bound to appear at the King's Bench Bar, which, as they were Peers (thinking they might be questioned by the House of Lords), they could not submit to. His

Lordship asked then, whether they owned the petition; they all answered it was their own, upon which his Lordship replied it was a seditious one. A soldier that deserted his colours, was going the same day to be hanged, and a priest being earnest with him to turn his religion; but he told him he was a protestant, and would die so, so pulled his cap over his face and fell to his prayers. Just in the nick of time, a pardon came, without the priest's solicitation. This steadiness of the man, gave the Bishops great satisfaction. *Seal.*

GEORGE KENYON to his father, ROGER KENYON.

623. [1688], June 14. London.—"I have been ill of the epidemicall distemper, but, I thank God, am perfectly recovered; it seises like a giddiness in the head and a . . . . . and ague throwout the whole body. They say three parts of the City have had it. 'Tis now no news that there is a Prince of Wales, nor the committment of the Bishops. I was this day in the Tower to see them at prayers. People crowd so many to see them, that the soldiers are forced to keep all the gates shut, and, did they not, I beleeve the Tower would scarce hold the numbers that flock there. By good chance, I gott in after prayers; all the people kneeled in a lane to receave theyr benediction, and all the 7 layed theyr hands upon my head. Tomorrow, they are expected to appear in the King's Bench: if they do, I will write by Saturday's post to you." *Seal.*

GEORGE MACY to ROGER KENYON, Clerk of the Peace at Lancaster.

624. 1688, June 26. "Bow, near London."—"The occasion of this, is to desire you will send me a certificate, under your own hand, and to make oath of it before my Lord Chief Justice Wright, when he comes to Lancaster, that Thomas Lyon was brought, by *habeas corpus*, from Surry, and Robert Mollineaux from Essex, in August, 1684, and tryed for high treason, at your assize; the first executed, and the other transported. My Lord Chancellor was then their judge. For there is now estreats of 80*l.* come out against me, for not prosecuting them in the countyes where I apprehended them. Inclosed is your letter to me written concerning the proceedings at Lancaster Assize, at which time I was at Bristoll, prosecuting of clippers. I have acquainted my Lord Chief Justice with the trick that is put upon me. Thomas Higham, who broke the gaol at Lancaster, was seen lately here in London."

THOMAS PARKER to ROGER KENYON.

625. 1688, July 9. "Brewtholme."—The inhabitants of Colne Parish design to move the Justices, at the Sessions at Preston, for an order to cause the inhabitants of Admergill to contribute towards the relief of their poor; by what law or rule, the writer does not understand. They neither being in the same parish or county. Asks for Kenyon's favourable assistance to the inhabitants of Admergill. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON.

626. 1688, July 10. Gray's Inn.—I cannot give you any more particulars of the Bishops' trials, for I was not in Court; but, upon the trial, were very hot debates by counsel, on both sides; and the Bishops' counsel

were very smart and brisk, and Mr. Solicitor was so run down, that he was several times hissed. They talk as if the Bishops must be prosecuted before the Lords Ecclesiastical, but that is not certainly known to me. *Seal of arms, broken.*

THOMAS PARKER and CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON to ROGER KENYON.

627. 1688, July 12. Waddow.—On behalf of "Dr. Leeming, Practitioner in Physic and Chirurgery," long since licensed by the late Archbishop of York; who, by some misrepresentation, is committed to the Bridewell at Manchester, a prison for infamous persons.

LAURENCE RAWSTORNE to ROGER KENYON, at Ormskirk.

628. 1688, July 15. Preston.—"Hutton, one of the townes within the Parish of Penworth[am], is sore burdened with their poore, is not at all eased by the rest, notwithstanding they have no poore, some of them, and the rest not in any equality. The bearer can informe what would be tedious to express in writeing. If you think it feasible, pray you promote that the parish may be chardged mutually to contribute with it (as by law you know it ought) and it will be a great kindness to us, for the greatest share lyes indeed uppon me. I know you will advise them the best, and if it cannot be effected, tell them soe, and they will rest satisfied; better sit still then rise up to fall." *Seal of arms.*

ORDER touching HIGHWAYS in the HUNDRED OF DERBY, made at the General Quarter Sessions held at Ormskirk.

629. 1688, July 16.—"This Court, upon consideration of the great decay of the King's highways and the long neglects of the sufficient repaires thereof in this County, resolveing to make a thorrou reformation thereof in each towne and vill, doth hereby order, that all and every the King's highways, in each parish, towne, and place, within the Hundred of Derby, shall forthwith be put in perfect good repaire; that they be made so wide, so smoothed from little rockes, little hills, hollowes, slodds, and all unevenness, freed from boggie, sincking, soft, deepe, or founderous places, rid of all sorts of rubbish, and so sufficiently passable throughout, that coaches, carts, and carriages, may safely, in all places, goeing by the calsey, meet and pass each other. That all ditches which convey the water cross the highway, be soughed with wallstone, and well covered throughout, from one side of the lane to the other. That the ditches running on each side the lane be well scoured, and the earth or sand cast thereout, not left in heapes, but either spread to level the waye in low places, or removed out of the way. That all hedges on each side the lanes be cutt, and the trees lopped that in anywise anoy the highway, and the loppings removed out of the lanes. That all trees, underwoods, groves, bushes, broomes, brambles, gorses, and the like, be well ridd up and totally removed out of the said lanes; and that all the holes occasioned by ridding the same, as ailsoe all pits, slacks, and hollowes, little hills and heapes of stone, earth, and rubbish, be levelled and made even, and where the said wayes are cumbered with loose stones or other rubbish, or knotted and uneven calseys, that such calseys be pulled up and new paved, and the unnecessary stones and rubbish removed; and that all calseys be made of the full bredth of one yard and a quarter, of round stones and not of flags; and that all places where calseys are of flags, that if round stones may be had with a reasonable charge, that the flagged calseys be pulled up and new calseys, with round stones made in the place, or such other place of the lane, as may be more convenient, of the full bredth aforesaid, or a well

gravelled way in lieu thereof; and that there be no channell paved for the water to be drained cross the calsey, except such draines be well soughed, covered, and paved over, and that it be so covered the full bredth of the calsey as may make it safe, by day and night, for horsemen to ride over. And all and every the overseeres of the highwayes within the said Hundred, are hereby required to see this order duly and fully executed. And this Court, being of opinion that no gentleman will take it amiss to be intreated to promote and give his help to so publick and so good a work, hath thought fit to nominate for each parish within this Hundred of Derby, severall gentlemen, and to desire them, or any two or more of them, to call before them the respective overseers of the highwayes within each townshipp within the said parishes, and with them to inspect the severall highways, and, upon their view, to direct each overseer, within his particular precinct, what reformation, according to the Court's direction before herein specifyed, is to be made in all points, and how, and in whatt manner, the said overseer, with the aid of the inhabitants, shall proceed. And that the said gentlemen, or some of them, will please to have sometimes an eye to the said works, whilst they are in doing. And will, at the next sessions after Michaelmas next, certify this Court how this work is, in all or in part, performed, and which of the said overseers or inhabitants have been remiss or faulty, and how, or what part, of the wages or work, is neglected or omitted, and why, that the Court may, at the said next sessions, take such further course thereupon as the case shall require; and to these ends, the Court hath thought fitt to nominate for the said severall parishes, the persons following, viz.:—

"For the parish of Wygan:—Thomas Gerrard, Esquire; William Standish, Esquire; Philip Langton, Esquire; William Bankes, Esquire; Thomas Ashurst, Esquire; Birtie Entwisle, Esquire; Peter Holington, Esquire; Mr. Thomas Ince, Mr. Peter Worthington, Mr. Robert Markland, Mr. Peter Catterall, Mr. Thomas Blackburne.

"Winwick:—Peter Legh, Esquire; John Rizley, Esquire; John Byron, Esquire; Thomas Bretherton, Esquire; Mr. John Lander, Mr. Jonathan Blackburne, Mr. John Widdowes, Mr. George Sorocold, Mr. Hamlett Woods, Mr. Legh Bowden.

"Prescott:—Peter Bold, Esquire; John Byrom, Esquire; Edward Ogle, Esquire; Stephen Alcock, Esquire; Mr. John Right, Mr. Peter Marsh, Mr. Edmund Taylor, Mr. Jonathan Care.

"Walton:—The Honourable William Molineux; Edward Ogle, Esquire; Stephen Alcock, Esquire; Oliver Lyme, Esquire; Silvester Richmond, Esquire; Mr. Robert Breeres, Mr. Thomas Fletcher.

"Ormeskirke:—Sir Thomas Stanley, Baronet; John Entwisle, Esquire; Thomas Dod, Esquire; Stephen Alcock, Esquire; John Ashton, Esquire; Mr. Samuel Andrewes, Mr. John Shawe, Mr. James Holland.

"Warrington:—Peter Bold, Esquire; John Ashton, Esquire; Robert, Lord Burlegh; Mr. Richard Howorth, Mr. Thomas Chadwick.

"Legh:—William Hilton, Esquire; John Rizley, Esquire; Richard Stanley, Esquire; Thomas Mort, Esquire; Roger Kenyon, Esquire; Mr. Alexander Ratcliffe, Mr. Rizley Brown, Mr. John Sorocold.

"Childwall:—Thomas Norres, Esquire; John Harrington, Esquire; Mr. Thomas Cooke, Mr. William Wainwright.

"Hyton:—John Harrington, Esquire; Mr. Robert Roper, Mr. Henry Orme, Mr. Martin Willis, Mr. Henry Lathom, Mr. John Wright.

"Halsall:—Sir Charles Anderton, Baronet; Robert Molineux, Esquire; Mr. Thomas Bootle, Mr. John Tatlock, Mr. William Male, Mr. Peter Marsh, Mr. Robert Bootle, Mr. Thomas Lidiate.

"Sephton:—The Honorable William Molineux; Henry Blundell, Esquire; William Blundell, the younger, Esquire; Mr. William Byron, Mr. Thomas Bootle, Mr. Robert Breeres, Mr. John Johnson.

"Aughton:—Edward Stanley, Esquire; Mr. Alexander Hesketh, Mr. Roger Bostock, Mr. William Jameson, Mr. Thomas Lidiate, Mr. John Bamber, Mr. Roger Pye.

"Northmeales:—Barnaby Hesketh, Esquire; James Gorsuch, Esquire; Mr. Richard Formby, Mr. Nicholas Fazakerley.

"Alker:—Mr. Nicholas Fazakerley, Mr. Thomas Tickle, Mr. Thomas Bootle.

"And it is lastly ordered that the high constables of the Hundred of Derby shall forthwith issue copies of this order at large, to be sent to some of the said gentlemen herein named, of each parish within the said Hundred, to be communicated to the rest within his parish respectively."

[Similar Order, made at Manchester, on the 19th of July, 1688, for the Hundred of Salford.]

"Manchester:—Edmund Trafford, Esquire; Edward Moseley, Esquire; John Barlowe, Esquire; John Hartley, Esquire; James Lightboune, Esquire; George Pigot, Esquire; Joseph Yates, Esquire; Oswald Mosley, Esquire; Mr. James Chetham, Captaine Thomas Dicconson, Mr. Edward Bootle, Mr. William Ashton, Mr. Ralph Stopford, Mr. Ralph Worsley, Mr. John Newton, Mr. Henry Dicconson, Mr. Robert Lichford.

"Eccles:—Edmund Trafford, Esquire; Peter Egerton, Esquire; William Hulme, of Davyhulme, Esquire; Richard Stanley; Roger Kenyon, Esquire; Thomas Sorocold, Esquire; Mr. Francis Sherington, Mr. Edward Valentine, Mr. Richard Lightboune, Mr. Robert Edge, Mr. William Cooke.

"Flixton:—Peter Egerton, Esquire; William Hulme, Esquire; John Isherwood, Clerk; Mr. Roger Rogers, Mr. Henry Knight.

"Prestwich:—Sir John Egerton, Baronet; William Hulme, of Kearsley, Esquire; William Ashton, Clerk; Thomas Serjeant, Esquire; John Dantesey, Esquire; Rawstorne Lever, Esquire; Mr. Adam Gartside, Mr. Henry Colborne, Mr. Thomas Harrison.

"Dean:—The Honourable Hugh Willoughby; Sir Charles Anderton, Baronet; William Hilton, Esquire; William Hulme, Esquire; Roger Kenyon, Esquire; Mr. William Legh, Mr. Nathaniel Molineux, of Westhoughton, Mr. John Johnson, of Halliwill, Mr. John Johnson, of Westhoughton, Mr. Thomas Briggs.

"Bolton:—The Honourable Hugh Willoughby; Sir Charles Anderton, Baronet; William Hilton, Esquire; John Bradshaw, Esquire; James Chetham, Esquire; Thomas Lever, Esquire; Roger Kenyon, Esquire; Nicholas Starky, Esquire; Mr. Ralph Egerton, Dr. Grundy, Mr. Thomas Marsden, Mr. John Andrews, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Nathaniel Molineux, Mr. James Crompton, Mr. Edward Richardson, Mr. Robert Roscoe, junior, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Thomas Briggs.

"Bury:—Thomas Greenhalgh, Esquire; Richard Holt, Esquire; Thomas Gipps, Clerk; John Lomax, Clerk; Mr. John Allen, Mr. Peter Holt, Mr. Richard Lomax, Mr. Edmund Bury, Mr. Thomas Nuttall, Nicholas Starky, Esquire; Mr. Robert Roscoe.

"Ratchdale:—James Holt, Esquire; Alexander Butterworth, Esquire; Henry Howorth, Esquire; Richard Entwisle, Esquire; Henry Pigot, Clerk; Mr. James Scholefeild, Mr. Richard Ingham, Mr. Samuel Hamer.

"Ouldham:—Sir Ralph Ashton, Baronet; Richard Ashton, Esquire; Joshua Horton, Esquire; Joseph Greg, Esquire; Isaack Harpur, Clerk.

"Middleton:—Sir Ralph Ashton, Barronet; Richard Ashton, Esquire; John Hopwood, the younger, Esquire; Richard Warburton, Clerk; Henry Wrigley, Esquire; Mr. James Hilton.

"Ratcliffe:—Mr. Jervase Staynrod, Mr. Henry Coulborne, Mr. John Allen, Roger Walker.

"Ashton:—John Ashton, Esquire; Mr. Jonathan Pickford, Mr. John Chadwick, Mr. Ralph Sandiforth, Mr. William Stopford, Mr. Ralph Stopford, Mr. Lawrence Right, Mr. Edward Roe, Mr. John Heywood."

ROGER KENYON to his father, ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

630. 1688, July 31. Cambridge.—"All our public papers are full of a speedy Parliament, and all possible care is taking here, by regulations, one after another, that such members may be elected that will remove these troublesome laws. All my little knowledge that way, teaches me that it was usually the business of Parliaments to enact and establish laws; but I believe this will be the only one whose main end and design must be, to abrogate and overturn them. There was one piece of news, last post, which made me sweat, and, at the same time, think of you; it was [that] there is a design to have a general regulation of justices and clerks of peace, through the whole kingdom. This, though it is not altogether improbable, yet, for your sake, I hope it is absolutely false. . . . . Dr. Gower (who, I think, is the only man you are acquainted with), was lately, upon the death of the divinity professor for the Lady Margaret, chosen by the University into that place." *Seal of arms.*

HENRY ROWE to "MR. KENYON."

631. 1688, September 6. [Wigan.]—I came into town before the election of the Mayor. The present Mayor went into Court at twelve, with Mr. Mollineux, Mr. Spencer, and several other gentlemen of their persuasion. The Court was called, the Jury sworn, and the charge given by Mr. James Anderton; after that, the Court was adjourned till three o'clock, with proclamation that the Mayor would go to election at two o'clock, and so rise to dinner at their coming to election. The Common Council, by whom he is to be chosen, were for Mr. Scott; but Mr. Mayor, and the others of his side, would not admit of election, but adjourned the Court till the 24th of this month, leaving behind him the staff, mace, and sword. And so the honest burgesses, I mean the Common Council men of the town, met together, after the Mayor was gone out of the town, and chose Mr. Alderman Scott to be Mayor, who was sworn by the Common Council with the greatest joy that ever was at the election of a mayor in Wigan. He was conducted to his house by Sir Edward Chisenhale, Mr. Bankes of Winstanley, and several other gentlemen.

THOMAS BRADDYLL to ROGER KENYON.

632. 1688, September 15. Portfeild.—Last night I received a letter from my son, stating that Mr. Preston of Holker, and Mr. Rowlinson of Carke, design to stand as burgesses for Lancaster. *Seal of arms.*

GEORGE ALLANSON to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

633. 1688, September 25. [London.]—"Wee have scurvey newes here, that the Dutchy (*sic*) are out with a very great fleet and 23,000

land souldiers, and intend for England, which I hope not, if God keeps out the French." *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Dunmore to [the Earl of Derby].

634. [1688,] September 25.—"The report of the Prince of Orange's landing, drives all thoughts of standing for Parliament out of my head. I do not know, as yet, what I shall be commanded. All officers are ordered to their quarters; great many companyes of foot and troopes of horse are raiseing. Here has beene the D[uke] of S[hrewsbury] with the King, and some other people of quality, about it. By the last express from Holland, there is now no doubt made but the designe is against us, which gives a very hot alarm, they being ready to saile." *Copy.*

The Same to the Same.

634A. [1688,] October 1.—"I received your Lordship's letters yesterday, by Mr. Corbett, and told the King of your readiness to serve him, which he was extreamely pleased with, and commanded me to tell you so, and that he would have you come up as soone as possible. I am sure you will receive all the markes of his kindness you can desire. I cannot help adding how much I was satisfyed with the King's obligeing way of receiveing your offers, which I assure you was very extraordinary. When you come up, you will find very different measures taken towards (*sic*) those practised, when you was last here, which is a great joy to us all. The particulars I cannot tell you, but some I will. The Bishop of London is restored. I am told Magdalene Colledge will be. The Bishopps that were in disgrace, have been with the King, and are very well satisfyed of the assurances he has given them; but tomorrowe, they are to meet againe, and then wee shall know more particularly. Every post brings us newse of the great preparations are made in Holland for the invasion, but the wind has been contrary, which has hindered them from coming out, if they were ready, which I hear tonight they are not. Our forces are in so good order and so much encreased, that I believe they will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to compasce their designe, especially since there is a fleet out, which my Lord Dartmouth goes tomorrow to command. Other newes your messenger will inform you." *Copy.*

The Countess of Derby to "My Lord [Derby]."

634B. [1688,] October 1.—"Last night I saw the King in the draweing roome. He came and told me you had offered your service, which he said he tooke very kindly, and thanked you for it." *Copy.*

The Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Derby.

634C. [1688,] October 4.—"I have but just time to tell your Lordship that all those which wish you well here, are impatient to have you come up; for I am againe bid to assure you of all kindnesse imaginable from the Court. Things begin to change mightily, for the Church of England is wholly trusted; the Charter of London is restored, which will be followed, I believe, by doing the same thing to other citys. The Bishopps are every day with the King. Wee hear no more newes of the Dutch, the wind being contrary." *Copy sent to Roger Kenyon.*

635. 1688, September 28 to November 21.—" A DIARY or memorye [in the handwriting of Roger Kenyon] where my Lord Derby has been each day, with some observations of what he hath transacted on several accounts, and how corresponded, since the day before Michaelmas last, 1688.

" September 28. At Knowsley.—This day hee sent his servant, Mr. Corbet, post to London with a letter to the Lord [Dunmore], to make his complement to the King, haveing heard his Majestie was pleased to restore him to his leiftenancies; another letter to one of the seven Bishopps, to desire from his Lordshipp to be informed of the true state of affaires, and to have his advice.

" September 29. *Ibidem.*—[No entry.]

"September 30. *Ibidem.*—This day, his Lordship directed the Clerk of the Peace to observe what Popish justices came to the session, which were to begin at Lancaster the next day but one; what measures they took; what publick orders they made; and to give his Lordshipp an account.

" October 1. *Ibidem.*—This day, my Lord [Dunmore] writ to my Lord Derby that the King desired my Lord Derby to come up as soon as possible; adding, that when my Lord did come, he would find very different measures taken towards those practized when my Lord Derby was last there, which was a great joy to them all, viz.: that the Bishopp of London was restored, that Magdalen Colledge would be, that the seven Bishops were much satisfyed with the assurances his Majesty had given them.

" October 2. *Ibidem.*—[No entry.]

" October 3. *Ibidem.*—This day, Mr. Corbet returned with letters *ut supra*, &c.

" October 4. *Ibidem.*—This day, my Lord [Dunmore] writ againe to my Lord Derby, all those who wish you well here, are impatient to have you come up; things change mightily, the Church of England is wholly trusted; the Charter of London is restored; the like wilbe done to other cities and burrowes; the Bishops are every day with the King.

" October 5. *Ibidem.*—This day, his Lordship received a retorne from the Bishopp, and other letters adviseing him to come up; and [that], at this time, the cuntry in generall were wonderously glad to hear his Lordship would be restored.

" October 6. *Ibidem.*—His Lordshipp was now preparing for his jorney; and, this day, he received an account from the Sessions, &c.

" October 7. *Ibidem.*—This day, amongst other preparations, which he would not be unready with, at his waiteing upon the King, to deale dutifully and plainely with his Majestie, when, in secret, hee took a paper to this effect, amongst his remembrances.

" Things which much dissatisfy his Majestie's Protestant subjects.

" The removeall of officers without any falt charged upon them, both military and civil, and placeing men unqualifyed by law, in their roomes; and the illegall and maleadministrations of such officers.

" The extravagant methods practised by the new magistrates in the ancient loyall corporations, contrary to the expresse concessions in their charters, to the ruine of the burrows [and] destructive of the government thereof.

" That if his Majestie would please to have the cases truly stated, and sent up from Wigan, Liverpoole, and Preston, the retornes to be made by the displaced officers, and truly done at their perills.

" That the Protestant gentry will not, can not, joyne in Lancashire, in the execution of any office, with such as will not qualify themselves to act according to law

"That the popish clergie so bussie themselves in secular affaires, no way relateing to their function, that they are grevvouse to his Majestie's Protestant, and vexatiouse to his Romane Catholique, subjects.

"That these persons, and his Majestie's new made justices, have made frequent adresses to his Majestie egregiously abusive, by false representations of things, quite contrary to the dispositions of the generality of his subjects.

"October 8. At Sir Willowby Aston's house.—This day, his Lordshipp begun his jorney from Knowsley towards London.

"October 9. At Newport.—Thence he writes to have 2 pads bought, to be ready at his retorne into Lancashire, haveing a prospect of his much rideing.

"October 10–13 [blank].

"October 14. At London.—This being the King's birthday, and his Lordship in mourneing, hee went not to Court.

"October 15. *Ibidem.*—This day his Lordship kissed the King's hand; his Majestie telling him he had sent for him to restore him to his lieftenencies of Cheshire and Lancashire; and after about an hower's discourse, the King desired his Lordshipp to hasten his visits in town and to see the King againe, so soon as those were over, and then, as speedily to retorne. This day his Lordshipp was well welcomed to town, by some of the Lords.

"October 16. *Ibidem.*—[No entry.]

"October 17. *Ibidem.*—This, and the two former days, his Lordshipp made his visits to the lords, his relations and acquaintance in town, who, understanding he was to be restored to the lieftenancies of the countys of Lancaster and Chester, the one abounding with papists, and both neer neighbors to Ireland, thought it a good hit to gaine that post to out the two popeish Lords, and deemed it adviseable to act with that caution as not to have his commission withdrawn, but authoritatively to gaine and preserve a power to secure the quiet of those countyes, and haveing raised the militia, who were eager to follow him, hee might raise, upon occasion, those and the more northern countys; no man of note to hinder him. Some of these Lords, then desired the Lord Derby would correspond with the Lord Delamer. Whilst my Lord was at London, the proclamation for restoreing Corporations came forth.

"October 18. *Ibidem.*—This day, my Lord Derby waited againe on his Majestie, who received his Lordship with much respect, closetted him for some time, but without one word of religion; told him hee was a Stanley, that his ancesters were ever loyal, that his Majestie had been abused with false reports of him, that he did now restore him, and, that no time might be lost, would have him presently on his jorney homeward, and that it should be his Majestie's care to speed his commission after him, that it should be more large then any former had been, that he expected his Lordshipp's great care to keep his two countyes in quiet, and preserve the peace there. His Lordshipp told him hee would do his utmost to do that, acting according to law. The same day, and next morning, his Lordship revisited his friends, &c., and left London.

"October 19–23 [blank].

"October 24 and 25. At Knowsley.—[No entry.]

"October 26. *Ibidem.*—His Lordshipp, this day, writ to all his old deputy-lieftenants that were able, and for Lancashire, to come to him to Knowsley the Thursday, following, viz. *primo Novembris*, to prepare for matters, after allmost 4 years discontinuance, many of the militia officers being, by death or otherwise, removed.

"October 27. *Ibidem.*—This day, his Lordshipp received an Order, with the Privy-Counsell's signatures affixed, signed by his Majestie's

own hand, and subsigned 'Sunderland,' stileing his Lordshipp lord-lieftenant of the countyes of Chester and Lancashire, empowering him, as such, to raise the militia, all or part, with a large power, discretionarily to act for preservation of his Majestie's peace and the security and quiet of the 2 countys, to hinder any from raiseing officers, except by his Majestie's Commission. Note.—That before this time, Collonel Gage and his officers had Comissions, and had raised their cudgellery *(sic)* in Lancashire and Cheshire which were quartered in several townes in both countyes. Note, also that, as yet, his Lordshipp's Comission as lord lieftenant was not come to him.

"October 28. *Ibidem.*—[No entry.]

"October 29. *Ibidem.*—This day, his Lordshipp's Comission for his Lieftenency not being comme, (which delay happened by my Lord Sunderland's being displaced before it could be ready, as was and is supposed) his Lordshipp sent Mr. Corbet againe, post to London, for it; with letters to the Lord Preston, then Secretary, and letters to the Duke of Ormond and Lord Rochester concerning the same.

"October 30. *Ibidem.*—This day, the Lord Derby sent to the Lord Delamer to desire a better correspondence betwixt them two, and to ask where, when, and how, they might meet. My Lord Delamer appointed to meet at Bold, the next day but one. This day, the Lord Derby sent by the post to Mr. Tench, the names of his intended deputy-lieftenants for both countys, to be approved of by the King and to have a Comission by his Majestie's direction to gentlemen in the cuntry to take his Lordshipp's oath, and for Mr. Tench to solicit these and send them down by Mr. Corbet.

"October 31. *Ibidem.*—This day, his Lordshipp writt to all those he had named in Cheshire for his deputy-lieftenants, to give him the meeting at Northwich in Cheshire, that day senight.

"November 1. *Ibidem.*—This day, the Lord Delamer met my Lord Derby at Bold, where they spent some time in secret discourse, and imparted to each their severall ways of acting, my Lord Delamer declareing his great satisfaction in that meeting; my Lord Derby haveing there told him more than he durst, at that time, do to his own deputy-lieftenants. This evening, my Lord Derby and his deputy-lieftenants for Lancashire, met at Knowsley.

"November 2. *Ibidem.*—His Lordship shewed these deputies the aforesaid order of the 19th of October. They were willing to serve him as deputies, but were all of opinyon, neither he ought to act till his Comission came and that hee had taken his oath, nor that they could act, till the King had approved them, his Lordship given them Comissions, and they taken their oathes. His Lordshipp then, that no time might be lost, directed them to enquire and informe him, from the majors of the severall regiments, and others, how many of the old officers were in being and fit and willing to serve, and to find fit persons to supply the vacancies of the rest.

"November 3. *Ibidem.*—This day, Majôr Farrington, Major Preston, and Mr. Copley were with his Lordshipp, to give names to supply vacancies. This day, Captain Oldfield was there, about their Cheshire concernes, for the militia of Cheshire. This day, Councellor Mort was there, sent for to advise how farr his Lordshipp might legally act, if occasion should be, before the Commission came. All resolve they would, if great occasion should be, act by it; but could not raise money for the militia, without the Comission. Mr. Bankes and R[oger] K[enyon] then there.

"November 4. *Ibidem.*—All the said company, save Captain Oldfield, this day took seale of his Lordship.

"November 5. *Ibidem.*—This day, the Prince of Orange landed at Dartmouth.

"November 6. *Ibidem.*—[No entry.]

"November 7. At Leftwich.—And this day, met the Cheshire deputy lieftenants at Northwich, whom his Lordshipp acquainted with what had been done, and that hee would send them deputations when his Comission came, which he dayly expected &c. and, that no time might be lost, that, in the meantime, they would consider and send him the names of fit officers to be comissionated (*sic*) by him, which they promised, but did not performe.

"November 8. At Knowsley.—This day, his Comission came to him, whilst at Leftwich; as also his Majestie's approbation of all the deputy lieftenants of both countys—29 in number; and a Commission to Lancashire gentlemen to take his oath. The Comission beares date the 25th of October. And by the laches of the Clerk of the Crown, the new Secretary, knowing nothing of it, had been so delayed.

"November 9. *Ibidem.*—This day, my Lord Derby was sworne Lord-Lieftenant of both countys.

"November 10–13. *Ibidem.*—These 4 days, my Lord's Secretary had 4 or 5 clerks, close at work, who made ready 29 deputations for the deputy lieftenants, and fixed his Lordshipp's large seale thereunto; all which, his Lordshipp, this day, signed, and afterwards gave comissions to, and swore 3 Lancashire deputy lieftenants, one lieftenant-collonel, and 3 captaines.

"November 14. *Ibidem.*—This day, the said deputations for all the deputy-lieftenants of Cheshire were sent and actually delivered to them, and they were at this time writ to, to speed the names of the militia officers for that county that were to be comissionated by his Lordship, and all his Lordshipp's men close at work, to make ready 80 comissions, with blankes, for the militia commission officers of both countyes.

"November 15. *Ibidem.*—This day, the deputations were accordingly sent to the rest of the deputy-lieftenants of Lancashire, and all of them were writ to that they, and all the comission officers of the Lancashire militia, would meet his Lordship at Preston, the then next Wensday, to receive their comissions and take their oath. This day, the Lord Delamer raised his tenants, and others, in Warrington, Manchester, and Ashton; and, to encourage them to rise with him, publickly did declare that my Lord Derby would go the same way. Which publication, hee knew, was against my Lord Derby's designe that that should be so soon known, for it did much startle severall of the deputy-lieftenants, and of the militia officers, in both countys, and rendered them, in Cheshire especially, very averse and backward in raiseing their militia.

"November 16. *Ibidem.*—The Lord Delamer was, with his new levies, at Boden Downes, in Cheshire. This day, Sir William Gerard sent to my Lord Derby the Lord Delamer's speech, which his servant had fixed on the crosse at Warrington. There was no secret in it, and to avoide the suspicion of confederacie, my Lord Derby sent it to the then Secretary, Lord Preston.

"November 17. *Ibidem.*—This day, my Lord Derby had an information in writing, and the informer sent with it from Wigan, that a soldier, sick and likely to dye, had declared to his landlady that his conscience durst not let him dye, without revealeing that there was a designe amongst the soldiers, against the Lord Derby, to take him prisoner, but hee feared to kill him; and that the soldiers were for this purpose, in the dead of the night, to march, without beat of drum, secretly, from Wigan to Knowsley, the next night. My Lord Derby hereupon set his

tenants and servants to keep a strong guard in and about his house, and sent two of his servants, in the evening, with the paper to have the Mayor examine the sick soldier and the woman ; and if they heard of any soldiers comeing, to be back before them and give notice.

"It was within night when my Lord's servants came to Wigan, and the guard took them and their paper at the guard-house; it was carryed to the collonels and captaines, and no examinations at that time taken upon it, nor till the sick soldier had been taught a new lessen, which was, that the soldiers, some of them, had said that if they thought my Lord Derby was in combination with my Lord Delamer, as my Lord Delamer had affirmed, that they would march to Knowsley and take or kill his Lordshipp; but true it was, the soldiers were up that night before day, and before sunrise did march out of town towards Liverpool, and on their way thither, were within a myle of Knowsley, and the common soldiers were heard to say (as it is probable they thought) they were going to Knowsley, though they did not come there at all. At this time, Collonel Gage's regiment had no arms, except one Captaine Moor's company, which was raised about London and sent down ; but there were armes, about this very day, came to Chester for them, and were afterwards sent thence to them to Liverpoole. At this time, Captaine Ashurst, his foot company of the Militia, good men and well armed, were raised, and lay at Preston neer Knowsley.

"November 18. *Ibidem.*—This day, Collonel Gage, Captaine Tildesley, and other officers of that regiment, went to Knowsley, to dine with my Lord Derby and excuse themselves for not haveing waited on his Lordship sooner, and to beg his Lordshipp's beleefe that there was in none of their officers any ill-intention towards his Lordship. However, my Lord Derby was alarmed with the like report from Gage's soldiers, then at Liverpoole, and, to prevent danger, went that night to Winstanley."

"November 19. [At] Winstanley.—[No entry.]

"November 20. At Astley.—This day, my Lord sent commissions to the militia officers of the county of the city of Chester, and ordered the militia of the city to be forthwith raised and in readynesse for the defence of Chester Castle, if need were, there being a good understanding betwixt his Lordship and the governor. And this day, his Lordship writ to the governor, to meet him at Warrington the then next Friday. This day Lieftenant-Colonell Sir Richard Standish his foot company, were raised and quartered at Wigan."

"November 21. At Preston.—This day, his Lordshipp met all the deputy-lieftenants and all comission officers of the militia, who received their comissions and took their oaths; and now all the militia was ordered, forthwith, to be raised. This day, Captain Bold's troop was raised, and guarded my Lord into Preston. Captain Longworth's foot company raised and quartered in Preston; Collonel Rigby's regiment to be all forthwith raised, to lye, part in Lancaster, part in Preston; Collonel Nowell's regiment to go to Manchester ; my Lord's own regiment of foot to be at Ormskirk, Prescot, Wigan, and two companys at Warrington which were ordered, if any force were heard of, to come against Dunham, to draw thither forthwith in defence of that house and family ; and that speedy notice should be given to my Lord, who would follow them with sufficient force. This was somewhat beyond what the Militia Act appoints—that the force of one county do not march out of the county without the King's speciall order ; wherefore, the aforesaid direction was probably given. The like direction was intended to be given at Manchester. Warrington is but 6 myles, and Manchester but 6 myles or 7, from Dunham, on each side it."

Dorothy Lagoe to Roger Kenyon.

636. 1688, October 11.—"The 3rd of August, John Digle, a callender man, one of the overseers of the highways, required a lay of mee for the higheway. I refused to pay it, and hee took a pewter dish out of my howse and said Mr. Kenyon could not bring mee off for this, if hee could for other layes." *Seal.*

Laurence Rawstorne to Roger Kenion.

637. 1688, October 16. Preston.—"The busines of this day has been a consultation of the Lord-Leivetenant and his deputies, and what the result of that is, wee poor inferiours know not; but the matter of your enquiry I suppose to be how the old deputy leivetenants came of. There was no more then Mr. Fleetwood, Colonel Rigby, and Cousin Preston, who, after they had dyned at [the] 'Mitre' together, came to resolve that they would waite on his Lordship and give this answer, (to wit) that in regard they had been formerly under the Lord of Derbye's command and that they understood hee was in the King's favour againe, they thought hee might comand their service, and they were ready and willing to serve his Majesty, in what capacity soever, to testifie their loyallty, but would not take commissions at present, till they heard from him; with some other more pleasant words and expressions then I can give and would be tedious to relate, for I had it but at second hand and am imperfect in it. Cousin Preston had received his commission and returned it then, which my Lord said was strange, after acceptance; his Lordship being in a jocose and pleasant humour, and Captain Greenhalgh had the same fate and sent his man with his, which was received. The conclusion was that hee dranke the King's health to them and wished, as they had been friends, they might part in charity. This small account accept, and for the news I suppose you have it, onely wee have 3,000 Scotch foot under Leivtenant General Douglas will be with us tomorrow, and wee hope will but stay one night." *Seal of arms.*

Nathaniel Molyneux to Roger Kenyon.

638. 1688, October 18. London.—"As to forraigne newes, and domestick alsoe, it is so various, that wee cannot tell what to creditt. Wednesday night last, and most of yesterday, it went for current that the Dutch was landed at Sole Bay, but proves a meere roman[ce]. The truest newes, and that which wee moste confyde in, is that . . . . . was appointed a publike fast throughout Holland to implore [God's] assistance and blessinge upon their designes, in the defence of the protestant religion, till which was over, the Prince resolved not to way anchor, or put to sea; soe that, it is concluded, they sayled not till today, or last night. It is sed, by all inteligence that comes from good handes, that the Prince has great forcses, both of foot and exelent horse, far more then our newes makes it, or the common report. Their navy consists (besydes an expectation, or rather an assurance, of 20 saile of Swedes ships) of 87 men-of-warr above . . . . . shipps and att leaste 400 flatt bottomes and good shipps that . . . . . them for carryinge men and horse. The great los that was said they sustained by the stres of wether, is a meere storye, all falce. Their navye is in excellent good order, and everything in good redines. Prince and all imbarke, but not one word sed there what their designe is, or whear their tradeinge voyige lyes. Our Dutch Embassador assures the Kinge they have noe designe against him, and pawns his head out, but if he forfeit yt, you know it is pretty secure,

because hee is what hee is. I hope it will prove as hee ses, and that they are not so foolehardy as to atack us, who are soe strong, potent, and in such an equipage that wee are able almoste to blowe them home againe. The King (*laus Deo*) is in good health, and Prince of Wales alsoe, who was christened this weeke—Jacobus Franciscus Edwardus. The Pope and French King wear his godfathers, and Queen Dowager, godmother. There has been great pressinge hear of late, both for sea and land. A great army the King has, and in good equipage, and great preparations hee makes of wagons, and in all other respects, that such an ocasione requires for carryinge all warlike instruments to destroy theis fooles, forraigners, and strangers that cannot be soe wyse as to stay in their own countrye. And now, Sir, I thinke you have newes enough to fill, till theis madmen invade us, and then (if I continue hear soe long) will tell you both of their landinge and sending home again (if not well mannered)."

Postscript.—"Lord Derby is in *statu quo prius*—has his commission again of Lord-Leivetenant, as I am informed by a very good hand." *Seal of arms.*

Warrant by James II. to the Earl of Derby.

639. 1688, October 19. Whitehall.—"Whereas wee find it necessary, upon this intended invasion, that the kingdom should be in a posture of defence, Wee doe hereby authorise and require you, forthwith, to raise such part of the horse militia, as you think requisite, for preventing evill disposed persons to goe to the enemy, and for securing the peace and quiet of the country; leaving it to you, upon any exigency that may happen, to raise such part of the foot militia as you shall think necessary for the purposes aforesaid. And our further pleasure is, that in case you shall find that any person, of what quality soever, endeavoring to raise, without a comission from us, or doeing any thing else which may disturb the peace of our government, you forthwith give orders for seizing and securing the said persons, with their adherents and accomplices. And we doe also authorise and require you to doe what you shall further think requisite for our service and the security and peace of those parts, relying entirely upon your prudence and conduct." *Copy.*

William B[ankes] to Roger Kenyon.

640. 1688, October 23. Wigan.—"The Corporation here is going about this afternoon to place their old aldermen and officers. My sister, Betty Leigh, writes me a piece of news which looks strange, but I will venture it with you: that the Lord Sunderland and his Lady are said to be gone into Holland, and that our great Lord Chancellor would have a quicks (*sic*)." *Seal.*

Thomas Braddyll to Roger Kenyon.

641. 1688, October 25. Portfield.—"On Saturday, we received the unwelcome news of the death of my little grandson at Connishead, who died on 19th instant, of convulsions. We have very good news of my Lord of Derby, that he hath a commission for Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire, which rejoices the hearts of the generalities of the country, for the red-letter men talk very high. Young Townley, of Townley, is raising a troop of horse, and Mr. Holman, your acquaintance of London, is his colonel." *Portion of seal.*

DRAFT of a PETITION, giving particulars of a dispute between the EARL OF DERBY and LORD DELAMERE.

642. 1688, October to December.—"In October last, when the late King had apprehensions of the then Prince of Orange his preparations for coming into England, he, observeing he had put the lieftenancy of Cheshire and Lancanshire into unserviceable handes, thought fitt to restore them to the Earle of Derby; for, in that family, they had both been for many generations, some hundreds of years.

"The Earle of Derby, consulting with such as were promoters of the then Prince of Orange his interposing to redress the kingdom's greevances, they concluded it was very adviseable to reaccept the late King's comission for his lieftenancies, which the Earle of Derby himselfe had possessed 13 yeares; for, thereby, he would be enabled to secure those two countys, which were not onely most pestered with papists, but likeliest to be the inlets of the Ireish. The late King desired the Earle of Derby to go down to those countys, and sent him first a warrant to raise all or part of the militia for preservation of the peace, and after, a comission for the lieftenancy of both countys.

"30 October, 1688.—The Earl of Derby, when in the country, kept an intimate correspondence with his freinds above, and being thence informed of the Lord Delamer's complyance, sent to desire a meeteing.

"1 November.—These two Lords met, had secret discourse some howers, [and] imparted, each to other, diverse wayes to manage themselves. The Earle of Derby's part was to be acted with secrecie, least his comissions might be recalled; and in raiseing the militia, to comisionate such as might be relied on, or as time might work upon, and not to declare till things were riper.

"The Lord Delamer's undertaking was to rise so soon as newse came of the Prince's landing; of which the Earle of Derby was to take no notice, till the Lord Delamere was gone. The Earle of Derby, when the militia were raised, to quarter some near the Lord Delamere's house, with private intimation to secure it and the family.

"15 November.—The Lord Delamere writt to the Earle of Derby that he was riseing.

"16 November.—The Lord Delamere randevouzed his men on Boden Downes, and (perhaps to encourage them to come in) gave it out that the Earle of Derby would go the same way, which report alarumed his neighbouring intended deputy-lieftenents, and somewhat impeded their proceeding, haveing not yet been all acquainted with what was intended to be done.

"19 November —Being but two days after the Lord Delamere's going, the Lady Delamer sent to Knowsley, the Earle of Derby's house, his Lordshipp being then abroad; her gentleman publickly told it there, that the Earle of Derby had promised to quarter part of the militia at Altringham in defence of Lord Delamere's house; which was a second publication of what was promised to be kept secret.

"24 November.—The Earl of Derby met Mr. Shakerley, then governor of Chester Castle, who secretly corresponded with his Lordshipp to secure that castle; and the Earle of Derby then gave him orders to raise the militia of the city of Chester forthwith, for his assistance. The same day, the Earle of Derby sent, by Mr. Birlow, to the Lady Delamere to assure her of his constant care for her safety; that she had been, and should be, ever in his care, and that her house Dunham should be so, as much as Knowsley.

"26 November.—The Earle of Derby sent severall foot companies to quarter at Warrington, five miles from the Lord Delamere's house, and

one foot company at Manchester, within 6 miles of the Lord Delamer's house, who had secret orders that if any force were observed to draw towards Dunham, they should imediately march thither to defend it ; and himselfe, upon notice, would forthwith follow with his troopes.

" 27 November.—Colonel Gage his Romish regiment, raised in Lancashire, before the militia was raised, grew uneasie (though they were not yet disturbed) of being in that county, and went to Chester ; and comeing thither in the night, the City militia being in armes, they were forced to be put and kept in the old town hall for that night, and not received into any quarters.

" Before this time, the Earle of Derby had comissionated 29 deputy-leiftenants, all Protestant gentlemen of best quality and interest in the two countyes, and comissionated fitt persons for militia officers in both countyes, and raised, besides the militia of the City of Chester, 4 good and great regiments of foot and 5 troopes of horse, all which, in convenient time, did unanimously declare for his Highness the Prince of Orange ; and the declaration proclaimed in the head of every troop and company.

" 15 December.—All the country was greatly alarmed with the noyse of the Ireish Papists, burneing and killing all before them. The Earle of Derby thereupon, forthwith, with his own hand, writt and sent to the Lady Delamere to assure her that in this exigencie, she should assuredly find his particular assistance, and that he would send her what force she thought needfull to secure her person and house.

" 16 December.—The Earle of Derby received a letter, which was sent open, or opened by the way, and copies taken before it came to his Lordshipp. It is the Lord Delamere's own hand in these words, viz :—

Superscribed.

' For the Earle of Derby at Knowsley in Lancashire.

' My Lord, December 10th.

Had I foreseen how backward your Lordshipp is in doing your part, I should have told your Lordshipp that it was not worth the while to mention your name to the Prince ; for you cannot forgett you promised to raise the militia imediately, and to quarter Bucklow Hundred at Altrincham, and that if, in case the Papists comitted any outrage, or rose in armes, that then you would fall upon them and leave neither root nor branch. How farr you have made this good, your Lordship can best tell ; but I hear, that on the 3rd instant, no militia of Buckley Hundred was up, and, though the Papists made an attempt to burn my house, yet I don't hear of any resentment your Lordship has expressed against it. Your Lordship must think you cannot be esteemed by the Prince, or those with him, as a man that has given any assistance to the cause, and I beleeve the nation will have the same opinion of you. But God be praised, we need none of your help, or, if we be distressed, wee shall not seek to you for succor. Thus you have the opinion off,

Your humble servant,

Delamere.'

' Just now I hear you have suffered the Papists to possess themselves of Chester.'

" In this account, many matters done by the Earle of Derby are omitted, which perhaps in another, might have seemed meritorious ; but for the Earle of Derby to have deserved so ill of his great neighbour, the Lord Delamer, to be thus treated by him, and to add to his triumph, that the leiftenancy of Cheshire, which so many ages remained in the house of Derby, and the *Custos Rotulorum's* office, which the Earle of Derby

held at his . . . . Majesty's accession to the Crowne, must be taken from the one, to be given to the other, it must be endured with humblest submission as to his Majestie; but whether, in honor, the Lord Derby could take one without both, is the humble question, and how accountable (so doing) he can be to his countrymen and freinds in both countyes, who have hitherto been allwaies united.

"To answer each part of the above mentioned letter: never were any Papist, or other, in all this time, near the Lord Delamer's house, to burne or harme it, nor was any manner of hurt done to it; nor did any Papist in either county, save those which were raised before the Lord Delamer's going, rise, or attempt to rise, nor did those who were before raised, committ anything, but were kept in awe after the militia were up, which were all up before the time in this letter supposed, nor did the Papists ever possess themselves of the government of Chester Castle or the city of Chester; they were only quartered there, one fortnight and 3 dayes, and might have been at any time, and then were taken prisoners by the governor, the city militia, and townsmen."

[———] to the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley.

643. 1688, November 13.—"Eight frigatts more are ordered to bee got ready with all speed, and his Majesty has sent to Trinity House, for them to provide him a thousand seamen. Yesterday, two batallions of the King's and one of the Lord Craven's regiment, marched, as also the Lord Churchill's troop of guards, and part of the Lord Dover's (?), and this day, the rest with the Duke of Northumberland's troop, and to-morrowe the Earl of Feversham's marches, and on Thursday his Majesty intends to goe for Salisbury to view the ground and order matters fit for the rendevous of his army, which will bee on the 28th instant. It will consist of 21,000 men; all old souldiers of the English, Scotch, and Irish, leaving the new raised . . . with some old ones, in garrisons, &c. A whole regiment is to guard the citty every night while the King goes for the west, but his Majesty will stay but 3 dayes there, att present. The western letters tell us that the Prince of Orange landed but 16,000 foot and 5,000 horse, and those were numbered by some persons of discretion; that the Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Macklesfeild, and Lord Wiltshire, came to Exeter on Wednesday, but the Prince of Orange did not come thither till Friday, and lodged himself at the Deanery. That his horse are pretty good, but the foot very ordinary, and much inferiour to ours; that some of his troops were advanced to Honiton, Tiverton, and other places, in order to go for Bristol; and that he had sent to bespeak 7,000 pair of shoes and 7,000 yards of cloath there. The Lord Colchester, lieutentant of the first troop of guards, Colonel Godfrey, Mr. Thomas Wharton, and 4 or 5 of that troop, and a brigadier, are absent, and supposed to be gone to the Prince of Orange, in calashes, last week. The Duke of Grafton came from sea last night. It is discoursed that one of the Prince of Orange's gunners has deserted and is come up, and gave his Majesty an account of their army, much to his satisfaction. On Sunday, the rabble got together to pull down the Popishe chapel at St. James', and broke the windows, &c., but the Lord Craven and guards coming, and promising to blow it up next day, they were dispersed; but yesterday, as the preists were removing their goods, they seized on two cartloads and burnt them on Holborn Hill and in Smithfeild; whereupon the guards were sent to suppress them, with orders to fire with bullet, which they did, and killed 4 or 5, and forced the rest to retreat." *Seal of arms.*

PETER EGERTON and WILLIAM HULME to ROGER KENYON, "at Knowsley, or elsewhere."

644. 1688, November 14.—"You are very sensible we know what a consternation the country is in, upon the account of the late potent invasion, and what a clatter the red-letter men make, and in what a readyness they unanimously shew themselves to be to serve the King, upon that occasion. Now, it is some surprise to us that it should be thought needless (by wise and thinking men) to put the country into as great a forwardness for action as they. It is now some weeks agoe since we had it from any good hands, that the Earle of Derby had received againe his commission and was restored to his full power, as before, and we have been in expectation of his calling the militia together every day. Now, good cousen, we desire to be informed by you of the truth in that matter, and what you doe conceive that his Lordship does design to doe, for we doe apprehend the consequences of sitting still at this time to be as fatal as those of doeing something; provided alwayes, that a man have but the good luck to doe that little thing that he does, wisely; but, hit or miss, we are at his Lordship's devotion, and if we may but be thought worthy to understand his mind, nobody shall be more ready to the utmost extent of our power to serve him than we." *Seal of Egerton armes.*

PETITION to JAMES II. by the Nobility and Gentry of the County of York, City of York, and County of the same City.

645. 1688, November 17.—"We, your Majestie's most loyall subjects, in a deep sense of the miseries of a warr now breaking forth in the bowells of your kingdomes, and of the danger to which your Majestie's sacred person is thereby like to be exposed, and also of the distractions of your people, by reason of their present grievances, do think ourselves bound, in conscience of the duty we owe to God and our holy religion, to your Majestie and our country, most humbly to offer to your Majestie that, in our opinion, the only visible way to preserve your Majestie and this your kingdome, would be the calling of a Parliament—regular and free in all its circumstances.

"We, therefore, do most earnestly beseech your Majestie that you will be graciously pleased, with all speed, to call such a Parliament, wherein we shall be most ready to promote such councells and resolutions of peace and settlement in Church and State, as may conduce to your Majestie's honour and safety, and to the quieting of the mindes of your people. We do likewise humbly beseech your Majestie, in the meantime, to use such means for preventing the effusion of Christian blood, as to your Majesty shall seem most meet."

[ROGER KENYON] to SIR WILLIAM [HULME].

646. 1688, November 28. Wigan.—The reports, you may believe, were as surprising to me as they could be to any other; but coming so many ways, at sundry times, from divers places, and so sober persons, though I am not apt to be too credulous, yet, pondering the circumstances and discontents of some impatient to be anything but uppermost in everything, it seems as if such gave leave to their passions *per fas vel nefas* to hurry them on to what they aim at by the most unaccountable methods. The original reporters are professors of the Roman religion, and seem rather religiously than maliciously to make the discoveries. Minutest means are not despicable to detect conspiracies. *Draft.*

ROGER KENYON to the MAYOR OF WIGAN.

647. 1688, November 28.—"I heartily thank you for your intimation, though the matter of it, for those soldiers to demand of the militia some companyes to deliver up their guard is, I think, what ought not to have been done without pre-acquainting mee, who ordered the militia of your city (*sic*) to be at this time raised. You tell mee their entrance into your city, in the night, with light[ed] matches, put your town into a great consternation; and so it well might. If the thing is over, and all at quiet, I shalbe very glad; if otherwise, pray let mee forthwith hear from you againe, and I will readily contribute that power the King hath entrusted mee with to preserve your peace; and if you write againe, bee, I pray, as particuler as you can, that the remedy may not too much exceed the necessity of what aid is sent you, if occasion be." *Draft.*

NEWS LETTER addressed to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

648. 1688, November 29. London.—"In my laste, I tould you that the Lords Spirituall and Temporall were ordered to attend his Majesty, the effecte of which meeting hath produced a free Parliament; for, yesterday, the Lord Chancellor came to the severall Courts of Westminster Hall and declared his Majesty's resolution of a free Parliament, in all its cercomstances, being called immediately, and had given orders to the Clerk of the Petty Bagge to prepare the writts for passing the seales, and they will be issued out immediately. Three things, I am told, were agreed on in Council, viz., a free Parliament, a generall pardon, and commissioners to be sente to the Prince, who lay on Sunday night at Crakehurne, haveing hunted (?) in the Lord Pawlett's parke, and, on Tuesday, was expected at Sherburne, designed to lye at my Lord of Bristill's. His army marches three roads towards London, viz., by Sherburne, Marleborrow, and the Devizes We are advised from Birmingham that, on the 26th, the Lord Delameere, with severall other Lords, came to that place, with about 500 horse, well armed, and expected as many more in a few dayes. They marched to Edgbaston Hall, where they found a greate quantity of armes, which they seized. The Lord Danby, with severall other Lords, are still in Yorke; they have just sent parties of horse to bring in some companyes of foote which were marching southwarde, which, as soon as they met them, laide downe their armes and joyned the horse, declaring for a free Parliament and the Protestant religion.

"Nottingham, the 26th instant.—The Lord Devonshire, Sir Scroope How, &c., are going to Derby, with about 200 horse; severall stout fellows are there ready to mounte horses. One Cornet Gee, late of the Lord Arran's regiment, is gone to Liester, to raise men for Sir Scroope How. The Duke of Newcastle, having ordered the militia to meete him at Southwell, severall came, but had their armes seized; and partyes are sent out to seize the rest. All the Papists have there armes seized. In short, the generality of the people came into them, declareing for a free Parliament and the Protestante religion. The Lords Northampton, Gray of Ruthin, Manchester, and severall gentlemen, came to Northampton, the 26th, and marched towards Harborrow. Those in Oxfordshire are alsoe for a free Parliament, and severall gentlemen have joyned them. Yesterday, the Common Council of this City was chosen, being most of them Church of England men. The Kinge sente to the Lord Mayor that hee would not have them meete till he gave order. I am tould that the Commissioners that are to goe to the Prince of Orange are the Bishopps Ely and St. Asaph, the Lords Godolphin, Hallifax,

Nottingham, and Rochester. The Parliament is to meete the 15th of January. The Duke of Albamarle is dead, in Jemeca, and Dr. Oates dyed last Tuesday. It is said the Earl of Salsbury and Lord Milford are made Groomes of the Stole to his Majesty. Sir Nicholas Butler hath laide downe all his places."

J. Keeling to Roger Kenyon.

649. [1688, November.]—"Mr. Corbet and Mr. Ormeston are here; the occasion thus: one of our towne was tould by a soldier that our companies were to march out privately, this morning, and that some designe was against my Lord of Derby, which wee sent to acquaint Mr. Banks with, and hee, being at Knowesley, the person who heard the words went thither; upon which they came to inquire if there were anything in it; but, I believe, very little—only the jealousies, perhaps, of some Protestant soldiers, by reason of their sudden and private departure. Mr. Corbet was to order mee to send a messenger to you to let you know his Lordship's desires to see you today."

Postscript.—"If you have anything extraordinary of my Lord Delamore, pray let us have it. Pray let Dick give the messenger my handkerchief. The newes speaks little but that my Lord Lovelace is taken, with 13 of his horse (by the militia), goeing to the Prince of Orange. Severall killed on both sides. Hee intends to fortifye the line for his winter quarters. The Bishop of Exeter is made Archbishop of Yorke." *Seal, broken.*

Thomas Preston to Roger Kenyon; to be left "att the three Legs of Man," in Wigan.

650. 1688, December 4. Lancaster.—"The officers are so clamorous I know not what to do with them; therefore, I desire you will not fail in sending me orders to receive the sum laid upon Lonsdale Hundred, and a discharge to the High Constables." *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

651. 1688, December 8.—"I am, I assure you, out of order, having been ill last night—much worse than I shall own. This may excuse me to the gentleman that designed to meet me; and, to tell you truly, I do not see any great necessity for it, my opinion being so well known for Lord Colchester and William Holt, for the King's proclamation removes all scruples, and I hope his carriage may take off the objection of a Court employment, so far am I from thinking it to his prejudice, as things go now." *Seal of arms.*

William Banks to Roger Kenyon.

652. 1688, December 9. Winstanley.—"Mr. Keeling had a letter, by the last post, from my Lord Ancrin [Ancrum]; it is more remarkable than any of his former, which makes Keeling impatient till my Lord [Derby] and you have had a sight of it." *Seal.*

Lord Delamere to the Earl of Derby.

653. [1688,] December 10.—Original of letter quoted in No. 642.

News Letter addressed to Roger Kenyon.

654. 1688, December 13. London.—"Yesterday, neare Wapping, my Lord Chancellor, in a seaman's habitt, was seized and brought before my

Lord Mayor, and from thence committed to the Tower. Lord Chief Justice Herbert [and the] Bishop of Chester are seized. Wright and some other of the Judges are fled. Prince George is alreddy come to Whitehall, and the Prince of Orange is expected tomorrow.

"Yesterday morning, severall of the Lords, Aldermen, and Comissioners, went in theire coaches and 6 horses to meet the Prince of Orange, to present him with a very complementall address, as, amongst others, that the King had left his people, and therefore prayed his highness to make hast to London to settle affaires."

Mr. Hammond to Roger Kenyon.

655. 1688, December 13. Whalley.—"Mr. Parker, of Bradkirk, came to Clitherow, and, with his son, discoursed in the lawyer's behalf, who declared himself willing to serve in Parliament, if they should think him fit; he joins with none; several promised him their votes. Mr. Pudsay offers himself. Mr. Wilkinson, of Waddow, makes interest for himself or Mr. Waddall. Sir Edmund says little of it." *Seal.*

[Roger Kenyon] to the Earl of Derby.

656. 1688, December 18.—"Sunday last, his Majesty returned to Whitehall and was received with great joy. A Council was held and an express sent to Ireland to supersede the Earl of Tirconnel's Comission and to constitute the Lord Grenard in his room, who is to turn all papists out of comysion and disarm them. But the news of Tirconnel's being secured, proves false.

"Father Hall is comitted to Newgate, as is F. [Father?] Peters' brother and Sir Roger L'Estrange, for writing and dispersing treasonable papers against the government.

"The King's forces are marched out of town, to make room for those of the Prince of Orange, who entered on the guard att Whitehall last night, and the King has ordered the Duke of Berwick to deliver Portsmouth peaceably, &c.

"Major Littleton is killed by Captain Atherley, in a quarrel.

"The Lord Chancellour is writing a narrative in the Tower, and will discover all he knows. Wee are told he will discover something about the death of his late Majesty, and that he is much troubled in mind about his evidence concerning the birth of the Prince of Wales. His Lordship delivered the seal to his Majesty, and the writts for the Parliament to Mr. Chiffins.

"This morning, his Majesty went for Rochester, and some of the Prince of Orange's troops are his guard. The Prince of Orange has confined the Marquis of Hallifax, as some say, for advising a private treaty with his Majesty, and not in Parliament. And a guard is sett upon the Earl of Feversham and Collonel Oglethorpe, about some words of the Earl of Essex's death.

"The Bishop of London is Clerk of the Closet, and the Bishop of Durham turned out, and Dr. Hickman is made subdean of the Princess's Chappel.

"The Prince lay last night att Syon House, and this afternoon came to St. James's, being met by the Sheriffs and Aldermen in their formalityes, &c.

"Sir John Fenwick and the Lord Newburgh have layd down their Comissions.

"The Lord Mayor continues very ill.

"The Catholiques in Cheshire have layd down their arms.

"The tryall of the 7 Bishopps is now printing by order.

"The chusing Parliament men here, was putt off to-day by reason of the Prince's coming to town.

"Att Oxford Sir Thomas Clargis and Mr. Finch are chosen for the University, and Sir Edward Norris and Captain Berty, for the town; but it is said Mr. Finch will bee made Lord Chancellour, and Sir John Powel, Lord Cheif Justice."

The Declaration of the Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Officers of the Militia, and other Protestant gentlemen of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

657. 1688, December.—"We being heartily and zealously concerned for the protestant religion, the laws of the land, and the liberties and properties of the subject, cannot, without being wanting to our duty, be silent under those calamities wherein late prevailing popish councils have miserably involved these kingdoms, and do therefore unanimously resolve to apply ourselves to his Highness the Prince of Orange, who, with so great kindness to these realms, so vast expence, and such hazard to his person, hath undertaken, by endeavouring to procure a free parliament, to rescue us, with as little effusion as possible of christian blood, from the eminent dangers of popery and slavery. And we do hereby declare that we will, with our utmost endeavours, assist his Highness in the obtaining such a parliament wherein our laws, liberties, and properties may be secured, the Church of England in particular, with due liberty to protestant dissenters, and, in generall, the protestant religion and interest may be supported and encouraged, to the glory of God and the happiness and reputation of the established government in these kingdoms. In the meantime, we will endeavour to preserve, as much as in us lies, the peace and security of this county, by taking care to disarm all papists, and to secure all Jesuites and Romish preists within the same. And if there be anything more to be performed by us for promoting his Highness' generous intentions for the publick good, we shall be ready, as occasion requires, to contribute our best endeavours."

The Convention.

658. 1688.—"Remarques upon a free conference in the Convention."

Observations on Lord Brandon's Lord Lieutenancy and the State of the County of Lancaster.

659. [1688–1689.]—"That Lord Brandon, before the late King James his comeing to Chester and Holliwell, writ to the Lancashire Nonconformists, it being his post to introduce that party to complement that King, and on a large common, short of Chester, the Lord Molineux and his popeish sparkes standing on one hand in the King's way, and the Lord Brandon at the head of his tender holders-forth, some 16 or 17 of them haveing huds on, on a very hot day, and backed with a small mob of the same complexion, stood on the other hand to receive the late King.

"That the Lord Molineux was, at Chester, made Lord Leiutenant of Lancashire, who, thereupon, afterwards made 13 Deputy Lieutenants, 7 convicted papists and 6 reputed protestants; of all the 13, Lord Brandon was his first-named Deputy Leiutenant.

"January 22th, 1687-8.—Lord Derby put out from being *Custos Rotulorum* and Lord Molineux made *Custos*.

"11 April 1688.—Earl of Derby and 43 more of the Protestant Justices were turned out of the Comission of Peace, and 27 rejectors of the penall lawes and test came in, of which 16 were papists, the rest had the name of Protestants; Lord Brandon one of these.

"May 1689.—Lord Delamer made Lord Leiutenant of the county of Chester. Lord Derby, whose ancestors had had it above 200 years, himself haveing been Lord Leiutenant 13 years, was turned out to give place to Lord Delamere. This, perhaps, was too much resented by Lord Derby, to find his freinds, who were the ancient Deputy Leiutenants and militia officers there, turned out, and thereupon he quitted the Leiutenancy of Lancashire too, so [that in]

"June 1689, Lord Brandon, who had been, within less then a yeare, a Deputy Leiutenant with the papists, was made, and is now, Lord Leiutenant of Lancashire. Lord Derby, who was before *Custos Rotulorum*, is laid aside for that too, and Lord Brandon in that place

"Lord Brandon hath not, in Lancashire, ever qualified himself according to the Act of 25 Car. 2 for these places. *Quere*, if he have done that anywhere, and if he have not done. *Quere*, whether all the Comissions given by him, his being fallen, be not allso void, and then what a condition is the Lancashire Leiftenancy in, though the Deputy Leiutenants and militia officers did duly qualify themselves.

"The Lord Brandon was a regulator of the Lancashire Corporations, and very unaccountably removed the Mayor of Lancaster, the Mayor of Preston, the Mayor of Wygan, and other officers, sure that was an employment of trust under the late King, and in those days he never qualified himself accordeing to the said law. *Quere*, if his disability be, or can be, restored, without an Act of Parliament.

"The Lord Brandon had diverse of the cheefe papists, in Lancashire, in prison, but so as in the townes of Manchester and Salford where they were, each had so much liberty as to choose his lodgeing, to remove at pleasure upon any dislike to any other lodgeing, to meet and dine together where they pleased, to converse without any restraint with any that came to them, together or apart, and some of them were frequently permitted to go to their own homes and to retorne upon parell without any keeper, which gave them a much greater opportunity then they could have otherwise had, had they not been thus kept together.

"That a little before the election of this Parliament, to sweeten them for their interest, they were all discharged upon baile.

"That when the Lord Brandon came downe and set up his friend Sir Samuel Gerard to be chose at Lancaster, severall papists, which before absconded, came to give votes for his friend, Sir Samuel, his Lordshipp personally appeareing to manage that election.

"That some of the papists have owned a protection under the Lord Brandon.

"That there are now in Lancashire, many new companies, who have colours, drums, and armes, and frequently traine, formed into companies. *Quere*, by what Comission, they are not of the militia, viz.:—

"Captaine Right, Captaine Bootle, Captaine Hooper, Captain Browne, Captain Andrews, Captaine Crompton, Captain Sharples, Captain Rigby, Captain Willoughby, Captaine Clayton, Captain Astley, Captain Dorneinge.

"There are several others who have sometimes appeared in companies, but whether they have done of late, *Quere*, viz.:—Captaine Cross, Captaine Lever, Captaine Egerton, Captaine Birch, Captaine Hulme.

PETITION of WILLIAM RICHARD GEORGE, EARL OF DERBY, to JAMES II.

660. [1688.]—"I had not at this time in this matter appeared, when your Majestie's troubles are too many ways multiplied upon you, but that if oppertunities of this nature are slipped they are past retreeve.

"Your royall brother, King Charles the Second, was generously bountifull to the late Duke of Albemarle's father, for the doings of that brave man, so eminently instrumentall in his Majestie's restoration, in conferring upon him considerable estates in divers countys, which, I suppose, by his late Grace his dyeing without issue, do revert to the Crown and are now in your Majesty's disposition.

"Might I offer to your royall consideration in the other scale, my grandfather's and father's sufferings, the consequences whereof have sunk mee, comparatively to theirs, so low in estate (which, without derogation, methinks I may mention, since by no prodigality, but by the effect of faithfullest loyaltie, their losses came) that as I bear their quality, which I would not eclipse, I have often chosen rather to disapear then not support; I hope this may, with such proportion, weigh in your compassionate thoughts, as in some degree to restore mee, if it were but granting to mee and my family so much of that late Duke's lands and estate as lye in Lancashire, where most of what remaines to mee of my ancestors' estate is.

"To enumerate our losses (for theirs are now mine) would make it too long for a petition, but by a moderate estimate, made 37 years ago, they did amount to 209,000*l*.

"If I have sometimes failed in my attendance at Court, and suffered for want of those influences which your benigne aspect hath enriched others, which it hath never been my want of perfect loyaltie, but because I was afraid to express my other wants. I have, I hope, no way diminished my ancestors' character in these countryes where I live, but if your royall heart shall incline by granting these lands to enable mee to make a good figure abroad also, a much fallen family will, to ages to come, celebrate your gracious Majestie's memory." *Draft, in Roger Kenyon's hand.*

EDWARD CHIPPINDALL and JOHN WEBSTER to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

661. 1688–9, January 3. Cliderow.—They have received the Sheriff's precept for the election of burgesses for Parliament. Not being sure whether they ought to proceed thereon, or "new orders," have called a "Hall" for the next Monday, "when we desire your company." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS GREENHALGH to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

662. [16]88[–9], January 9.—"There was 2 men this day with mee, the one lives in Bolton, the other on Tonge Moor, that were but a few days since at the ale-hous on Hindley Common, when Mr. Langton of Loe beinge gone out to look on the wall, the landlord begun the Earl of Derby's health, which Mr. Langton hearing, broke the landlord's head with his cane and threw him in the fyre. One of the witnesses blaming of him for his abuse, he fell upon him, who threw Mr. Langton in the fyre; but Mr. Langton goes and fetch't 4 more, soe that they being but 2, thought it convenient to march off." *Seal of arms.*

J. Rowe to Roger Kenyon.

662A. 1688[-9], January 10. [Isle of Man?]—"I have noe newes to send you hence in this great conjuncture, but can truely tell you that we are of one minde, unanimous, and of one true protestant religion, in this litle quiet nation; and if we have noe disturbances from abroad, we are assured of peace at home, not being (God be thancked) infested with Rome's incendiarys; yet we cannot but admire the suddaine and great revolutions, and with great eagernes expect to heare of the established peace of the three kingdoms. It would be too tedious to express here my earnest desire, for the welfaire of England to be restored to its pristine glory and happines."

[*Postscript.*]—"Captain Charles Christian gives his humble service to you." *Seal.*

R. Heywood to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

663. 1688[-9], January 13. Castle Rushen [Isle of Man].—"I hope you and I may now drink a bottle of wine, without danger of our throats, by the sparks lately soe much in fashion . . . . We have been much amazed and distracted here, by the various reports wee have received of the affairs of England, not knowing what to believe; but of late we have received better satisfaction. . . . . There are severall of the Popish recognizances, forfeited 9 or 10 years agoe, yett uncompounded for, and you may please to remember I excepted them, and the remainder of Lever's fine, in the deed of conveyance to Tom Dod and his partner. If there bee any hope of getting any thing . . . I will come over." *Seal of arms.*

Viscount Colchester to Roger Kenyon.

664. 1688[-9], January 24.—"I have sent you the Prince's order to mee to seise horses of my Lord Branden's, or the Marquess de Miremond's regiment. I am informed there are severall run into Lancashire. My request to you is that you will employ your people to seis such horses as they shall find did belong to either regiment, and send them to Wardly (?), and I will order Richard Lightborn to satisfy them for their expences." *Seal of arms.*

Justices for Lancashire.

665. 1688-9, January 29.—The names of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.

——— to Roger Kenyon.

666. [1688-9?] February 2. Whitehall.—"The late King, as he is now stiled, has still a great party in the House of Lords, many being for calling him back, though it is declared by them, he has broke all the lawes and deserted the Government, as you may find by the votes, but we that se through it, are resolved to stick to the Prince and do not question our success at last." *Seal.*

George Allanson to Roger Kenyon.

667. 1688[-9], February 2. Temple.—The Lords begin to come pretty near a closure with the Commons, only they cannot agree that the Government is vacant, but the next week is supposed will settle that matter, by two or one crowned heads.

[William Banks to Roger Kenyon.]

668. 1688[–9], February 2. London.—There seems to be a difference in opinion between the Lords and Commons, about the vote sent up to the Lords relating to the vacancy, about which the Lords do not concurr; a conference is designed to be had on Monday. There are some sort of people that begin to threaten the Bishops, because all but two of them went against the vote, and, as I am told, their own house has a great many in it that would gladly have them only there as cyphers. It is said two letters were delivered this day to each house, one sent by the Lord Preston, and are supposed to come from the King. Neither house gave them reading, so that they cannot be certain who they come from; they lie upon the tables, and I hear the Lords' house will look into them on Monday. "Two petitions were brought to the houses this morning, delivered by ten of the mobile; the substance of them was to have some one put into the throne, the King being gone. They report every one of the ten was deputed to this by 5,000 of the like, which, if not satisfied, will come themselves. These petitions were not read." This gang expressed their kindness to the Bishops, saying if they would deliver their chaplains, as they called them, into their custody, they would take care of them. *Seal of arms, broken.*

William B[anks] to [Roger Kenyon].

669. 1688[–9], February 7.—"After the Free Conference was over yesterday, the Lords, upon the return to their house, voted an agreement with the Commons as to the vacancies. About twelve this day, they sent them to us for our concurrence, but our Committee having not then drawn up all the heads judged necessary to be redressed and allowed by those who are to be set in the throne, they put off the consideration of the Lords' resolution till tomorrow." *Seal.*

Nicholas Starkie to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

670. [16]88[–9], February 9. Gray's Inn.—Craves his "assistance and advice, which will be the most proper and best course to take, to get to be Attorney Generall of Lancashire," which place, he supposes, will be vacant, when the Prince is proclaimed King. He would not doubt of success, if he could make Lord Derby and Lord Colchester his friends. "I hear that Mr. Greenfield and Mr. Barty Entwisle, who are now in town, intends to make what interest they can, but through whom, I cannot learn. . . . . It is said that the Prince and Princess will be proclaimed King and Queen of England on Munday."

William Banks to Roger Kenyon.

671. 1688[–9], February 14.—Has spoken in his favour to Lord Derby. Lady Derby has been made, by the Queen, Groom of the Stole, a place of great profit, 1,000*li. per annum* at least, "and to take place of all Duchesses. This will let some people see there is merit in that person that hath been so neglected. The Lord Sunderland was seized at Rotterdam, in woman's habit. The Lord Chief Justice Wright was taken this morning in the Old Bailey and sent to prison. The King having chosen a council this day, they sat, and it is said that the great men will find it an easy matter to turn this Convention into a Parliament. I hear the lawyers engage to find law, so there is like to be a dull time for the poor alehouses that expected new treating of parties." *Seal.*

William Assheton to Roger Kenyon.

672. 1688[-9], February 14. London.—The enclosed paper contains the substance of what the Convention has done since their meeting, and was perfected and concluded by both Houses last Tuesday night. That same night, the Princess of Orange came to Whitehall; she was met at Greenwich by the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and was received at Whitehall by the Prince of Orange himself. Yesterday, both Houses waited upon them both, in the Banquetting House, and, according to their resolution, at eleven o'clock they were proclaimed King and Queen. Their Majesties went to chapel at Whitehall the same day, and in the King's seat appeared his Majesty, with his Queen on his right hand and the Princess of Denmark on his left. The Bishop of London preached upon these words, "Neither circumcision availeth any thing nor uncircumcision, but a new creature." This morning I saw a list of the Privy Councillors, great officers of State, Judges, etc., but I am told it is imperfect; it is certain the Lord Delamere is of the Privy Council, but I do not learn that our good Earl is amongst them. *Seal.*

William Banks to Roger Kenyon.

673. 1688[-9], February 16.—The enclosed was their Highness' answer to the declaration presented by both Houses, in the Banquetting House, immediately after which they were proclaimed. Thanks was ordered to be returned them for their gracious answer. On Monday, their Majesties will come to the Lords' House, to which day we are adjourned. They had designed to have been there on Friday, but the Master of the Wardrobe to their late Majesties had laid the robes out of the way, so that they could not be found, therefore, new ones are to be ready for Monday. *Seal.*

William Banks to Roger Kenyon.

674. 1688[-9], February 19.—"Tomorrow we appointed to wait on my Lord Derby and Lord Colchester, the later of these I met with to day, gave him your service, and told him the contents of yours. He said he should be ready to do what lay in his power, when he was put in a way how to proceed. Mr. Starkey will direct him, I suppose, as to that. As to Vernon's place, I writ to you three or four posts agoe; there are several aiming at it, but no one yet hath a promise that I can hear. Mr. Hulme, of Urmstone, hopes for successe on my Lord Delamer's interest, having ingaged him at his first comming up, and his brother, Mr. George Booth, is made one of the Commissioners for the Customs, so that he stands in all likelyhood fair. My Lord Derby told me he had also desired the favour of recommending one, at the same time I put him in mind of you. When next I see him, you shall know more. The Lord Maxfield is made Captain of the first Troop of Guards, but it is believed his mind is not thoroughly satisfied with that command. His Grace the Duke of Ormond is first Bedchamber man (next to the Groom of the Stoole) if he pleases. This, if accepted on, it is hoped will let him in to greater preferment. I have inclosed you the King's speech and the Order for rectifying the prayers. To day we had designed to have considered his Majesty's speech, and accordingly had entered into a Grand Committee of the whole house, but the Lords sending us down a Bill to prevent and remove all doubts, questions, surmises, and difficulties, concerning the assembling and sitting of this present Parliament since February 13th, it was read, and ordered to be read again tomorrow,

upon which the debate will be, whether we shall be a Parliament or not. To day, the King viewed in Hide Park about ten thousand of the Dutch forces, one half of which are to goe forwards tomorrow towards Holland, the rest are to follow, all but about 200 horse, which they call his Guard de Core." *Portion of seal.*

NICHOLAS STARKIE to ROGER KENYON.

675. 1688[–9], February 19.—Concerning his appointment as Customer for Liverpool, for which office several persons are applying. Lord Delamere has great hopes of getting one of his brothers to be a Commissioner of the Customs. This day the Convention have turned themselves into a Parliament.

WILLIAM BANKS to ROGER KENYON.

676. 1688[–9], February 21.—Lord Derby and Lord Col[chester] will deliver Mr. Starky's petition to his Majesty this night. As to Mr. Vern[on's] I find, by his Lordship, it is filled up, as he says, by a friend of Lord Delamere's, his brother George being made one of the Commissioners for the Customs. I can assure you I often remind him of you, but I know his slow way of proceeding so well that I must confess I was afraid he would let someone step in his way; "for my part, I cannot hear that he hath opened his mouth for any soul living." However, Mr. Stanley was to-day made one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, which I am glad of, but whether it was upon any motion of his, I cannot learn, "for his shy reserved humour sticks so close to him that I believe he will befriend but few." Joining Lord Colchester with him will make him more active. When William Ashton sees you, he will tell you more than I can well write, for I have told him all. The resolution of the Grand Committee yesterday was, that we were a Parliament; the House agreed to it and gave the Lords' Bill a second reading; it is committed, and will not be long, I suppose, before it be passed into an Act. There being several regiments of the Dutch forces ordered by his Majesty to return back into the States' service, there was a motion made in the House this day that his Majesty might be desired to bestow a donation on those forces that came over with him, that were now going back. It was agreed to, and the Lord Wiltshire ordered to present the desire of the House to his Majesty. It was also ordered that Sir Robert Howard bring in an account of all moneys issued out of the Exchequer to Burton and Graham, for prosecutions at law, etc., termed by some, blood service. Also, that he bring in an account of all moneys paid during the reign of King Charles II. and King James, for secret services. Last night, Lord Arran, Duke Hamilton's son, was set upon by six men, as he was going home in his chair, one of them ran the chair through and scarred his throat, but he got out, drew and defended himself, till his men got people together. He has several slight wounds in his hands and head. The men are not to be discovered, running away as his servant came up. This I had from one he told it to himself. They were English, and he heard them call him a "Papist dogg," though he is none of that religion. It is talked here that the Paptists in our country are inquiring who those were that pulled down or defaced their chapels. I can scarce believe they would be so silly at this time of day to act so imprudently.

NICHOLAS STARKIE to ROGER KENYON.

677. [1688–9,] February 28.—"The news here is, that the King is landed in Ireland with a great many French officers, and that Tarconnell (*sic*)

is 70,000 strong, and 30,000 of them very well armed, and it is reported that they are very mutinous in Scotland. It is not certainly known who will be Judges Commissioners of the Great Seal, or Commissioners of the Treasury. The Commons have voted the king 70,000*l.* *per mensem* for six months, and are this day about setling the Revenue. It is doubtful whether for life, or from three years to three years, that there may be a tryennyal Parliaent."

The Earl of Derby to [Roger Kenyon?].

678. 1688–9, February 28. Whitehall.—Being informed of the Popish meetings lately, in several places, and having acquainted the King with it, I am commanded by his Majesty to desire you and the rest of the Protestant gentlemen, to take such care as that they keep the peace, and also to desire that you will use your endeavours to suppress them, if they should attempt anything against the Government.

William B[ankes] to Roger Kenyon.

679. 1688[–9], March 9.—"The House hath had nothing before them these two days but the Bill for the Aid, which is to be read again on Tuesday next, and will afterwards be ordered to be ingrossed. All the Commissioners for each county are already added to it. The Councill is now, as I am told, putting the King in mind of filling the Commissions for Justices and Leiftenants. The Lords Leiftenants that were, and others of the members for each county, have delivered in lists of such as they think fit to serve, in order to it. You may guesse who did it for Cheshire. For Lancashire, my Lord Derby gave in one, but I am apt to think there might be some other papers delivered in besides, by others that pretend to as great interest there. After a while, when wee see who are the Lord Leiftenants, wee can easily guesse at the other commissions for all places, [which] I am told are ready. Reflections are cast on the Cheshire Deputies and officers as being persons of the least estates, least interest, and not liked by the souldiers, who are well affected, as they say, but I do not hear they will afford their officers so kind a character. You may guesse from whence this arises. I shall be glad to hear from you, after you have met Sir Ralph and Cozen Rawstorn. It is reported here, the Papists and others as disaffected, as themselves are very high in your parts, as though they had something in prospect."

[*Postscript.*]—"My Lord Colchester's Regiment is to march through our county to Carlisle. If there be any young fellows about you that will bring in horses of fiveteen hand high, he will take them into his troop. Richard Lightbound (*sic*) can tell you the certain time of the regiment's coming." *Seal.*

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

680. 1688–9, March 14. Whitehall.—"I am very glad you have thoughts to come up, and I desire you will lose no time. I shall defer resolving upon a seal keeper until I see you. Roper has writ on behalf of two, but I tell him I am engaged to you, which I suppose will stop his mouth. Expecting to see you soon, I shall not mention the chancellorship nor anything else, only I showed the King Col: Rawstorne's letter; his Majesty is very well pleased with it. I trust now, in a short time, the lieutenancy will be settled, and that I shall be continued, notwithstanding the endeavours of some to the contrary." *Seal of arms.*

L. Rawstorne to Roger Kenyon, at the "Sword and Buckler," in London.

681. 1688–9, March 17. Preston.—Asks Kenyon to speak to Lord Derby on behalf of Capt. Bellingham, to procure him a captain's place in some regiment going to Ireland. *Seal of arms.*

S. Richmond to Roger Kenyon.

682. 1688–9, March 24. Liverpool.—Asking for Kenyon's influence to get his son the post "of one of the Lord of Derby's titular chaplains. It is generally observed that the Papists are as high and brisk as in King James' reign." Several of them abscond, which makes him apprehend they must have some pernicious design on foot, and now the soldiers are leaving the country and marching for Ireland, he could heartily wish that such a care were taken to secure them, that his Majesty's good Protestant subjects may be delivered from their fears and apprehensions.

[S.] Richmond to Roger Kenyon, in London.

683. [1689,] April 2. Liverpool.—Thanks him for his "friendly intercession" with Lord Derby on behalf of his son. "We have received nothing of late from Ireland. The . . . . opinion here is that [the] Protestants have little . . . . left but Londonderry, and should that place [be given] up by the Irish (with conveniencys for a siege) . . . . supplys reach them out of England or Scotland, the town must of necessity surrender; and then, farewell Ireland till a new conquest at . . . . must cost millions of treasure and thousands . . . . Our Papists are still very uppish and, it is said, some of the best of them are absconded, for what end, may be easily supposed. Pray God protect us from all their designs, and settle these distracted nations in peace and quietness." *Torn.*

Leftwich Oldfield to Roger Kenyon.

684. 1689, April 15.—"I am informed that my brother Tom—after having bin plundred and fearing wors usage—with som gents of considerable estates, made escape out of the River Shanon (many others, attempting the same thing, being taken), and is coming almost round Ireland, at last arrived at Plymouth, is now coming up to London. I hope he may come to find you in town; have therefore advised him to find you out (I hope the stationer in Gray's Inn Gate knows your lodging), because I tell him you will, as a true friend, direct and introduce him to my Lord and Lady Derby, and probably otherwaise to his hopefull advantage. He writes that King James landed, 13 March, at Kinsal with several French and Irish officers that escaped out of England, and that the Bishop of Chester is with them." *Seal.*

[The Same] to Roger Kenyon.

685. [1689?] April 20.—"Here is terrible apprehensions of Northern disturbances; the imposing of oaths and necessary taxes to support new impositions, I expect will make divellish fractions. Every man is apt to stick to his purs, and not willing to part with it to everyone who bids him deliver. If the nation be measured by the rable, it will be found like recconing without the host. The division of the partys spoken of, threatens confusion. Many false steps and fatall omissions irremediable without wonderfull providence. The State proprietors and undertakers may answer, for sure they begin to find themselves out in their

polliticks; but can falling all to pieces be avoided, when they come to determine and settle religion; that word imbroyleth (?) most part of the world at present, and raiseth . . . . that the thing itself is almost lost in the disputes. Many Babells are built upon that basis."

Postscript.—"The account of the King's landing in Ireland seems to agree with the Butler's letter to his mother in Wales. Here is report that he took 1,000, some say 10,000, hors with him, the Duke of Luxemburg, and many extraordinary officers." *Unsigned. Seal.*

THOMAS RISHTON to ROGER KENYON.

686. 1689, April 26. Greengore.—Asking for Kenyon's influence with the Chancellor, to have Mr. George Tounson made a Justice of the Peace, as he lives amongst a numerous neighbourhood of Papists in Chipping, Bleadale (?), Goosnargh, and Bolland, and he thinks there are some feuds betwixt him and them, as they are now strangely impudent in the country. The Papists here are so uneasily troublesome, they never carried themselves at a greater height and confidence than now, frequently and publicly libelling and rediculing the King and Queen and all such as side with them; they know at present they may do it with impunity, because there is nobody to complain to.

[THOMAS KENYON] to ROGER KENYON.

687. 1689, May 14. London.—The King went this morning towards Portsmouth, took with him 19,000*li.* to distribute amongst the sailors, who, it is said, behaved themselvés very bravely in the late engagement. The Dutch fleet, consisting of 39 men-of-war and 10 tenders, joins the English to-morrow at Portsmouth, and will receive, it is believed, some private orders from the King, so that in a little time we may expect to hear of some signal action. Commissions for raising 50 regiments more will immediately be issued forth, five regiments arrived from England at Londonderry, and the garrison there has, in a late sally, entirely cut off the Royal regiment and most part of the Duke of Berwick's regiment of horse, and made a great slaughter amongst the rest. Sir Roger Strickland was killed in the engagement at sea. Colonel Lundy is committed to the Tower, and offers to impeach Colonel Richards and Cunningham of High Treason. The Parliament, resolving to set closely to the business of the kingdom, have ordered that no Private Bills shall be brought in during this session.

WILLIAM BANKS to ROGER KENYON, [M.P.].

688. [16]89, May 21. London.—"I received yours, and acquainted as many with it as I knew. For that purpose I staid in town last night. I have delivered the case to Sir Edward Chisbenall, who is very much your friend and takes a great deall of care in it; and because it is thought necessary to have more writ, I have desired him to imploy two or three scriveners to write out about a dozen off them, which we will distribute to such as we hope will make the best use of them for you. To-morrow, it will be brought before the House. I am forced to goe back this morning to Richmond, but will be here to-morrow to doe you the best service I can. I suppose you know who did you this dissarvice in the other House. Iff we can but gett it back to a conference (which will be all the tugg!) I hope it may goe well; we have a great many enymes in our House, because no other county hath the like . . . .

The Dutch have joyned our fleet with seventeen men-off-war. Peter Shakerley is sent to the Tower, as the warrant is for treasonable practices . . . . Lord Derby is gone into Glostershire."

[Leftwich Oldfield] to Roger Kenyon.

689. [1689,] June 5.—"On the other side is, I believe, a prettie exact account of what passed this place. It would be a wild thing to say anything of reports how many passed Stockport, since we hear they came two or three days' march from or by Warrington, whence the most notable was a parcell of boys that mimicked granadeers and were very ready in their exercise; little exercising of any, either foot or horse, that I hear of, saving drawing up and saluting the lord with volleys, as he came nere them. Great thancks returned them, with money to the severall troopes and companies to drink, shouting and clawing one another. His lordship, they say, had pen and ink in his hand, and noted the names of the officers and number of their men, in his book, and the officers gave listes of them to his clerk, as is said. Great declaring of readiness, at his call, to fire and to die, as some say, but of any speech, petition, or address, can learn nothing to be relyed on. Some whispering or soft discourse passed between his lordship and the officers, when he came to them, and the largess given. Some companies had 20*s.*, some 30*s.*, some five or six half-crownes, as said, when the silver grew low, and afterward, the guineas went till all had some touch of the Generall's liberality. It is talked as if the Lancaster men designed a petition (if he pleased to undertake the delivery and redress) against Lord Brandon's being their Lord Lieutenant, but closly caryed. Some pretend to know, others do but guess at the growth of strawberries. This towne is now full of the retorning rout, for the rare-show ended Tuesday evening, but reports differ soe much about the gross number, that there is no ofering at an estimate—the difference being between five thousand and fourty thousand, besides spectators innumerable. The greater part mustered, are thought to be foreigners. I hear not of any man of note in Cheshire, save Colonel Legh; he brought in, as reported, 200 (not of the militia, but volunteers). Captain Low, of North . . . brought on Monday, foot, and on Tuesday, hors, but it is the other county-men are to mee most remarqerable, their principles considered, which you know better than I, and therefore I leave them to your further consideration. . . .

"I have, in all, a regard to our lord; if, out of these broken hints you can spell any thing worth his notice, I have my end. I make noe comments and admitt noe gloss yet. Besides, I perceive by yours, it is dangerous writing. Mine to you have been with most freedom. I cannot imagine who should be sent for up, or who should be suspected. I have heard talk of an association at Chester; but, sure, it will prove noe more then making Mr. Leving an alderman by fair voting, though to the great dissatisfaction of the all-pretending party. And I would hope nothing wors can be charged or proved against P. Shakerley, and that the trick of putting him by, being restord [resorted ?] to, that government is att (?) the end on it.

"On Monday morn, at 3 o'clock, a pack of Ashton's foot, between two and three hundred, conductyd by Captain Wright, passed towards Bowden.

"At 7 o'clock another parcell, called Blakley Lyon, with two collours (with a lyon displayed in the said collours), about six score foot, lead by Captain Leaver, of Olerington, and Sam Dickinson, junior, with two drums and two pipers, and followed by about 40 hors, passed through this towne.

"About an hour after, Captain Parson-Duhurst passed, followed by about 80 hors, six abreast, all with drawn swords, but neither collours nor trumpeters, besides the parson, not above six carrying pistolls of the whole.

"A collours, with about 80 foot, from Radcliff, under Captain Seddon.

"Out of Salford went Birch of Ordsall, with a parcell of hors and a company of foot, very full and well armed.

"Out of Manchester, Captain Joshua Brown, with 60 hors, and Captain John Digles, with about 120 foot with armes and trophies, some trumpetts being sent in on Sunday by his Lordship, enquiring for Captain Brown.

"Egerton of Shaw, with others, passed at Barton, I hear.

"Monday night came into quarters at Manchester, Captain Cross, of Darwen, with about 50 hors, Lord Willoughby's second son with 72 foot, Captains Throp and Smith, of Bolton, with about 120 foot, all which marched out early on Tuesday morning for Bowdon, that being the principall show day.

"Same night came also to quarter in Manchester, a parcell of Cheshire hors, about 60 (with two trumpetts), from about Sandbach, conducted by one Cotton, a pettifogger, and nephew to Mr. Acton, of Crew. These had been at Bowden on Monday, where they had left their foot to ly all night in Bowden church, with a cart-load of Sandbach ale, brought thither for succour. The said hors returned to Bowden early on Tuesday.

"On Tuesday night, in their return from Bowden tumult, came to quarter at Manchester, about 60 foot in a company, from Saddleworth, in Yorkshire, headed by one Captain Bulkeley.

"It is said that old Colonel Dukenfeild undertook for a regiment of true old stagers." *Unsigned. Seal.*

Safe Conduct.

690. 1689, June 6.—Safe conduct for Edward Henshaw, master of the ship *Dove*, of Dublin.

Henry Rowe to Roger Kenyon, in London.

691. 1689, June 7. Peel.—"This is to give you an account of my travels (since you went for London) about the sheareing (*sic*) of the Justices that wold take their ooths. On Wednesday, after the receipt of the Commission of Peace, I went to Warrington, thinking to find there Mr. Bold and Mr. Risley. Mr. Bold was gone for London, Mr. Risley took his oath that night. I went to Liverpoole, thinking Dr. Richmond would have taken his oath, but he desired tyme till you come home, and would not then take it. I went on Thursday to Ormskirk, and Dr. Alcock gave me the same answer. I went afterwards to Preston to a general meete, where I thought I should have mett some gentlemen that were in commission, but there was none. Afterwards, I went to the assizes, and there I swore Judge More, Mr. William Kirkby, Mr. Cole, and one Mr. Fenwick. There was none that came beyond sands but Mr. Kirkby. Mr. More, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Fenwick appointed Quarty Sessions to be at Lancaster on Tuesday, the 11th of this month, and appointed me to be there . . . . Mr Kirkby, hereing of it, told me he would gett the gentleman in commission beyond sands, to meet two days after the Sessions at some place, and would give me notice, that I might come over and swere them. After the assyses were ended, I went into Blackborne Hundred, and first I

went to Mr. Osbaldeston to have sworn him, but he lay upon his deathbed, and died the day following. I met with Mr. Braddyll and he would not take it till you came home, saying, he had nobody to join with him but Mr. Holden, and he would joyne none with him. I went to Blackborne to see what Mr. Livesay would doe, and he desired to bee excused, being 81 years of age, and weeke and feeble." *Seal.*

CERTIFICATE OF THE ARRIVAL OF LUNT AND THRELFELL.

692. 1689, June 17.—Certificate, by James Crosfield and Henry Jaynson, that the *Lyon*, of Lancaster, came to Beathaven (?) from Ireland on that day, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and at that time her longboat put Lunt and Threlfell on shore.

TRAINED BANDS OF LANCASHIRE.

693. 1689, June 18.—Commission from Charles, Lord Brandon, Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster, to Sir Richard Standish, Bart., as Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of foot of the trained bands within the County of Lancaster. *Copy.*

[THE EARL OF DERBY] TO ROGER KENYON.

694. [1689?] July 4.—"1,000 foot and 1,000 horse are marching for Ireland under the command of Counte de Solmes. It is certain King James' affairs go ill, many of his own religion growing discontent[ed], and I am assured, from a very good hand, the gentlemen of best quality who are protestants, in and about Dublin, are at this time forced to beg their bread. I am sure I need not comment upon this to you, but I woud have others, if there can be such fools or knaves, to se what they must all come to if the late King should prevail." *Seal.*

[THE EARL OF DERBY] TO ROGER KENYON.

695. [16]89, August 13.—The Parliament is expected to rise this week, and, so soon as I have freed a friend, and a near relation, out of trouble, I resolve to go straight into Lancashire. By the informations and the letters, I find the Papists were in great expectation of the late King's and their great master's coming into Lancashire. I believe the Protestants will not envy their having such a one, and, for my part, I wish all popish governments had exactly the same for their heads. Their intelligence, I find, still fails them, for Ireland will certainly be very suddenly reduced, Kirk having at this time 15,000 men with him. I am very glad you have got those letters, I hope the authors will be found out. *Holograph, but unsigned.*

"MR. HIGHSHERIFF JOHN BIRCH'S Order concerning the House of Correction at Preston in Amonderness."

696. 1689, August 26.—Ordering that John Willacy "do continue governour of the said House of Correction, as it appears that William Tomlinson, of Garstang, is a very disloyal and disaffected person to the Government, a great favourer of Papists, and did very much misbehave himself in the governing of the said House, formerly, and is not fit to be intrusted with so great a charge." *Copy.*

The Declaration of the Right Reverend Father in God, JOHN, late LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, upon his death-bed.

697. 1689, August 27.—"Being called by a sick (I think a dying) bed, and the good hand of God upon mee in it, I take the last and best *viaticum*, the sacrament of my dear Lord's body and blood. I take myselfe oblidged to make this short recognition and profession, that whereas I was baptized into that religion of the Church of England, and sucked it in with my milk, and have constantly adhered to it through the whole course of my life, and now, if so be the will of God, shall dye in it, and had resolved through God's grace assisting mee, to have dyed so, tho' att a stake. And whereas that religion of the Church of England taught me the doctrine of non-resistence and passive obedience, which I have accordingly inculcated upon others, and which I took to be the distinguishing character of the Church of England, I adhere no less firmly and stedfastly to that and, in consequence of it, have incurred a suspension from the exercise of my office and expected a deprivation. I find, in so doing, much inward satisfaction, and if the oath had been tendered at the peril of my life, I could onely have obeyed by suffering.

"I desire you, my worthy friends and brethren, to bear witness of this upon ocation, and to beleive it as the words of a dying man and who is now ingaged in the most sacred and solemn act of conversing with God in this world, and may, for ought he knows to the contrary, appear with these very words in his mouth att the dreadfull tribunall."

"This Declaration was read and subscribed by the Bishop, in the presence of Dr. Green, the parish minister, Dr. Hicks, Dean of Worcester, Mr. Jenkins, his Lordship's chaplain, Mr. Powell, his secretary, and Mr. Willson, his emanuensis, who all communicated with him." *Copy.*

DANIEL FLEMING to ROGER KENYON, Clerk of the Peace.

698. [16]89, September 23. Rydal.—When they meet, he is ready to take such oaths as are appointed by law. "You may acquaint Judge Powell, that I am much his Lordship's servant; that the Clerk of the Peace for Cumberland and Westmoreland have been with me; that I have taken the oaths for Justice of the Peace in those two counties, and that I shall doe the like for Lancashire." *Seal of arms, broken.*

LETTER from the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

699. 1689, September 26. Whitehall.—Ordering the enforcement of the Act for the better securing the Government, by disarming papists and reputed papists. *Copy.*

A. RIGBY to ROGER KENYON.

700. 1689, October 12. London.—He has a great liking to a certain young lady, as well as to the excellent tempers of the father and mother; otherwise, as he hopes to be saved, he can have a very fine young lady with 8,000*li.* "on the nail," with a prospect of much more.

The JUSTICES at MANCHESTER SESSIONS to the EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

701. 1689, October 18.—"Wee account it our humble duty to make his Majestie, by the favour of your Lordshipp's relation, acquainted that many of our Romann Catholique younger gentry, some of good quality,

have for some months absconded, though wee have assurance they remaine in our cuntry. Wee have had diverse discoveries, by information, that their hath been some medelling of officers and men, preparatory to their hopes of an invasion or an insurrection, and after severall too plaine [——] though not affecting us to that degree as to think materiall enough to trouble your good Lordshipp with, yet the continuance of them, and the observation which spreads and becomes a public remarque, puts us upon it to present your Honour the account that, to some of the gentlemen now absconded, there hath been sent from London, boxes with scarlet and loke pistolls, swords directed for safe conveyance to protestants who knew nothing of them, and, by neglect of the correspondents, unintentionally delivered as directed, and so discovered. That there hath been warr sadles bespoke and privately conveyed to disafected persons, 5 or 6 months ago, that our gaoles are full of Irish papists yet, we have frequent accounts of many others at popish houses, and that which gives the occasion of this is, that the last day but one, six new warr sadles, made by a popish sadler, were sent for in the night by a popish gentlewoman, one Mrs. Cuthbert, a widow, who hath three brothers now absconded. Wee have five persons in prison, about them all papists, and the rumour so possesses the enraged rable, that wee are more solicitouse to appease than afraid of what those malecontent restles gentlemen can do ; for wee, without aid, are sufficiently able and vigilant to free our cuntry from danger. There are some constables and others do deserve rewards for their extraordinary care. What wee shall do with those offenders, with these sadles or with others, upon like occasions, your Lordshipp's appointement, according to his Majestie's good pleasure, will, with greatest humility and faithfullness, be complyed with and obeyed."

Thomas Hodgkinson to Roger Kenyon.

702. 1689, October 23. Preston.—I went on Wednesday last to Browsholme, to the christening of Cousin Parker's son and heir, where the child was no sooner christened but the mother died, so that our designed rejoicing was turned into mourning. *Seal of arms.*

William Banks to Roger Kenyon.

703. 1689, October 26. Winstanley.—Is sorry he disappointed him to day at Wigan; he rose early intending to be off by eleven o'clock, but Mr. Holt not being up, he was forced to stay till ten, before he came down, after which Mr. Holt would not let him go without a breakfast equal to a dinner; then they tossed off some "wooden cans" which took till half past two. "We drank your health and a great many more that we took to be no flinchers, and then, in hopes to have found you at Wiggan, I rid my mare so as to get there before five. . . . . I must desire you will deliver the enclosed to my Lord Derby ; it is only to pay my service to him before I leave the country, and assure him I am the same man (whatever he may think to the contrary) both to him and his family that I always professed myself." *Seal.*

Richard Langton to Roger Kenyon.

704. 1689, November 21. London.—His affairs are in good posture, which he ascribes to Kenyon's assistance. Lord Rawlinson chosen referee, in the matter betwixt the Chancellor and clerks, who was of opinion "we ought to be restored, and an order accordingly, last post, went from the

Chancellor to Preston for that purpose, and Tom White is to be removed, and I hope we are in a fair way for settling ourselves more steadfastly than heretofore. The Chancellor is very generous, and insisted not upon one penny more than our generosity would advance." *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM BANKS to ROGER KENYON.

705. 1689, November 23. London.—I cannot yet learn who is to be our sheriff. Lord Delamere intends, I perceive, to top over our Chancellor, but who it is he hath recommended, time must only show. Last night, at a Committee, upon a full hearing, we voted his brother (though our sitting member) unduly elected for Dartmouth, so one Mr. Horne who opposed him, but could not have so much justice of the Mayor as to be returned, was voted into his place. We have no further account of Irish news but that they are gone into winter quarters; all former extravagant stories are contradicted.

The EARL OF DERBY to ROGER KENYON.

706. 1689, November 24.—"I can more easily believe Lord Delamere designs that office for himself than you would imagine. I stood near half a quarter of an hour in the Court of Requests this morning, within four yards of Mr. Banks, who would not vouchsafe so much as to stir his hat; after this, I suppose, you will be of my mind." *Seal of arms.*

ROGER KENYON to his father, ROGER KENYON.

707. 1689, November 26. Cambridge.—"I must thankfully own your kind concern for me, in wishing my judgment (as you think mistaken) rectified, and indeed, sir, your thinking it so, were it a case where authority should prevail, would go a great way towards the setting it right, but authority seems there only to have place where reason is wholly at a loss and cannot direct, which is quite otherwise in the case before us, and I must confess, that of all those reasons made use of for the taking of the new oaths, not one appears to me forcible or convincing, but, on the contrary, there are a great many difficulties, which to myself are insuperable. This, I believe, will be the case with me on the thirty first of January.

"I have tried all our booksellers for the Oxford decree in '83, where the solemn dedication of it to the Holy Trinity is expressed at large, but cannot meet with it, though there is a late pamphlet, called the History of Passive Obedience, which gives some few of them, together with the doctrines of our Canons and Homilies, the judgments of our Universities, and the opinions of our divines in full, as to that case."

ROGER KENYON to his uncle.

708. 1689, December 7.—Our news here (as I suppose everywhere else) is very different, everyone telling his story according to his wishes and inclination, nor is it possible how to fix it. The Convocation, I believe, will consent to no alterations, for which reason they are already severely lashed in print, and what will be the issue of this great meeting we are yet to learn.

L[AURENCE] RAWSTORNE to ROGER KENYON.

709. 1689, December 18. Preston.—"This world, this degenerate age wee live in, is soe addicted to lyeing, that one can credit nothing beyond

their owne knowledge. The storie of hideing armes at Sir Thomas Clifton's, when fixidly examined, amounts to nothing; the persons that should have proved it, denies flatly, they never saw armes, nor did any expressions ever come from them that they did. Mr. Rigby, of Riby, tould me uppon Monday last, that hee was urgent with theim to tell the trueth therein, but they know nothing of any such matter; this account I had from him on Monday last, and so could not write sooner. The countrey is troubled with the fears they lye under of the Irish Papists who are, under bail, at liberty, and it is thought many more appear under that pretext, which did not before. House-breakings and stealing of horses, and such rumors of misdemeanours are abroad, as are strange to hear; and yet not an information come[s] to mee about any. What such things will result in, I cannot define, but deme them presages of some ill consequences and effects; the Lord turne all to the best! I long to see you to conferre. The sessions will be too far of, if wee could with litle trouble doe it sooner, but I refferre that to you; the face of affairs has but an ill aspect, to say no more." *Seal of arms.*

Bond to Abstain from Excess of Drink.

710. 1689.—Bond by William Frankland, of Clare Street, in St. Clement's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, barber surgeon, to Nathaniel Molyneux, of Dez Hill, in West Houghton, in the County of Lancaster, gentleman, for 100*li.* to be paid to the said Nathaniel on the 6 May next, if the said William do, from the date hereof to the said time, drink any brandy, either entirely by itself or mixed with any other liquor or liquid stuff, or be drunk, or drink above one bottle of wine to his share, in any company. *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Derby's Claim to Service at the Coronation.

711. [1689.]—The petition of William George Richard, Earl of Derby, to the Lords Commissioners of the Court of Claims, to carry before their Majesties, at their coronation, the sword called *Curtana*, by reason of his tenure of the Isle of Man. *Copy.*

Names of "Conformble Clergy" and of Chapels and Meeting Places in Lancashire.

712. [1689.]—"The names of our conformable clergy who have taken the oathes, within this County [of Lancaster]:—

Alcham—John Taylor, curate.
Ashton-under-Lyne—Thomas Ellison, parson.
Astley—John Battersby, minister.
Atherton—James Wood, minister.
Aughton—John Brownsword, rector.
Billinge—Nathan Golborne, minister.
Blackburne—Francis Price, vicar; Henry Walmsley, curate.
Blakeley—John Moreton, curate.
Bolton-by-the-Sands—Thomas Garforth, vicar.
Bolton-in-the-Moore—John Lever, vicar.
Broughton—George Sedgwick, curate.
Burneley—Thomas Kay, curate.
Bury—John Lomax, curate.
Caiton—Anthony Prockter, curate.
Cartmell—John Armestronge, curate; Rowland Johnson, curate.
Cartmell Fell—John Macdowell, curate.

Chipping—Richard White, minister.
Chorleton—Joshuah Hide, curate.
Chorley—Benjamin Edmunson, minister.
Church—John Barlowe, curate.
Cliderow—William Banck, curate.
Cockerham—Lawrence Shaw, vicar.
Colne—James Hargreaves, curate.
Coniston—John Byrkett, curate.
Coulton—Thomas Myers, curate.
Crossby Magna—John Waring, curate.
Crosshall—James Werden.
Crosston—John Ryley, rector.
Dean—Richard Hatten, vicar.
Denton—Roger Dale, curate.
Downham—Richard Wright, vicar.
Eccles—Thomas Hall, vicar.
Eccleston—Robert Linethurst, curate.
Ellinbrook—Myles Atkinson, minister.
Farneworth—Christopher Marsden, curate.
Flixon—John Usherwood, curate.
Flookebrough—George Bateman, curate.
Goosenargh—James Butterworth, minister.
Gorton—Robert Dewhurst, minister.
Gressingham—Richard Thompson, curate.
Hallsell—Nathanaell Brownell, rector.
Halton—Thomas Withers, rector.
Harwood and Lango—Edward Sheardley, curate.
Haslindean—John Duckworth, curate.
Hawkeshead—Thomas Bell, curate.
Heysham—Richard Taylor.
Holland—Roger Bolton, minister.
Hollenfayre—George Hatten, curate.
Hoole—Richard Foxcroft, parson; John Battersby, curate.
Hyton—John Lowe, vicar.
Upper Kellet—Henry Batty, curate.
Kirby—James Muncaster, vicar.
Kirkham—Richard Clegg, vicar.
Lancaster—James Fenton, vicar; William Gregson, curate.
Leigh—William Barrett, minister.
Leyland—George Walmsley, vicar.
Lindall—Hugh Dobson, curate.
Lithom—James Threlfall, vicar.
Lowick—James Pickthall, curate.
Lun—Thomas Ryley, minister.
Maghull—Zachary Leach, curate.
Manchester—Dr. William Wroe, warden; Francis Mosley, fellowe; George Ogden, fellowe; John Hinde, chaplaine.
Meales—Richard Hardy, rector.
Mellinge Church—Daniell Armstead, vicar.
Mellinge Chappel—Peter Dean, curate.
St. Michael's—Thomas Robinson, vicar.
Middleton—Richard Warburton, rector; Thomas Harcurt, curate.
Millam—William Wells, vicar.
Newchurch-in-Winwick—Thomas Willson, curate.
Newton—Samuell Leach, curate; Edward Alanson, curate.
Ormkirk—Zachary Taylor, vicar.
Padiham—Richard Kippax, curate.

Pemberton—Peter Gregory.
Pillinge—Gabriell Dawson.
Poulton—Richard Harrison, vicar.
Prescott—Thomas Wells, curate.
Preston—James Bland, curate.
Prestwich—Archippus Kippax, curate.
Rachdale—Henry Pigott, vicar.
Ratcliffe—Charles Beswick, rector.
Ribchester—William Felgate, curate.
Ringley—Joshua Dixon, curate.
Rufford—Edward Atherton, curate.
Sallford—John Hide, minister.
Standish—William Heddock, parson.
Staveley—Robert Balfell, curate.
Tatham—Thomas Sharpe, rector.
Tunstall—Edmund Tatam, vicar.
Turton—William Richardson, curate.
Ulverston—John Crewdson, curate.
Urswick—Thomas Inman, vicar.
Walton-in-le-Dale—William Coulton, curate.
Walton-cum-Fazakerley—T. Pawlett, parson; Thomas Marsden, vicar.
Warrington—John Ward, minister.
Warton—Thomas Lawson, vicar.
Whalley—Stephen Gey, vicar.
Whittington—Thomas Bouch, rector.
Wigan—Peter Hadden, curate.
Winwick—Thomas Bennett, rector.
Wood Plumpton—Thomas Kirkham, curate.

"These following clergy who took the oathes, theyr benefices are not knowne:—

Thomas Ingham, of Burneley, clerk; Thomas Pendleton, of Manchester, clerk; John Usherwood, of Manchester, clerk; William Stones, clerk, supplyes the chappells of Darwen and Tockholes; Thomas Armetriding, clerk; William Woods, clerk.

"Presbiterian meeting houses not appropriated to any certain preacher:—

Richard Ingham's house of Little Harwood.
Thomas Dicconson's house of Stalmyn.
Robert Whiteside's house of Martin.
John Brook's house in Little Bolton.

"Meeting houses for Quakers within this county, certified and recorded, viz.:—

A house in Lancaster.
William Higginson's house of Yelland.
Thomas Wither's house of Kellet.
A house att Marsden.
A house in the forrest of Rossendale.
A house in Ouldham parish.
John Townson's house in Ratcliffe.
William Eccleston's house in Great Singleton.
Lawrence Coulborne's house of Freckleton.
Alexander Sailesbury's house at Wediker.
John Prockter's house of Dunishaw.
A house att Penketh, in Prescott parish.

A house att Hartshaw, in the same parish.
A house att Biccurstaff, in Ormkirk parish.
One roome in Manchester.
James Jamson's house in Preston.
Mathew Read's house in Mitton parish.
Thomas Dilworth's house of Bradley.
Certified by Henry Coward.
Swarthmoore Hall.
A new building upon Swarthmoore.
Colt House in Hawkeshead parish.
George Benson's house at Stangend, in Hawkeshead parish.
The Height, in Newton, in Cartmell parish.
John Gurnell's house att Spooner Close, in Hawkeshead parish.
James Harrison's house att Collingfield, in Cartmell parish. Certified by Leonard Fell.
A chamber belonging to Ralph Ridgeway at the upper end of the Smithy Doore, in Manchester.
Henry Janney's house in Heaton Norris.
Certified by James Stretell.
Job Owen.

"The names of the Chappells in this County, certified and recorded, for meeting places for Dissenters:—

Shyreshead chappell in Cleeveley.
New chappell in Pendleton, for Thomas Jolly and his congregation.
Cleaveley chappell in Cleaveley, for Robert Waddington and his congregation.
Tockholes chappell in Tockholes.
Horwitch chappell in Horwitch.
Elswick chappell in St. Michaell's parish, for John Parr and his congregation.
New chappell in the Castle Hey in Liverpoole,
Toxteth Park chappell,
} for Samuell Augier and his congregation.
Rainford chappell in Rainford, for James Bradshaw and his congregation.
Birch chappell in Manchester parish, for Henry Finch and his congregation.

"Presbiterian parsons and theyr meeting places:—

Thomas Whalley—Christopher Parkinson's house in Chipping.
Charles Sagar—his owne house in Blackburne, William Harwood's house in Lower Darwen.
Thomas Jolly—New Chappell in Pendleton, his dwelling house, John Holkar's house in Read, Agnes Atkinson's house in Clayton-super-Moras, Abram Haworth's house in Haslinden.
Robert Waddington—Cleaveley chappel in Cleaveley.
Thomas Key—Thomas Livesay's house in Over Darwen, William Waddington's house in Alcham, Walton Hall in Walton-in-le-Dale.
John Parr—Elswick chappel in St. Michaell's parish.
Samuell Augier—New chappell in the Castle Hey, in Liverpoole, Toxteth Parke chappell.
Peter Aspinall—Eccleston's barne in Warrington.
Nathanaell Heywood—Bury's house in Ormkirk.
James Bradshaw—Rainford chappell in Rainford.
Thomas Risley—Richard Jackson's barne in Culcheth.

William Birchall—John Hasleden's house in Ashton-in-Makersfield.
Henry Finch—Birch chappell in Manchester parish; his owne house in Manchester.
John Walker—John Hasleden's barne in Park Lane, in Ashton-in-Makersfield; William Lathwait's barne in Wygan.
Henry Pendlebury—Oliver Nab's barne in Walmsley and Bast house.
Joseph Whitworth—Mr. Mathew Hallowe's house in Hundersfield.
Henry Newcome—an outbuilding in Dean's gate, in Manchester, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Stockton.
Robert Eaton—William Walker's barne in Pilkington.
Robert Constantine—an edifice of John Jackson's in Greenacres, in Ouldham parish.
John Lever—John Boardman's barne in Bolton.
Roger Baldwin—Mr. Roger's barne in Maunton, in Eccles parish.
Thomas Kinaston—William Broom's barne in Chorleton, in Manchester parish.
George Benson.
William Aspinall.
Jeremy Alredd.
James Naylor of St. Ellen's chappell, in Makersfield.
John Compton—Cockay chappell.

"Other meeting places for Presbiterians, certified and recorded, but appropriated to no particular persons, viz.:—

Meeting places certified by laymen, the preacher not named.
Mr. George Benson's house in Netherkellet.

Certified by { Richard Willson. / John Willson. / William Brathwait.

Augustine Greenwood, / Thomas Hodgson, / William Townson, } An upper chamber over a warehouse in Moor Lane in Lancaster.

Shyreshead chappell in Cleeveley.
Richard Dicconson's house in Whittingham.
Mrs. Mary Preston's house in Preston.
Bispham schoolehouse in Bispham.
Tockholes chappell.
Horwitch chappell.
Roger Kitchen's house in Wood Plumpton.
Robert Swarbreck's house in Rossiker.
Lawrence Livesay's barne in Upper Darwen.
Thomas Slater's house in Whittington.
Thomas Dugdall of Baery his barne in Whalley.
Ralph Walmsley's house in Tockholes.
Thomas Thomason's house in Edgeworth.
William Holder's barne in St. John's Wind in Preston.
John Sanderson of Hardhornend and Newton his house; his barne belonging to the said house.
John Park, of Longton, his house; his barne belonging to the said house.
Mary Collinge's house in Blakeley.
James Hardmans of Brodefield's house.
Ann Entwisle's house in Edgeworth, in Bolton parish.
Francis Beckett's house in Tatham.
Richard Jones' house in Caiton.
Nicholas Charnock's house of Barniker, in Garstang parish.
Mathew Hoole, of Martin, his house."

PETITION AGAINST THE SHERIFF OF LANCASTER.

713. [1689.]—Petition against the appointment of Mr. Birch as Sheriff of Lancaster, his quality not being greater than is fit for a high constable, and "instead of our dear and noble Lord Derby, who certainly had been fittest for our Chancellor, he knowing all men in our country, and who is fitt for the severall places, and would have placed men in them without being presented; but that my Lord Brandon should be pitched upon to succeed him in the Lieftenancy of Lancashire, one who, but a while since, was for takeing away our penall lawes and test, was a Deputy Lieftenant to the Lord Molineux, put in for a Justice of Peace when our Protestant Justices were turned out, and a late Regulator of our corporations. What interest can this worthy lord expect if he resort to his old acquaintance? It must be to papists and arch fanatiques. We did not oppose his being a Parliament man upon the account of his father; but it is severe to reject our old Lord Lieftenant who hath governed us and Cheshire, himselfe 13 yeares, and his ancestors time out of mind, whose services to your Majestie, when justly considered, have been inferiour to none, whose interest in the North is not to be vyed with, and we hope and beg you will not reject it him nor us." *Copy.*

"A PARTICULAR of some LETTERS sent from the COUNCELL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS."

714, 715. [1689.]—"To Wm. Pigot, the King's own hand, but no name subscribed, purporting that the *Foster* was safe arrived, but had been in great danger. That care should be taken for landing the goods, but that it might do well to wait a convoy from the French fleet. Dated 8 June.

"To Mr. James Goodlad, same hand and same date, purporting that the writer would take care to send the goods, but desires to hear where they might be landed, unknown to the Custom House officers—adding that Londonderry still holds out.

"Another, the same hand, under the same cover, that he hoped ere long to be on their side of the water with them. That their good intentions and endeavours were satisfactory.

"To John Lane, merchant in Broad Street, London, same date. Informs 'tis dangerous passinge to Ireland, but that, being got thither, he was well, and that what he asked the King was granted. That the person sent to the Lord Melford was not trusted, but kept in custody; that money wilbe sent by the way of France, for the Lord Walgrave is to pay 25,000*l.* per week till the whole be payed you.—C. POWELL.

"A printed paper, directed to the Convention in Scotland, inveighing against the illegall and unnaturall proceedings of the Prince of Orange, that he had fayled in making out the French league—the P[rince] of W[ales] being illegitimate or imposture, that the blood spilt and to be spilt would lye at their dores; that all the judges who condemned any person would be guilty of bloodshed, and that he desired they would chuse a President and proceed, &c. That he had sent to Dundee and Gorden. Dated 16 May, Dublin.

"To Mr. Abbot, subscribed W. B. Imports the security of his passage; that Londonderry is not taken. Kirk cannot land by reason of a bomb. Hopes to visit him ere long in some parte of England and bring the goods along. Dated 9 June.

"To Geo. Frogmorton, Esquire, at Hichin, in Hartfordshire, from W. B. Same date. Purporting the King is very well. Derry not yet

taken; that when he went down himselfe they fired at him, which caused a closer siege. Kirk at sea and cannot land. I have sent the commissions for Sir C. C. and Sir F. F., and hope, when F. F. comes, not to long from them. A blank commission undirected inclosed.

"To James Brig, at Charles Pigeon, Esquire, his chambers in Gray's Inn, from W. B., to the same effect of the former. If any letter be sent to you, subscribed C. Powell, it comes from a friend, Gooden, in White Heart Court, Lombert Street, [who] will pay the money when called for.

"These to be kept by the Attorney Generall." *Copy.*

Lord Brandon's Lord Lieutenancy.

716. [1689–1690.]—"It will not easily be fogott in Lancashire, that the Lord Brandon has had two pardens—one for murder, another for high treason—and that after the late Kinge had forgiven him, he was a violent asserter of that Kinge's dispenceing power to the highest degree, in that County, and in that raigne, when he was a Deputy Lievtenant to the Lord Mollineux, a grand papist. He was one that pressingly moved the people to promise to chuse men for the Parliament that would take away our penall lawes and testes. He was intimate with Father Leaburne, Father Goodon, and all the popish gentry. He was made a justice of the peace and never was soe before, together with all the grand papistes of that county, at the very time when forty-four protestant justices, firme to the Church of England, were all turned out of commission for noe other fault then for being soe. After all this, he was a colonel of horse for the late Kinge, and actually in armes till, and after, his abdication. His ancestors, and not very longe since, were dependents upon this Earl of Derby's ancestors, and the Lord Warrington's ancestors were Deputy Lievtenants to the Earle of Derby and his ancestors. In the late Revolution, this Earle of Derby acted his part, and was in his place much more instrumentall then any for the accession of their present Majesties to the Crown. There is no blott in his ancestors' escucheon; they have borne the office of Lord Lievtenants of Lancashire and Cheshire above two hundred yeares, except in the time of the late horrid rebellion, in which this Earles grandfather, for his loyalty, lost his life, and a great part of his estate. And what has this Earle of Derby done soe much to demeritt, as to be turned out of these Lieftenencies? The Lord Warrington is a minor and cannot personally execute the place of Lord Lieftenant of Cheshire. And as to the Lord Brandon, besides what hath been before observed of him, his actings may administer suspicion what his designes are, if these thinges were enquired into, viz.: what armes, besides the militia armes, of which every souldier keeps his owne, are stored up in Lancashire by that Lord, part at Hallsall, part at Liverpool Castle, and other partes elsewhere, in the custody of some dissentors. Sir Richard Standish said he believed there might be as many as would arme ten or twelve thousand men, and gave this account from whence they were had, viz.: some bought in and brought over from Irland, for which Sir Richard was asked, as he was a Deputy Leiftenant, to give a receipt, but he said he refused soe to doe, not knowing to what purpose they were brought over, for the Lord Branden, as was, two or three yeares agoe, informed to the House of Commons, had given commissions to a great many to be captaines &c., besides the captains of the militia, all or most of them being dissenters—of which he could give noe good account. And it is not forgott that his Lordship summoned the Lancashire dissentinge ministers and their clan, to meet King James at Stocken

[Stockham ?] Heath, in Cheshire, at which place the Lord Branden, as their cheiftaine, presented them to King James. Besides these armes, all the old Lancashire militia armes, his Lordship tooke to himselfe, and sent down new ones from London, and made the countrey take them at his rates, and in sending down those, Sir Richard said he had an oportunity of sending down what greater number he thought fitt, and of storing up the overplus imperceptibly. Besides these, it is supposed his Lordship found a considerable stock of armes which were left at Liverpool Castle by the Lord Mollineux, layd up there by that Lord (who is a papist) when he was owner of that Castle and Lord Lieftenant of that County under the late King James. Besides all these, severall packes of swordes within this year or two have been pretendedly seized, carried from London by a Lancashire carrier, which, as it was given out, were goinge to some Lancashire papiste's, bot, when the swordes were disposed of according to his Lordship's order, noe farther inquiry was made after the party, whoever it was, to whom they were soe supposicitiously sent. Sir Richard said there was a Lancashire man could cleanse armes who had a great deale of money owing by the Lord Branden, for dressing of all these armes. Sir Richard also told that the Lord Branden has now given protections to many of the great papists and other jacobites. His Lordship makes himself very busey in every corporation, soe often as there is occasion to choose any new Member of Parliament, soe much concerned as if he, as Lord Lieftenant, must govern the election, and in these he failes not to have the whole interest of papist and jacobite, tho' all that seldome makes his endeavours successfull; for the countrey, generally speaking, neither loves him nor feares him."

Order by Raphe Ashton, Richard Standish, James Holte, Henry Farington, L. Rawstorne, L. (?) Richmond, and Ralph Longworth, to the Bailiff of the Corporation of Wigan.

717. 1689[-90], January 11. Wigan.—"These are to require you, in their Majesties names, strictly to comand you, that you upon the twenty-seventh day of January instant, take to your assistance a competent nomber of such Protestant inhabitants as are well affected to their present Majesties' Government, and that you and they, the said 27th day of January instant, so soon as you can discern day, being well and sufficiently armed, repair to the houses of all Papists Recusants, or other houses, suspected secretly to harbour any absconded Papists which, in the late King's time bore arms or bore office, or to harbour any Irish, Scotch, or other popish Soldiers, or such as have harboured emissaries to the late King, since the Coronation of their present Majesties, or such as are reasonably suspected to keep to the use of any popish recusant, or for their assistance, any arms, armour, ammunition, horses fit for the warrs, warr saddles with furniture, or any other habiliments of warr whatsoever, and where you find any such absconded Papist, any Irish, Scotch, or other popish Souldiers, so secretly harboured, or any horses, arms, armour, ammunition, or other habiliments of warr, or you find any thievish, roguish, or other felonious or suspected persons to be robbers of houses or the like, that you forthwith seize and secure every such person's horses, arms, ammunition, or other habiliments of warr, and the master or owner of the said horses, where they shalbe so found, and them bring before some of their Majesties Justices of Peace in the said county, togather with this Warrant, to be examined, disposed of, and dealt with according to Law. And for as much as we are informed that several of the Irish, Scotch, and other popish souldiers, do lurk and

hide themselves in the day time in woods, rocks, or other secret places, now, if any of the inhabitants of your town shall informe you of the places where they do so hide themselves and frequent, that then you fail not to search the said houses and places and to apprehend the said persons so lurking and hiding themselves, and bring them before some of their Majesties justices as aforesaid. And hereof faile not att your perill." *Seven seals.*

SIR ROGER BRADSHAIGH to ROGER KENYON.

718. 1689[-90], January 19. Haigh.—"My cozen Shakerley is recommended to the Corporation of Wiggan by the Right Honorable the Earle of Derby, to searve for burgess of that town, in the roome of my cozen Banks, deceased. I hope you will favour that his Lordship's inclination." *Seal broken.*

JOHN ENTWISLE to ROGER KENYON.

719. 1689[-90], January.—Requesting a copy of the record of the conviction of Lord Molyneux as a popish recusant. *Seal.*

THOMAS KENYON to his Father, ROGER KENYON.

720. 1689[-90], February 5. Chester.—It was on Monday last I received the news of my Lord Derby's appointing Mr. Arthur Bennett (our Attorney Bennett's younger brother) his Deputy Bailiff Itinerant for Cheshire, allowing him, for his services, 30*li.* a year. We have little news now in Chester besides the adjournment of the Parliament till 22 April, and a great expectancy of seeing the King here, ere long, in his passage for Ireland; whether it is real or a state trick to make soldiers come in faster, I must leave to wiser heads. *Seal.*

The EARL OF DERBY to ROGER KENYON.

721. 1689-90, February 8.—"My last gave you a short account of the parliament being dissolved, and this post will bring, dear Roger, the proclamation for calling another. We must now bestirr our selves, and I hope every one will do so; I am sure I question not your endeavors. I intend to make what hast I can into the country. Major Preston writes to-night to the same effect. I did, the last, post to Mr. Holt. I hope all our party will unite and lay aside all animosities among one another. My Lord Colchester and my brother stand for Liverpool, which I hope will keep out Norris." *Seal of arms.*

ROGER KENYON to Various Constituents of Clitheroe.

722. 1689-90, February 12. Peel.—Asking for their votes for the next parliamentary election. Promises to serve the church, king, country, and borough. *Draft.*

THOMAS HODGKINSON to ROGER KENYON.

723. 1689-90, February 15. Preston.—"As to Mr. Highsheriffe's . . . am not much concerned further then to observe your kindnes and civility, which he ought to take more particuler notice of, if he rightly apprehended his owne interest. As to the other concern of Clitherow, I shall go to Cuerdall too-morrow and engage him, and *quantum in se* I do not expect to bee denyed. If I bee, I shall not take it kindly; but do not

much question what hee can do to the utmost. The mob here are mad and (I beleeve) that Greenfield will carry it, for one; whether the Chancellor will carry it or no, I know not, but it is reported he is coming down. I cannot say that his clearke has been over sedulous for him. However, I meddle none. I was summoned upon Thursday last (and only three more in this toune) to take the oaths before the Commissioners of the Tax, but did not appeare; the worst (as to that) is double charge. I am praying for the continuance of the last Parliament, having no prospect of a better." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS KENYON to ROGER KENYON.

724. 1689-90, March 19. Chester.—"The ellection of members for the ensueing Parliament of this citty, began Monday morning last, and continued till near 7 att night, att which time, Proclamation beinge thrice made, by the common cryer of the court, that if any freeman of this citty were yet to vote, let them come forth, the Sheriffs would take their pole, otherwise the books would be closed; but, none answering, the Court adjourned, till 9 next day, to give judgment; about which hour, the court sat againe and the severall candidates attended, both sides having rakt together the small remainder of freemen which had not voted the precedeing day. Upon the first meeting, Colonel Whitley and Alderman Manwaring demanded the pole for some more of their party, which the said sheriff refused, answering, that haveing caused Proclamation to bee made the day before, as aforesaid, and none appearing, the Court was adjourned to this time and place to inspect the books and give judgment, pursuant to which he was resolved to take no more votes of either side, in whose Judgment Sir Thomas Grosvenor and Leeving (unwilling to give the Court further trouble, though they had as strong a party in readiness) acquiest. The other Sheriff (who is supposed to have been tampered with) resolving to make difference protested his brother's proceedings, but being hastily asked again . . . . . of them, and surprized for want of sufficient instructions what to say, was at a loss for an answer. By and by, a paper was put into his hands to read; but, not used much to writing, was consequently as unready as afore in speaking, but clapping it into a young clerk's hand at his elbowe, made him his deputy *pro tempore*, and desired him to read it for him, who instantly begins—the Protestation of Mr. Sheriffe's brother; at which the head Sheriff (Mr. Partington) commands him silence, who, not readily obeying, was forced from his standing by the Sheriffs officers. Sir John Manwaring (present at the election) takes the paper, together with his office, out of his hand, and gets up to read it, but the noise of the rable's continued shouting, prevented. Some time after, silence being made, the books were openly inspected, and the Sheriffe declared Alderman Manwaring, 457; Colonel Whiley (*sic*). 483; Mr. Leeving. 494; Sir Thomas, 498; and then adjourned to the pentice, to seale and signe the Indentures; which being accordingly done by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., and affixt to the Chamberlain's mandate, indorsed with the Sheriffes returne, was by the head Sheriffe (the proper and usual officer) delivered into the seal keeper's hands, whose office it is to return, together with the Indenture, the Originall writ out of Chancery, before directed to the Chamberlaine with the Sherriffes answer to him indorst, affixed thereto; which was by him accordingly done and delivered to the hands of the chief member elect, by him to be retorned above . . . . Sir Thomas, Mr. Leeving (and I hear just now), my Lord Cholmondeley, are on their way already to London. The election for the county is not yet over, but I suppose may end to-night in disfavour of Sir Philip." *Seal broken.*

LAURENCE RAWSTORNE to ROGER KENYON.

725. 1689-90, March 24. Preston.—Captain Bellingham desires "horse," and "if he had a regiment with us now, they would be few (*sic*) enough to scour the countrey of the Irish disbanded souldiers, who are, by 2 at least, in some of our Papists' houses; may be, 8 or 10 in a house, as they are of ability to receive theim. They alarum the country mightiely; but, in regard we have some foot companies here, our feares are the lesse. I signified so much to Cozen Bancks and wished he would impart it to my Lord, and his Lordship was pleased to write to me; yet nothing of command how to behave our selfes in that case, and so wee are meerly passive, and hope they have not the spirit to attack us. I desired Mr. Patten, who by this time is with you, to put you in mind of our concerns with theim, which would make them a little more mute, and animate us to act more vigourously. You may set it a-work, now you are there. You knowe the way and means how to begin; pray you omit not. It would be good allay to cook their brags."

THOMAS KENYON to ROGER KENYON.

726. 1690, March 29. Chester.—We have no newes from Ireland since the last account of 8,000 French that landed. Sir James Poole is already secured by order of Councell, and committed for high treason; it is reported some others are in danger to undergoe the same fate. *Seal broken.*

WILLIAM HAYHURST to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

727. 1690, April 1. Lancaster.—"Mr. Rowe and myselfe were, but a while agoe, before the Judge, upon a petition preferred against us by honest Richard Royd (?); the judge was a little brisk upon Mr. Rowe, and told him the words spoken against, were not indictable nor actionable; and Mr. Rowe being something peremptory, hee grewe angry at him. Hee gives it out for law that no words are indictable, but such as touch the Government; though a man call you traytor and murderer, you cannot indict him . . . We had a very good charge, principally relating to an unity, and to lay aside animosities and distractions and to exhort the people to a hearty contribution to supply the King's occasions. There is a story of a plott in Lancashire for raising 3 troops of horse, discovered by one Dodsworth, a papist. Mr. Standish of Standish's house was besett, but I hear he escaped. Most of the principall papists are in it, and some protestants. This is a whispered thing; some give it credit, some otherwise."

SIR RALPH ASSHETON to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

728. 1690, April 1. Middleton.—"Your unanimous agreeing to supply his Majesty, is extreame good news to us. Give what you will, so Ireland may speedily be reduced. I mension this because I know our enimies are still at worke, and, so long as the Frence have any hold in the aforesaid kingdom, we must expect it, to say no more. I am now to my part against those that would destroy his Majesty and our happy government." *Seal of arms.*

C. GREENFIELD to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

729. 1690, April 5. Preston.—The assizes ended on Friday. There is "a poll-bill in preparing, but the nomination of commissioners, I pre-

sume, will not be yet. If it should bee before I come up, pray name for this toune:—The Mayor for the time beinge; Laurence Rawsthorne, esquire; Edward Rigby, esquire; Chr: Greenfield; Law: Wall; Geo: Addison; William Lemon; Tho: Winckley (?); Jo: Kellett; Nath: Walmsley; Daniell Chadocke; Rich: V . . . ; Roger Sudell, junior; William Hebson; John Cockshull; [and] Tho: Greenfield." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS WINCKLEY to ROGER KENYON.

730. 1690, April 13. Preston.—On Saturday last was sennight, two strangers, who had been in the town a day or two, were brought before Mr. Mayor and Col. Rawstorne; by their brogue they were discovered to be Irishmen. They pretended they were protestants, designing for Ireland to serve King William and Queen Mary, as volunteers in Duke Schombergh's camp. One says his name is Dore and the other, Burke. The first pretends he was sent out by the late King James with a detachment from Hounslow Heath to the Island of Bombay, as far as the River Euphrates, and returned to England about a year ago, knowing nothing of the revolution. The other came over from Ireland about Michaelmas 1688, being a corporal of dragoons to one Major Mathews, in Col. Butler's regiment, was wounded at Reading, and lay a long while in London. Upon being searched, letters were found on them to Sir William Creagh, Sir Rowland Stanley, and Sir James Poole, and the idle Mr. Molyneux; the contents had nothing extraordinary but recommending the bearers, with some hints of their usefulness. They are in the serjeant's custody, and copies of the letters have been sent to Lord Brandon. *Seal of arms.*

JO. HULTON to ROGER KENYON.

731. 1690, April 19.—"Since my last, wee have had our shipping returned from Belfast that went with the last recruites, by whom severall letters cam from persons in the Army to their freinds here. One of them, being more particular than the rest, I have sent you a coppy of it. I only tell you that our Irish gentlemen give great credit to it. If it should prove true, I am of opinion there will bee no action in the field. The Irish and French will get into strongholds and put our army on seiges, which will make tedious worke. Wee have a great many recruites of horse pas through this town for Highlake.

(*Enclosure.*)

"Dublin, April 12, 1690.—Our account of the French supplys are different. It is certain there are but four regiments, one red, one bleu, and two white, and the most they pretend is 1,600 in a regiment. The supplys of stores are, 1,000 barrells of powder, 10 feild peeces, 4 morters, with bombs, carcases, ball, and other necessarys for warr, as pistolls swords, &c., the number not knowne; they are 8 battalions, whereof 4 are Switzers, Walloones, and other strangers, and severall Germans, prisoners that are entertained, and about 300 English, Scotch, and Irish. That the Lord Hunsden had been at Corke neer two months with King James. He ordered the English, Scotch, and Irish, that came from France, into his regiments, but Lieftenant-Generall Loozon would not suffer him to have a man. That one of the French regiments are as far as Waterford, where they stay till they heare how we move. There is already shipt on board the French ships, five regiments of Irish, viz.:—the Lord Mountcashell's, Colonel Brown's, Colonel Cha: O'Brion's, Colonel Butler's, and Colonel Feilding's—all of foot. They say they

force protestants on board—the Irish running away. Their eight regiments of dragoones are in a very bad condition, also four of the eight regiments of horse. Oates sould for 20*s*. per barrell, and but few to be had. Pease straw and other straw are their generall food, and the worke horses are so weak that carriages are not to be had. The Spring comes on apace about Dublin, and if grass can be had, their numbers will make them more formidable, but at present they are in a sad condition. On the 20th March, dyed the Governor of Drougheda; also Duke Mollass is dead. The force at Dundalke, Ardee, Cavan Castle, Blany, Drougheda are in a bad condition, dying in great numbers for want. Colonell Sarsfeild is come from the borders of Cavan, and Brigadeer Hamilton and Lord Galmoy are goeing to governe there. Sarsfeild is falne sicke since he came to towne. The [death] of Colonell Nugent is much lamented by the Irish. They lost a many brave men in that action with him at Cavan. The Duke of Berwick was there, and had his horse twice shot under him. He hath been heard to say he feares the Irish will never stand the English rebbles, as he calls them. This, a protestant gentleman at Dublin sent, by water, to the north; severall have soe made their escape of late from Dublin."

[Thomas Hodgkinson] to his cousin, Roger Kenyon, M.P.

732. 1690, May 6. Preston.—"Upon Sunday last, I received a letter from Mr. Roper, wherein he desired an account what Colonel Mathews had done here, touching the papists, whereunto I recounted what I had heard, viz.: that Mr. Barlow and Mr. Harrington were taken, and sent to Lancaster, but do not hear that any other is apprehended. A detachment (of 42) of the Dutch troopers were sent from Lancaster hither, where they have quartred about three weekes and were sometimes (as I am tould) sent into the countrey to seize the old sinners, but returned *re infecta*. Colonell M. went from hence, upon Sunday morning last, towards London, and the Dutch troopers returned from hence, this morning, towards Lancaster, and this is all the account I can give, touching this affaire, whereof, I pray, acquaint my Lord Derby. I am mightily your debtor for your frequent letters. I have (according to your desire) burned your last, and did not think it prudentiall to communicate the same to any person, being morally certaine that noe certificate would have been sent upp by any sort of persons. More of this at our meeting. The gaole was broke upon Sunday night by the Irish soldiers, and onely three of them escaped. I tould you formerly that Edm: Threlfall's son was taken, but hath since made his escape, whilst his mother plaid at tables with his keeper. Nothing more here worth communicating."

. . . . Winckley to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Westminster.

733. 1690, May 9. Preston.—"On Wednesday, Sir Edward Chisnal came to towne, and has been here ever since. He seems not fond of petitioning. His reason is, that if there be either motion or petition for a short day, there wil be noe lesse then a moneth given the other side, considering the distance of place to attend and bring up witnesses, if any (as certainly some wil) move for reasonable time, and that Mr. Patten may not be surprised, liveing 160 miles from London, and before the moneths end, he supposes there will be a recesse. But Sir Edward is full of belief that, as this case happens, the House wil grant a new writ, and leave Mr. Patten to prosecute, or let fall his peticion, as he thinks fit; for, seeing my Lord Willoughby is removed to the House of

Lords, and soe noe longer a member of the House of Commons, there is a vacancy, as in case of death, and a writ to issue to elect another in my Lord Willoughby's roome; and, if Mr. Patten make good his peticion, then the person that succeeds his Lordship is removed, and Mr. Patten comes in; but if he fayle to procure his peticion, then the new member continues. How consonant or agreable this is to the rules and practice of the House, those that are the old members, can best tell; and he desires that you and Mr. Greenfield wil be laboring to informe your selves sufficiently in the thing, and if you see a fair prospect of obtaining such a writ, then to venture a motion; and I believe Sir Edward will be with you before the end of the next week. And by this post a short state of the case will be sent to Mr. Greenfield for you and him to advise upon with Sir Robert Sawyer, Mr. Finch, or such other eminent members as you judge most proper. It would be a great prejudice to us, if a day should shortly be assigned for hearing this matter, and a recesse happen, after a hurry up to London, and charges layd out, and all to noe purpose. Soe that we should have a fair prospect that the Parliament wil be sitting at the day to be assigned for hearing, or else we shal be spoyled, and not able to bear another journey. . . . . As to the petition concerning the gaol, I finde all here very cold in the matter; they think the castle will take up as much cost in keeping up and repaires, as building and maintaining a new gaol at Preston, which, being the middle of the county, wil save the country abundance of money, in carrying presoners as far as Lancaster, from your part of the county." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS KENYON to his father, ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

734. 1690, May 17. Chester.—Has received a letter from "Mr. Barton" stating that "My Lord" [Derby ?] designed to wait on the King at Chester "as chamberlain of this county" and "for that end commanded me to get a new purse made, bearing their present Majesties' armes and cypher." Has consulted "the upholsterers here, and severall others [as to] the best artists in imbroydery, Chester affords, who unanimously agree that the old one is a peece [of work] not to be sampled in this toune: the goodnes of the worke . . . . . richnes of the materiall, not being here to be met w[ith] . . . . . Those frie[nds who have] seen the old one, and with whom I have advised, considering the work is but little decayed—except the ground upon which the motto is wrought—have perswaded me to have that took out, and a new one layed on, the which is very sensible, and with altering the cypher and setting new tassells to, will (it is not doubted) under the whole [look] very sumptuous and gay." Desires to know "his Lordship's" pleasure; if a new one is required, it must be prepared in London, "Chester not being able to afford it." . . . Its make "is the same with that carryed before the Chancellor of England, bearing the armes of England in embroydery and the cypher of their Majesties, viz.: WR in the upper part; on one side the arms, and R on the other side."

THOMAS RISHTON to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

735. 1690, May 17. Whalley.—"I have promised Sir Edmund Ashton to write to you, by this post, and it is to let you know his design of having a free plate, to be run for at Clitheroe, at such times as will be agreed to by consent. The contributers he has prickt down are a great

many, and he thinks they will most of them willingly club with him. The town it self intends to make a joynt stock. He says he thinks he ought first to acquaint the burgesses and bayliffs." *Seal of arms.*

ROBERT SCLATER to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

736. 1690, May 19.—We should be glad to hear that the Protestants would unite more than they do, to discourage the common enemy. The Papists make great boasts of our differences, and they and others disaffected, are at a great height. We would gladly know something of his Majesty's going for Ireland, which we hoped the last post, but had no letter from you. Sir Edmund Ashton laid his commands upon me to write to you, about a plate of 15 or 20*li.* to be run for at Clitheroe at midsummer. *Seal.*

THOMAS KENYON to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

737. 1690, May 19. Chester.—In my last, I had not time to give you an account of the taking of Charlemont, which was then spoken of, but since confirmed. It surrendered on Wednesday last, the garrison having suffered much for want of provisions, and constrained thereby to yield it up.

JOHN APULTON to ROGER KENYON.

738. [1690, May ?]—"His Lordship may be assured of officers that will stand and fall with him. I had the happiness to recommend Mr. Leiftwich Oldfeild for a captain of horse, whom I hope his Lordship was well pleased with. I do think Mr. Shakerley the fittest person in our county to bee a collonel of foot, and to make a good militia, in a short time, and I do not doubt but he will readily and willingly serve his Lordship, but I leave it to your consideration whether you think fit to propose him. On Sunday last, came a vessell to Highlake fr[om] D——, loaden with tallow and hides, her cockett was for France. Sir Cloudesly Shovell has secured all the men and put them on board severall vessells. The master pretends he made his escape, but that that gives mee suspition of him, is the relation hee gives of the affaires there. He says that the French were landed at Cork, but not above 3,000, and with very little ammunition or armes; that the Irish are very much dis[contented] at it, expecting much greater supply." *Much decayed.*

A MANCHESTER NEWS LETTER.

739. 1690, July 5.—"On Thursday, in the afternoone, the Earle of Devonshire and Pembrooke were sent from Whitehall, in order to goe on board the fleete, as yet not known on what occasion, though various conjectures are made of it, though it is generally said, on complaint of some Dutch ministers, because my Lord Torrington did not releive the Dutch squadron, when they were soe warmely engaged, for we say here, he fought at too far a distance and might have come neerer the weather-gage. Our last advice from the fleet, left them of from Dunagence, on Thursday, in the afternoone, plying to the eastward, the French fleete tydeing it upon them within two leagues. Two Dutch disabled ships were left att Hastings, and haveing drawne them on shore, soe that the French could not get them of, who sent their boats on shore and burnt them. We are makeing our fleet towards the gunfleete, and it is believed that this day, both fleetes are seen of Dover. Expresses have been sent

to the Mayor and cheef officers of the ports, both of Sussex and Kent.

"Since the before written, we have the following account (viz.) from Dover, on the 4th instant, it is writt that the *Saldadoes* was sent thither by the Lord Torrington for 40 or 50 pilots to cary the fleet up the river, they making for the Downs. The Earle of Devonshire and Pembroke were just arrived there and goeing to the fleet at Rye, from which place they write, the 3rd instant, that our fleete came to an anchor neare that place, and the French fleete followed, and came to an anchor two leagues from them, haveing chased two Dutch men of warr on shoare at Hastinges, from which place the weman and children were sent, the 3rd instant, with what goods they could carry, feareing the French should land, which they had not at 5 that afternoone, but had sett fire to the two Dutch ships, which were then burneing, and that two other Dutch ships were on the sands by the White Rocks, about a mile to the west of Hastings, at whom the French fired, without much damage, about 60 guns, and the Dutch kept firing at them from one of their ships, the other being left by all their men, and in case they see no hopes of saveing them, they are resolved to sett fire to them to prevent their falling into the French hands, who, it is thought, will come up to them the next tide, which would be about 4 o'clock next morneing. The Dutch Vice-Admirall and his son are buryed there, and about 250 sick and wounded were brought thither, and to Battle. Severall gentlemen have been on the guard all this night, feareing the landeing of the French, which as yet have not appeared, and it is thought they have gone of to sea. The French sent five long boats on shoor at Hastings, but were kept of that place by their greate guns. Five of the French men of war came soe nigh, that they fired severall guns on the sands. Al the pilotts, as well from Deale as Dover, are sent to the fleet, and all the merchant ships that were in the Downes are sent for back againe. Our Irish letters of the 26th past, say that our army were in possession of Dundalke, that the enemy had drawne their army on the south side the river Boine, where they were secureing all the passes to hinder us from marching towards Dublin. All the ships from Belfast are ordered to Highlake and Carlingford. The Commissioners at Carrickfergus are ordered not to suffer any to depart that kingdome, without his Majesty's pasport. By a vessel arrived at Milford Haven, we are tould that the late King had drawne his army towards Ardee, and left but one regiment in Dublin, the Protestants being secured in the churches and colledges. The Parliament of Scotland satt the 26th past, and agreed upon an Act to appoint Commissioners to visit all scholes and universities of learning, ordeineing all the regents and masters to heighten the confession of faith and take the oath of allegiance, and be assured that there principles be agreeable to the present Government. The new Commission for the Privy Councel was read this day, and all the present members took the oaths. By express from Plymouth, we hear that Sir Cloudesley Shovill, in the *Monke*, with the *Experiment* and *Dover*, arrived, the 30th past, at the Lands End, and were hourely expected at that place; and from the Isle of Wight they say that the fleet that came from Plymouth, being eleven saile, were plying windward of that place, supposed to be as high as Dunnese (?), the wind at east north east. Our Holland letters yesterday say that the Duke of Savoy had totally defeated the French army and tooke Mounsier Callivate prisoner, but this merritts confirmation. Sir, this is all the Bull's head post news in Manchester."

[P.S.]—"In Manchester here they be carrying a thing made like the Pope, upon a man's shoulder, on a long pole, rownd the towne, and

a drum before it, and bonefires made, and ringing, for joy of the good newes last night out of Ireland of Dublin and Drocheda being taken, and King James fled away towards Kingsaile."

ORDER by the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the County of Chester to LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CHURCH and CORNET ROBERT LEE.

740. 1690, July 9.—"We, haveing receaved her Majesty's Order in Councel to secure all such papists and other persons whom we shall have reason to suspect to be disaffected to the Government, as may probably be active against it in case of an insurrection or invasion; and for as much as Sir Philip Egerton, knight, Francis Cholmoley, esquire, and Thomas Minshall, of Erdeswick, in the said county, esquire, and Leftwich Oldfeld, of Leftwich, in the said county, esquire, have not taken the oathes to their present Majestyes, whereby they have rendered themselfs justly suspected to the Government; these are, therefore, in there Majesties' names to authorise and require you, or ether of you, imediately to aperehend the said Sir P. E., F. C., and Tho. Minsh: and L. O., and convey them to the castle of Chester, and deliver them into the custody of Sir John Morgen, governer of the said castle, who is hereby required to receive and safely to keep the said persons there, until they shall be thence discharged by due order of law." *Copy.*

Note.—"There was likewise an order of same date, to the same persons, to search for and seize all arms in the houses or places of abode of the said Sir Philip Egerton, Francis Cholmondeley, Thomas Minshall, and Leftwich Oldfeld." *Copy.*

ORDER by the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the County of Chester to SIR THOMAS BELLOT and MAJOR JOHN DAVENPORT.

740A. 1690, July 21.—"We, having received her Majestie's order in Councell to cause all horses belonging to papists and persons disaffected to the Government, or who shall refuse to take the oathes to their present Majesties, to be seized, and forasmuch as the persons here undernamed are either known papists, or reputed papists, or persons disaffected to the Government, or have refused to take the oathes to their said Majesties, these are, therefore, in their Majesties' name, to authorize and require you, or either of you, imediately upon sight hereof, to make dilligent search for, and seize and take into your custody, all the horses of the said persons here undernamed, that you shall anywhere find in their possession, or in the possession of any others for their or any of their use or uses, and that you speedily give an account, unto us, of your doings, to the end that such horses may be disposed of according to order of law." *Copy.*

Schedule of names of recusants—viz.: "Tho: Holford of Newbrook, esquire, John Holford of Kinderton, Ger: Croxton of Ravenscroft, Ra: Walley of Stanthorn, gentlemen, Jer. Rooth of Twemlow, Leftwich Oldfeld of Leftwich, Tho: Minshull of Erdswick, esquires, Wm. Lownds of Overton, gentleman, Sir Phi: Egerton, knt., Francis Cholmondeley, esquire, Peter Yates of Church Hulm, innkeeper."

THOMAS KENYON to ROGER KENYON.

741. 1690, July 30.—The wind blows fresh from Ireland, and it is said the King resolves (if that gives leave) to set sail thence to-night. *Seal of arms.*

[Leftwich Oldfield] to the Earl of Derby.

742. 1690, July 31.—Recounting the substance of discourses with Sir John ——— about the condition of Lancashire. "That the old divisions in these parts were well known, and the original thereof was Cavalier and Rounded. That we thought it not advisable to petition the King, not from any sullenness or disaffection, but lest it should be misconstrued by the same interpreters that sent us hither, complaining against the Queen, from whose order in Councell our committment is pretended to derive itself, as also the warrant for taking horses, and applications of that kind, if approved good manners would have directed that way, wherewith the King, in all likelyhood, would not at present interfere. That we were careful to avoid giving offence, and for any offence taken, or for anything acted, don, or said, or any just cause or reason of suspicion, by us or any of us given, for such dealing with us, we are ready to put ourselves, severally, upon God and the countrey, and to the ordinary cours, tryall, and determination of the laws of the land, with dutifull patience submit ourselves, hoping no more at the hands of our friends, then that they will oppertunely say and doe for us, what common justice and charity shall prompt. That the quiett enjoyment of our legall properties and liberty is all we desire, and that the harder dealing we find, and the longer causlesly held in durance, the harder will the reflection be, we conceive, upon those who take pleasure in our sufferings. That the root of animosities here, the old cause of new doeings, hath layn bare many years. Probably, we may never be mentioned, but if we should, or any questions should be asked, our friends should not differ in their accounts."

Order at a General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.

743. 1690, August 25.—Whereas, William Tomlinson, late Governor of the House of Correction at Preston, had been turned out of his place and one William Higginson, put therein, the said Tomlinson having been represented to his Majesty as one obnoxious to the Government, and in no way qualified for the said employment, the said Tomlinson petitioned that the charge might be examined, and, if innocent, he might be restored. It was thereupon ordered by Lord Nottingham, Principal Secretary of State, that the allegation be examined; and upon its examination, it was found that the said Tomlinson was a fit person to be Governour of the House of Correction. It is thereupon ordered that he enjoy the said place.

Orders at General Meetings of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, held at Lancaster, &c.

744. 1690, August 25–1693, April 4.—Meeting held at Lancaster 25 August, 1690.—Whereas, upon the hearing of counsel on behalf of Nicholas, Bishop of Chester and Rector of Wigan, and on behalf of the parishioners of Wigan, and especially the inhabitants of Hindley, against John Greene, upon his tendering a certificate to the Clerk of the Peace, to record the Chapel of Hindley, in the parish of Wigan, as a place appointed to dissenting protestants for their religious worship, it was shown that in the year 1641 the said chapel was erected for the ease of the inhabitants that were above two miles distant from the parish church; that it was built by the approbation of the then Bishop of Chester, and the first minister who settled there was conformable to

the Church of England; and it was supplied by conformable ministers till they were turned out of their livings. And the nonconformist who got in was, at Bartholomewtide, 1662, put out by the Act, and a conformist restored, and it has since been possessed by conformists. That at communicating times, the inhabitants repair to Wigan to receive the sacrament, owning thereby their dependence and subjection to the mother church. That the generality of the inhabitants of Hindley are very conformable. That this chapel is endowed with 22*li.* by the year, and upwards, besides the benevolent contributions of the chapelry. That the donatives of the endowment have been by persons of the Church of England, and one sum of 6*li.* by the year, which had been for some time withheld, was, in 1669, by the Duchy Court, decreed to be yearly paid to the minister of Hindley Chapel. That a very pious, orthodox minister is, about a month ago, dead; who had been long possessed of the place, and that another conformable minister had offered to come into the place, but had been kept out by the said Green on pretence that he, and some few other dissenters, are feoffees for the ground on which the chapel stands. The whole Court (the Honourable Hugh Willoughby excepted) were of opinion, and ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace should not record Mr. John Green's certificate, and that Hindley Chapel should not be used by dissenters for their pretended religious worship.

Meeting held at Ormskirk, April 11, 1692.—Whereas motion was yesterday made by Thomas Patten, Esqr., "counceller at law," for the recording of St. Ellen's Chapel for a meeting house for a congregation of dissenters from the Church of England; and upon hearing of counsel on behalf of Mr. Byrom and others of the Church of England, showing that the chapel is a consecrated chapel-of-ease within the parish of Prescott, which anciently was, and now of right ought to be, supplied with a minister of the Church of England, for the ease of the inhabitants within the parish aforesaid, particularly within the town of Hardshaw-within-Windle: Now, upon full hearing, the motion was lost by a majority of 26 to 1, and it was agreed that the said chapel be not so recorded, &c.

Meeting held at Lancaster, 4 April, 1693.—Whereas, upon reading the petition of Thomas Sharp, clerk, rector of Tatham, and other the parishioners of Tatham Parish, concerning Tatham Chapel, it appearing that the said chapel is an endowed ancient chapel, wherein the sacraments and prayers of the Church of England have been duly ministered and used, time out of mind, till, about two years last past, some of the dissenters living near the chapel, surreptitiously obtained the same to be recorded as a meeting place for dissenters, and, by colour thereof, have used the same; upon consideration whereof, the justices recommend it to the Justices of Peace, at their next Quarter Sessions, to order that the dissenters, for the future, shall not presume to meet and exercise their religion in the said chapel of Tatham, on any pretence whatsoever, &c. The recommendation was confirmed at a meeting of the justices on 25 April 1693.

At the General Quarter Sessions for Lancashire, held at Ormskirk, 20 July, 1693.—The petition was read of James Naylor, of Windle, clerk, shewing that by the Act for exempting their Majesties' Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws, the places of meeting are required to be certified at the next Quarter Sessions. In pursuance of this, the said James Naylor certifies that St. Helen's Chapel in Hardshawe, is intended as a meeting place for Protestant dissenters, and desires it may be so recorded. Upon the motion put, whether it be recorded or no:—Lord Willoughby,

Mr. Walmesley, Mr. Herle, and Mr. Samuel Crooke, for recording it; Mr. Bertie Entwisle, Captain Clayton, and Mr. Johnson, Mayor of Liverpool, against recording it. Therefore, ordered to be recorded.

Memoranda follow, dated 1 August 1696, as to the necessary steps to be taken by dissenters, for exempting themselves from penalties, and of the numbers of dissenting meeting places in Lancashire.

SIR RICHARD STANDISH and ALEXANDER RIGBY, Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, to THEIR FELLOW JUSTICES.

745. 1690, September 17.—"Pursuant to your order, made at an adjornement of the last generall quarter sessions of the peace for this County of Lancaster, to the Sheriff's board at Lancaster, in the assize week, the 25th of August last, ordering that William Higginse be, for the reasons therein set forth, removed, and William Tomlinson restored to his place of Governer of the House of Correction at Preston in this County of Lancaster, and nominating and desireing Sir Richard Standish, Barronet, Alexander Rigby of Layton, Henry Farrington and Charlees Parker, Esquires, or any two or more of them, to put the said Tomlinson into possession of the said house and place: Wee the said Sir Richard Standish and Alexander Rigby, on Saturday the thirteenth of September instant, went to the House of Correction at Preston aforesaid, but found there the doors locked or bolted, which were refused to be opened to us; Higginson, in the said order enjoined to yeild obedience thereunto, not thinking fit to be seen, if he was in the house, nor then, nor ever since, to speak with us. Howbeit, some person imployed by him, a man unknowen to us, did come to the dore when wee demanded entrance, according to the said order, and that wee might restore the said William Tomlinson, in the order mentioned, to his said place; but the persons within, still kept the dores shut against us, and positively denyed to us entrance, one of them sayeing they had as good power to keep it as wee to demand it, and, as wee have since heard, they had then within the said house an armed rable to keep the house, and whilst wee were but a litle way gone from the place, wee heard a gun or guns go off in or about the said house."

HENRY ROWE to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

746. 1690, October 6. Wigan.—On Saturday last, Alderman Bancks, the town clerk, was chosen and sworn Mayor. "If you would be pleased to write two words to him, to desire him to take the oath of a justice for the whole county, I am sure he wold doe it, which would not be only a great service to their Majesties, but, I am sure, will be much to your advantage." *Seal, broken.*

THOMAS GREEN to ROGER KENYON.

747. 1690, October 6.—Having been sent to prison the previous year, on a charge of high treason, upon the information of one Kelly, a person he never knew, he begs Kenyon's assistance that he may be admitted to bail.

Enclosure.—Copy of a petition, by Thomas Green, to the Justices of Assize for the County Palatine of Lancaster, that he may be brought to trial.

R. LONGWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

748. 1690, October 7. St. Michael's.—Thanks Kenyon for his kindness in that "my good Lord Derby was pleased to honour my poor house with his presence." Hopes his letter will find Kenyon at the House of

Parliament. Commissioners [of the Peace?] are wanted for his part of the Hundred of Amunderness, and he hopes the following names, or some of them, may be added, viz.: —John Veale, Esq.; Mr. Richard Longworth; Mr. Thomas Smith; Mr. Thomas Fiffe; Mr. William Slater; and Mr. Richard Rivington, all living convenient for this part of the Hundred. "When money is given, if I had the casting vote, it shold be by a land tax, for certaynely it is the safest and readyest way to raise money, and with the most equallity." *Seal of Arms.*

EDWARD CHISENHALE to ROGER KENYON.

749. 1690, October 10.—"Pray give my serviss to all our Lancashire members that are com up. I wish they were all up to have heard soe gratious a speech as the King has made, and especially in that all accounts are redy to be layd downe before you—a suer way for his Majesty to be supplyed by all of you, and, by all you represent, will be most chearfully paid. Seeing our moneys fairely disposed, we think we cannot pay too much, onely doe what you cann, that we may make money of our land, as one way we want an Act to put downe all common bruers in Norfolke and Suffolk, or that none shall be quallifyed to keepe inn or victualling house, except they brue their one drink. All this inquire of Sir William Cooke, farther; another, that theire may not be any undertakers to laye in the Kinge his beefe and swyne for sea, for by that the country is beaten downe to theire owne price, and especially by having it all bought at Smithfield, which is great charge to the farmer by driveing, and heats the King's beefe, but that the King would have his stores at London, Bristoll, Hull, Ipswich and Dover, Chester or Liverpoole, &c. This would be a vast advantage to the farmer, and better for the King, and prevent a privatt running man forestoleing all the markett in England, by drawing all to London."

The EARL OF DERBY to ROGER KENYON.

750. 1690, October 10. Kn[owsley].—Refers to his indisposition, which, he thanks God, is much abated. It lies most in his head, and this is the first day he attempted to write. There was an earthquake the other night.

JOHN HULTON to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

751. 1690, October 31.—"A relation of mine, that lives in Chester, was lately at London, and lodged at Mr. Laurence Baskervile's; she has an extraordinary art in cutting of paper, in imitation of point, and brought some up with her, with design to present [it] to the Queen. Baskervile understanding it, took her to the Lady Delamere, who was very fond of it, and [told] her she would present it, but could not take her . . . . this gave my kinswoman a jealousy that she would not perform her promise, or, at least, tell her Majesty who did it; so that, a little before she came out of town, she waited on the Lady Delamere to know whether she had presented the Queen with that point. She replied, she had not done it herself, but had given it to my Lady Derby, who had given it to the Queen, and that she very much admired it. Now, a friend of my kinswoman's writes her word that it is believed the point was never given to the Lady Derby; and if the Queen has it, the Lady Delamere presented it as from her daughter, or not from my relation. I heartily beg the kindness of you that you would wait on my Lady Derby, and know whether such point came to her ladyship's hand; if

so, we are satisfied. I have sent you, enclosed, a little for you to see, but this was her first work. That she took to London was ten times finer cut, and more in imitation of point. I should be glad to hear from you of your strength and procedeure in your House, and that, in a short time, you will call on our independent companies in Lancashire and Cheshire to account; for I take them to be as dangerous to our government as any enemy whatever. I suppose you have heard what industry is used by that party to make Cornet (?) Whitley mayor [for] this year, in this Corporation; he feasted the mob every day . . . . We have mayor and sheriff to our minds, and hope you will appoint us honest Commissioners for the monthly tax, for hitherto there has been the most impartial dealings in the world. I have paid twice as much as their adored coxcomb, Alderman Mainwaring, and, indeed, the fanatics in general, have paid little or nothing; they preserve themselves and purses for the good old cause!"

Robert Roper to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

752. 1690, November 11.—"I have this day given my Lord an account of the contents of Sir Vere Fane's paper, inclosed in your letter to me of the 1st instant, by which hee mentions 887*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* to be already paid, in part of 1,730*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, due at Michaelmas last. I have examined the receavor's accounts of the Isle of Man, and therein is charged 989*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* paid to Mr. Greenwood, of Lancaster, by Alderman Bence's order, and for his use, which is 147*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* more, and must bee in Mr. Greenwood's hands, if he hath not accounted for it. When it is seasonable, I know you will put my Lord in minde of this arreer, and also what is due to Mr. Stanley, upon the account of his rent charge; for I doubt my Lord will not bee able to stave off payment, noe longer then priviledge of Parliament doth continue, and when that is ended, these arrears will fall very heavy, unlesse, in the meane while, some course be taken for payment." *Seal.*

W. Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon.

753. 1690, December 5. Preston.—Making application for an appointment in Lord Derby's service. Lord Brandon has not thought fit to appear at the election. Mr. Buckingham, his gentleman, came up, on Wednesday, to Mr. Patten's, and went yesterday with Mr. Patten, and several of his party, to Mr. Mayor, to acquaint him that my Lord recommended Mr. Patten as the most proper person to represent them in Parliament. "I doe not hear, for certaine, of any indirect methods used of either side, though there is discourse of gold being offered by Buckingham, on behalfe of Mr. Patten. The comon method is for some two of acquaintence and interest to goe from house to house and ask their votes, and to drink them well. After the call book was called over and the defaulters, it was asked Mr. Patten's party if they had any more to poll, or if they could except against any that had polled for Sr. Edward, both which they did in a fewe, and were allowed to give Mr. P[atten] his due. Hee, carried beyond expectation, civill and willing to suppress any disorders. There was some fighting at the further end of the Court, but soon over. The Mayor and gentlemen of the town mett Sr. Edward into the town, with threescore and twelve horse, and ringing of bells. The Indenture was sealed in Court, and you need not fear any further appeales. Colonel Rawsthorne gave his vote for Sir Edward."

THOMAS HODGEKINSON to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

754. 1690, December 5. Preston.—"This day, our election began, about eleaven of clock, and continued until three this afternoon. There was never an election in this place managed with more calmnes on both sides, saving some few rude disturbances by Mr. Patten's creatures, but (indeed) against his inclinations. Sir Edward Chisenhale carried it by 57 votes, soe that you will have no further trouble, in the comittee of priviledges, about this corporation. Bee pleased to rectify my mistake to my good Lord Derby, for I have (by this post) given his Lordshipp an account that wee outvoted Mr. Patten 60 votes, whereas (upon a more exact scrutiny) there only appeares 57, which mistake (though not very considerable) I thought fitt to correct, being sent to a person of that honnor and quality. Sir, I am now with Mr. Maior, Sir Edward Chisenhale, and many more of your friends, who have already drunke his Lordshippe's health, and are now remembering (their worthy friend) the sitting member; unto whom they do owne themselves particularly obliged, in their late dispute in the senate . . . . . The company is pressing mee with glasses, and only give me time to tell you that I am, sir, your very affectionate servant." *Seal of arms.*

ARMY ACCOUNTS.

755. 1690, December 9.—The answer of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General, etc., "to soe much of the reporte, observations, and resolutions of the Committee for examining the accompts of the army," etc., as concern him.

ARMY ACCOUNTS.

756. 1690, December 9.—Remarks concerning the Report of the Committee for examining the Accounts of the Army.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

757. 1690, December 23. Admiralty Office.—An account of the present state of the ships of war of their Majesties' Royal navy.

The EARL OF DERBY to ROGER KENYON.

758. 1690[-1], January 15. Whitehall.—"We are every hour in expectation to go; all our coaches were ready this morning, the King resolving to set sail this afternoon, but the wind changed, not above three hours before, for last night it blew as [hard as] could be, so that we are all ready, upon an hour's warning. You will hear, in the public letters, of some persons taken who are lately come out of France; they had letters about them which confirm very much what was my Lord . . . . . intentions." *Seal of arms.*

NICHOLAS STRATFORD, Bishop of Chester, to ROGER KENYON.

759. 1690–1, January 22.—Encloses the charge against Mr. Braddyll. Thinks Mr. Gey has "done the part of a good Christian and a good subject," and that "Mr. Braddyll, who has been so unfaithful, and abused his trust to so high a degree, deserves to be excluded, with some note of infamy, from any public trust for the future." *Seal of arms.*

JOHN BARTON to ROGER KENYON.

760. 1690[-1], January 22, Knowsley.—As to Kenyon's being the fittest man in Lancashire, if not too old, for the government [of the Isle of Man ?].

The EARL OF DERBY to ROGER KENYON.

761. [1691,] February 1. The Hague.—"It happens unfortunately for mee, that the Governor should dye whilst I am here; all that I need to say, I continue of the same mind I was of, when I last saw you; but that is not the thing I must now consider; it is sending someone to supply the place untill my return into England. I must first say I am sorry William Hayhurst is not gone, but that cannot be helped now. Yet I do not see any reason why he may not go still, for that instrument I signed for him, gives him greater authority than I have skill to dr[aw] here, for you or him, being directed to the Governor and the rest of my officers; suche latter are obliged to give all the light they can, and hee may instruct them, by your advice, what is to be done in the meantime, onely keep the letter I writt to the Governor; and since I am out of the kingdome, I fancy you and the rest of my Commissioners may have power to graft an order to them in the Island, upon what I have signed and sealed to William Hayhurst, to bee of force untill they heare from mee. All things go as well here as I can desire, but, upon my word, I have very litle time for writeing, especially tonight, for I am to goe tomorrow morneing very early to Amsterdam. The gazette and the newse letters will be very full of the King's reception here, and the joy all people are in with the sight of him, which is not to be expressed, for I could not have imagined half so much, if I had not been eye-witnes." *Original and Copy, in Roger Kenyon's handwriting.*

THOMAS BRADDYLL to ROGER KENYON.

762. 1690[-1], February 2. Portfield.—Desires a copy of the information, "or what you are pleased to call it," which "Cousin Gey" has laid against him to the Bishop of Chester.

Appended is the copy.

"T. B., esquire, a Justice of the Peace and a Commissioner in the severall Polls and 3*s*. Subsidy Act, who was a long time before he would take the oaths to the present government, dealt thus in his actings as Commissioner with the King and countrey in Whally, in the county of Lancaster, where he liveth.

"1. Not one child in that township (though some scores taxable and taxed by the sworn assessors) would he suffer to pay, but struck them out of the assessment.

"2. At the 2*s*. in the pound, an assessment was made up by the assessors, for 2*s*. in the pound only; but he causes his clerk to interline the other tax of 12*d*. in the pound, in that assessment, so that the King was cheated of the third part, through the whole town, and if enquired into, probably in many others.

"3. His own demesnes of Braddyll and Brockall, and as it is believed, of Samsbury, to the valew of severall 100*l*. *per annum*, were clearly, by his procurement, left out of the tax, and not one penny paid for them.

"4. In the review of the 1st poll, not a child in the town (though a great number) save his 2 daughters, the vicar's three children, and about 4 more, at most, put into the assessment, and his own wife omitted.

"5. Numbers of papists of quality, freed by him (as it is presumed) because R. Grimshaw, esq., G. Talbot, gent., Justic Cotterell, Attorney

at law, being doubly assessed, according to the Act, as professed papists were struck off by him, the 2 last, 40*l.* a peece, the 1st, a far greater sum.

"6. Servants, wages of whole townships (as it is believed) particularly the township of Osbuldalston, there being a great family in it, nearly related to him, by his means were wholly left out, and never paid [a] penny.

"7. Exclaimed on the vicar, telling him he deserved to be pulled out of the pulpit, for preaching against perjury, and pressing all concerned, to make just and true taxes, according to their oaths.

"8. Gave the countrey, in one assessment, no time to appeal, but instead of 14 days allowed by the Act, would have them pay within 4, and threatned and distreyned upon such as would not submit to his arbitrary commands, particularly the vicar of Whallay."

ROBERT ROPER to ROGER KENYON.

763. 1691, March 31.—"The bearer brings you a letter from my lord; and, this day, I have another from his lordshipp, wherein hee acquaints mee that hee hath appointed you Governor of the Isle of Man, but not to go over hither, untill his lordshipp's returne to England, and in the meanwhile, to appoint your deputy to stay in the Island about a moneth, and to bring his lordshipp an account how affaires stand there, and you and I to meet forthwith, to consider the affaires of the Island." *Seal.*

THOMAS GIPPS to ROGER KENYON.

764. [16]91, April 4. Bury.—"There is a gentleman at Manchester (one Dr. Buck) that designs to sett up, either at Manchester or at Warrington, in the practice of physick. He has a letter from some of your friends, recommending him to your favour and countenance to promote his interest, what in you lies." The writer has also one from a special friend and kinsman (a doctor in physic of the first rank in England) who gives a satisfactory character of this Dr. Buck. *Seal of arms.*

RALPH JACKSON to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

765. 1691, April 13. Middleton.—Has, for several years, been exercised in military affairs, "and does, in some measure, understand them," and, to satisfye any person that he is qualified for a commission, "will not onely performe the exercise before any commission officer whatever, but, at the same time, will undergoe the examination upon that account." Begs, therefore, Lord Derby's interest to obtain for him the King's commission. *Seal of arms.*

GENERAL GINCKLE to "MR. ROE, Comptroller of the Isle of Man."

766. 1691, April 29. Dublin.—"I am informed by Mr. Daniel Hayes, a merchant of this city, that the ship *St. Stephen*, of St. Sebastian, whereof John Lebarta is master, loaden at St. Sebastian with wine and brandy, and bound to this place, was, by distress of weather, in her voyage hither, driven to the Isle of Man, and there seized by your order, upon pretence of belonging to their Majesties' enemies. I can assure you that we have made it our particular care to encourage the trade of this distressed kingdom, in order to supply their Majesties' army with so necessary refreshments, of which we have great want. Therefore, I desire you will give him, in the release of said ship and her cargoe, the latter belonging to subjects, confederates to their Majesties, a friendly and

impartial assistance, in order that their Majesties' army in this kingdom under our command, may have the benefit of those necessary refreshments in the field."

ADRIAN VENN to the EARL OF DERBY, at Ormond Gate, near Whitehall.

767. 1691, May 14. Harwich.—Has brought his lordship "two casts of Lenteners" from Antwerp. In the packet coming from "Helford Sluice," were 16 or 18 recruits for the Coreland (?) Regiment in Ireland, under the command of Colonel Shock. Some of the recruits took him for a spy, and, having no pass, he was brought before Justice Seamans, of Harwich, and one of the recruits swore that he was in the French army before Mons. Prays for his Lordship's intercession.

STEPHEN GEY to ROGER KENYON.

768. 1691, May 27.—When he got to Wigan, Lord Derby, with his whole family, went to Winstanley to dinner. Is a little amazed that he has not heard from Lord Derby nor Mr. Entwisle, but believes "that *per fas nefasque* he will continue to mischiefe me and mine, if possible, but I know God has a hooke in every manes nostrills."

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the EARL OF DERBY.

769. 1691, June 4. Whitehall.—"I send your lordship enclosed, by the Queen's command, a warrant for releasing a Spanish ship called the *St. Stephen*, of St. Sebastian, driven into the Isle of Man by stress of weather, and there arrested, contrary to the constant practice everywhere observed in the like cases, and the provision made by the treaty between us and the Crown of Spain, for the security of the subjects of both nations against any such irregularity; and her Majesty is the more concerned to see the partys releived herein, in regard of the strict union and friendship, at this time, between us and Spain, and the benefit which accrues to this nation by the Spanish trade, which may be liable to suffer much, by such an example as this, if not timely redressed; and that this may be done the sooner, her Majesty has signed a duplicate of this order, which will be delivered to your Deputy Governour, and I do not doubt but your lordship will immediately issue such directions, on your part, as may prevent any delay in the execution of her Majesty's commands, in so just and necessary a cause." *Signed.* *Enclosed*, Warrant for release, signed "Marie R."

THE SHIP ST. STEPHEN.

770. 1691, after June 4.—Paper stating that the Queen's order of this date, touching the release of the *St. Stephen*, is based upon an entirely wrong supposition that she is a Spanish ship, manned by Spaniards, laden with goods the growth of Spain, bound from Spain to Dublin, on the account of the King of Spain's subjects, forced by stress of weather into the Isle of Man, and had not been guilty of any act of forfeiture; and setting out answers that will be "well proved" to each of these suppositions. The answers are to the effect that the vessel is "a sloop, built in New England" and that she had her name given her by Hilary and Peter Reneu—French merchants, living in London, but born at Bordeaux—"before she was ever at Spain." *Printed.*

The Earl of Derby to the Earl of Nottingham.

771. 1691, June 7. Knowsley.—"I received your Lordship's letter this day, by the post, and also her Majestie's order, dated three days ago, for releasing a ship seized in the Isle of Man, pretending to come from St. Sebastian, in Spain, laden with claret and brandy. When I was with the King in Holland, my Governor of the Isle of Man died. I have appointed a new governor, who is going over, so soon as the wind will serve. This ship was seized by my officers of the Customs there, but that this ship was drove in by stress of weather, I believe is misinformation, and I am very doubtful whether, in truth, it be French or Spanish wine. A French merchant, one Mr. Renue, was divers times with me at London, and showed me a certificate from the Commissioners of the Customs, Sir Richard Temple and others, who, I am sure, never heard what my officers in the Isle of Man, who seized or stayed the ship, can say to this matter, and I suppose your Lordship will think it reasonable the whole truth should be known. This Mr. Renue would have sould me the claimer pretences (*sic*), I understood it to be his own, if I would have given him an inconsiderable sume in comparison of the real value, after he had showed me the Commissioners of the Customs discharge would have let the rest go; all these made me desirous to know the whole truth. My officers having done no wrong, I should not be blamed for their irregularity, and if the statute which prohibitts the importation of brandy into Ireland or the Isle of Man from any kingdom or place, under the penalty of forfeiting the brandy and the ship may be punished, I hope what is done, is not of very ill example. All I would, with all humility, beg of her Majesty, is that this strict order of delivery of this ship forthwith, may be dispensed with, till her Majesty and your Lordship may, so soon as the Governour, who lies at Liverpool, waiting for a wind, can goe over, by examination of the matter, be truly certified and fully informed. Or, if this may not be, I pray your Lordship's advice by the return of this post, for none shall more readily and humbly comply with all her Majesty's commands." *Copy.*

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon, at Liverpool.

772. 1691, June 8. [Knowsley.]—Has received the Queen's order to deliver the ship and cargo now "stayed" in the Isle of Man. Has written to Lord Nottingham "to desire of her Majesty that order may be suspended, until due examination of all matters, in the Island, relating to the ship and goods, and that you have certified the truth of the whole matter under your hand, which I desire you to do with all care and speed, and so soon as I have heard from my Lord Nottingham, you shall hear further and receive my order, touching the said ship and goods, and in the meantime you are to keep the same in safe custody." *Signed.*

The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Derby.

773. 1691, June 16. Whitehall.—"I have receaved your Lordship's letter of the 7th instant, about releasing the ship *St. Stephen*, of St. Sebastian, and had sooner returned you an answer, but that I was willing to acquaint the Queen with what your Lordship writ, and receive her directions. Before her Majesty signed the warrant which was sent to your Lordship, she referred this matter to the Commissioners of the Customs, upon whose report of the case, and upon consideration of the treaty with Spain, and the strict obligations of complying with it, her Majesty

directed the immediate release of this ship, and I am now commanded to acquaint you, that her Majesty sees no reason to recede from her former orders, and does therefore expect your punctual complyance herein without any further delay."

C. Wharton, Sir Thomas Travers, and Wm. Sacheverell to the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley.

774. [1691,] June 22. Castletown, Isle of Man.—Upon the Governor's desire, they have been on board the seized vessel, and tasted three of the casks in her hold. They are of opinion that the casks contain "small French wines, and truly the growth of France." *Signed. Seal.*

Information of William Cooper, of "Peeltown."

775. 1691, July 7.—"In April, 1689, one Mr. Jackson of the County of Downe, in Ireland, sent into the Isle [of Man] by one William Duglass, 82 tanned hydes and other goods, to save and secure them from the enemy; being at that time when the Irish Protestants fled into the Isle for security." These were seized, because no cocket could be produced for the same.

Examination of "Mr. David Murray, merchant at Douglas."

776. 1691, July 18.—He had received from his brother, Mr. Robert Murray, of Chester, the copy of a letter from Peter Renewe to Mr. William Clayton, merchant, of Liverpool, telling him of the seizure in question, stating the vessel—which was built in New England—was going from St. Sebastian to Dublin, and begging his aid in obtaining her release, &c. *Signed.*

Examination of James Chenneau, taken before the Earl of Derby.

777. 1691, July 25.—Knows Stephen de Fernandis, who is a Spaniard; they, with two other Spaniards, sailed from London to St. Sebastian, in the ship in question, which was then called the *St. Stephen.* He was present at the lading of the said ship; the cargo was not taken out of any other ship, but was brought direct from the Custom House at London. Mr. Peter Renewe sent him with the ship and cargo to Spain. Hillary Renewe is Peter's brother and partner; they are Frenchmen, born at Bordeaux. Believes that Mr. Hilliary Lesseur, who now lives at St. Sebastian with Mr. Stephen Cadroy, is nephew to the Renewes. The examinat was born at the Isle of Oleron, and does not know that he is a denizen of England, but Peter Renewe wrote to him, in the previous May, that he would send him his free denizenship, &c.

"The manner of his Lordship's [the Earl of Derby's] goeing to the Tinwall, from Castle Rushen."

778. 1691, July 30.—"About 7 of the clock in the morning, all persons who are to attend his Lordship from Castle Rushen to the Tinwall, to wit, the Governor, with his staffe of authority, all the officers and Lords Council (except such as are military, and except the deemsters and 24 Keys, who are to go before to the Tinwall, and attend there the Lord of Man's coming) all knights, gentlemen of quality, strangers and natives.

"At half an hour past 7 of the clock, the bell rings for half a quarter of an hour; which done, the Constable of that Castle, with the other

officers of that Castle, go forth of the Hall to the gates there, to order the guard, and to doe their obeysance at his Lordship's passing by.

" When the Governor hath notice that the guards are so sett, and his Lordship's horses and all things in readiness, he acquaints his Lordship therewith, who, thereupon, arises and commands the Governor, with his staffe, to goe, which he doth, walking barehead before him. Then followes my Lord, and next after him all the best gentlemen of quality that are strangers, and allsoe his Lordship's cheif servants, &c. When his Lordship is come out of the gate, the groomes stand ready with their horses, and whilst the Lord, the Governour, the persons of quality, &c. are mounting, the Constable of the Castle, with his guards, march forwards, with his Lordship's musick playeing before them; and when all are on horseback, then the Comptroller on the right hand, and the Steward of the Household on his left hand, rideing bare before the Governour. Then comes the Governour, allsoe rideing bare, before his Lordshipp, thorrow the towne, with his staff in his hand. Then the guards march, the musick playeing before them, thorrow the towne, all the best gentlemen of quality that are strangers, two by two, following next after his Lordshipp, and in like manner, his Lordshipp's cheife servants, and after them, the meaner persons accordingly.

" When his Lordship is about the middle of the town, the great guns from the Castle goe off, 5 at the least; and haveing marched thorrow the town, those footguards and musick take horse, and attend his Lordship, with the rest, to the Tinwall.

" When, in this order, they have passed the town, the Governor, &c. ride covered, till they come to the Tinwall feild, where his Lordship's guards, consisting of a thousand firelocks, are posted in great ordre. His Lordship, after he hath taken a view of them, passeth thorrow them on horseback, and in that passage is decently saluted by all the military officers commanding those guards. And thus his Lordship, the Governour, and persons of quality, &c., with him, ride on till they meet the Bishop and Clergy, the Deemsters, and the 24 Keys of the Island; the Clergy on the right hand, the other on the left.

" Then his Lordshipp alighteth, the Bishop, or in his absence the Archdeacon, or in his absence the Vicar-General, holding the right styrrup, accordeing to the ancient custome. When his Lordshipp hath saluted them all, they march; that is to say, the fower and twenty, in decent coates, and the Deemsters after them, in gownes, the Clergy in their habitts, and the Bishop after them. Then the Governor, my Lord, and after him all the gentry passing thorrow a guard, to witt, of Peele garrison, on one hand, and the garrison of Castle Rushen on the other hand, which make a lane to the church door. My Lord being thus conducted goes up into a chaire provided for that day, and then heares a sermon. The sermon ended, all goe forth of the church but my Lord, the Governor, the Lordes Councill, the Deemsters and twenty four Keys, the Secretarys, Clerke of the Rolls, and such as the Lord will comand to stay.

" If his Lordship have anything to propound to the country, he moves it to the Deemsters, and fower and twenty, who, debateing the matter, do agree thereunto, or give his Lordship satisfaction, by their sufficient reasons to the contrary. And if the Deemsters and fower and twenty have any request unto his Lordship, they move it themselves, in an humble manner. If my Lord approve thereof, he commands it to be inserted in the statute book, where it is mentioned as an humble request of the Deemsters and fower and twenty, on behalf of the country, setting all their names unto the same, as allsoe the Governor and all of the Lords Councill, subscribe; then my Lord confirmes the same with his own

subscription, under these words:—'Be it enacted as it is desired'; but if his Lordshipp like not the motion, then he tells them that he will take it into consideration against another time.

"Note.—That when his Lordship intends to propound something that day, which he conceives may probably find some opposition, or require some long debate, to prevent an inconveniency, his Lordship appoints a meeteing some day the week before, where all things are well weighed and considered, to the contentment of all parties.

"When there is no more for his Lordship and the rest then with him to doe of themselves, his Lordship sends one of the Deemsters forth of the church into the feild, where the said Deemster comands the cryer to proclaime that if anyone have complaint to make, thoe it be against any of the officers, or any request by petition, or difference betweene party and party, he, or they, whoever they be, may come into the Church and be heard, and his Lordshipp will take order that right shall be done, accordeing to justice and the lawes of the land. Then such as have any business, present themselves before the table humbly, on their knees, and deliver their petitions to the Comptroller, who is there ready to receive the same and to read, when the Lord commands him; which being done, the Lord heares the matter, if he please, or appoints another day.

"All this being done, one goeth forth to cause the drums to beat; then the people gather together expecting his Lordshipp's coming forth; the souldiers stand to their armes, and then the Bishop and Clergy come into the church; then the fower and twenty march, two in a brest, thorrow the guards up to the Tinwall hill, the Deemsters followeing them, then the Clergy, Bishop, &c., as before, two and two. The officers follow his Lordship, soe doe the gentlemen strangers and others, the Bishop and Clergy on the right hand; the Deemsters and four and twenty, on the left, standing bare, make a lane for his Lordship to goe betwixt them up the degrees to the top of the hill, where, when his Lordship is arrived, he sitts in a chaire of state, with his face towards the east, the Governor standing or sitting on my Lord's right, and the Bishop on the left, the sword of state holden before his Lordship with the point upward, by whom his Lordship thinks fitt to honor therewith. The gentlemen strangers stand or sitt behind his Lordship; the Deemsters and officers stand one degree below the Governor; the Guards (to witt of the two garrisons) stand at the foot of the hill, with matches lighted, bullets in their mouths, &c. Then the people draw nigh to understand what is said unto them.

"The first busines on the hill is that the six Coroners or Sheriffs present themselves before his Lordship, with white rods in their hands, which were given to them at the late Tinwald, as markes of their office, to continue from that time for one year. They are to come one after another, on their knees, before his Lordship, presenting their staves which he receives and (haveing been but lately elected and sworn, and recommended unto him as able and honest men) he returns them their staves, being satisfyed that they are fitt persons for such a place of creditt, advantage, and trust. My Lord haveing a note of their names, and haveing comanded the Deemster to call them in order, he restores them their white rods, and each Coroner, as he receives the same on his knees, bowes towards his Lordship's feet, riseth, maketh his reverences as he retires to one side, his face still towards my Lord; and, in like manner, all the rest.

"After this, if any new law be made, or old altered, it is proclaimed by the cryer, in Manckes, being read and dictated to him by the eldest Deemster.

"In conclusion, the Lord commands the cryer to lett the people know (in Mancks) that his Lordship continues his love unto them and his care of them, and prayes God to bless them.

"So, commonly, they crye aloud—'God allso bless his Lordship and all his,' and with a great huzzah and shout, concludes the business of that day."

EXAMINATION of ROBERT BURDETT, Junior, of Dublin, merchant.

779. 1691, August 3.—At the instance of Mr. Daniel Hayes, merchant of Dublin, he came to the Isle of Man to look after the ship [the *St. Stephen*] and mariners in question. Had no orders to "vend, retail, or utter" any of the wine, &c. on board, but "he was left at liberty, at his discretion, to have presented some of it to the Earle of Derby and Governour of the Island, if the ship had been released accordinge to her Majestie's order."

The EARL OF DERBY'S INSTRUCTIONS to his GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN, his deputy or deputies.

780. 1691, August 4.—"That whereas many complaints have been made to me since my coming into this Island, against those persons, their actings here, who have been, by commission of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, sent hither to act, upon pretence for their Majesties' service, as surveyors of the Customs of this Island, and who have, contrary to law, as I am informed, taken upon them, in many particulars, very arbitrarily to act, to the great oppression of the people and with much contempt to me and my officers in the said Island; I do, therefore, hereby require you to have particular regard to these men, their demeanors and actings; and, whilst they behave themselves according to law for their Majesties' service, they, desiring your aid, that you very readily assist them, but when and where they otherwise act, that you, upon good proof of their misdemeanour, impartially put the law in execution against them: and for your so doing, I do hereby promise to indempnify you against any prosecution; notwithstanding their threats, insolencys, or the utmost they can do you. And I do expect your constant complyance to these my directions, with care and without timerity. And that in any case where any seizures are to be made, that you make seizures, and not permit them to make any seizures, or otherwise to act what is the part of my officers, properly to perform." *Copy.*

ORDER directing the release of the ship *St. Stephen.*

781. 1691, August 13. Whitehall.—Order in Council—made on the petition of Andrew de la Barthe, master of the *St. Stephen*, of St. Sebastian, belonging, with her cargo, to the subjects of Spain, seized in the Isle of Man by the Earl of Derby—directing the immediate release of the said vessel and her crew, or the attendance of the Earl of Derby and the master of the vessel, on 24 Sept. next.

Annexed.—Copy petition. Petitioner with his vessel, being forced by stress of weather into the "road of the Isle of Man," the vessel was seized by the Earl of Derby's officers, and carried into "a harbour" [Derby Haven] and Petitioner and his crew turned out of their vessel. Previous orders of Council, for restitution of the vessel, have been ignored by the Earl, &c.

An ACCOUNT of the EARL OF DERBY'S proceedings in disturbing the King's officers of the revenue in the Isle of Man.

782. 1691, August 13. Whitehall.—Order in Council stating that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had that day presented an account

of the proceedings of the Earl of Derby and his officers in the Isle of Man, against the King's officers there, and directing the attendance of some person or persons, sent by the Earl, at the board to be held on the 24 September following, to give an account of the whole matter.

Appended.—"An account of the proceedings of the Earle of Derby, Roger Kenyon, Esq., Governor, and other his Lordship's officers in the Isle of Man, against the King's officers and other their Majesties' subjects:—

"It being apparent, since the death of the late Governor Haywood, that their Majesties' officers in the said Island do meet with strange interruptions, in the execution of their offices, by the said Earl of Derby, Roger Kenyon, Esqre., and other his Lordship's officers there, both to the prejudice of their Majesties' interest and other their Majesties' subjects as fall in there, by wreck or otherwise.

"1st. That on 29th January, 1690, there hapned a vessell to be cast away upon the said Island, that had been in their Majesties' service, in the master's chest whereof, there was found by the said Earl of Derby's officers, an account that did discover a great abuse to the prejudice of their Majesties' interest; which account coming to the knowledge of Benjamin Dewy, the King's officer there, strange endeavours were used by the said Earl's officers to keep the said Dewy from a sight thereof, and although at last, with some trouble and charge, he got a copy of what had relation to the King, yet they would by no means part with the original, though it no ways belonged to them.

"2nd. That General Ginckell's cornet, being one of them that was saved in the said vessel, who, with others, were going for England for recruits, with considerable sums, though it was known there was saved both money and goods of some value, yet the said Earl's officers, in whose hands it was, keeps the most part of it, whereby the said cornet was forced to go thence without money to bear his charges; and although he left a letter of attorney with the said Dewy, to take care of, and receive what should be found in his absence, and there being some goods taken up, which had been some small time in the possession of the said Dewy, yet the said Earl's officers came and took them away, never restoring them afterwards.

"3rd. That in May, 1691, the said Dewy had an account that there was imported into the said Island, some goods without cockett, and the said Earl's officers, to baffle the said Dewy in this business, entred the said goods in an other man's name, then what the said Dewy had an account of, and before the said Dewy could find out the intrigue, the goods were conveyed away, and never after could be discovered.

"4th. That in the beginning of June following, the said Dewy received an other account that there was lodged in one of the said Earl's officer's house, 1,100 yards of linen, imported into the said Island without cockett; he did not deny but he had the goods, yet would not suffer the said Dewy to have so much as a sight of them, of which the said Dewy complained to Mr. John Rowe, the Earl's comptroller, who declares he would not meddle therein.

"5th. That on the 8th of April, 1691, there hapned, by contrary winds, to put into Darby Haven, a small vessel loaden with wine and brandy, the pilot whereof informed that he took in his goods at St. Sebastian, and [was] bound for Dublin, but the said Earl's officers first, and afterwards the said Earl and Governor themselves, against all law and precedent, stopt the said vessel, and still detein her, notwithstanding they have the Queen's order to release her. But the said Dewy, to prevent embezlement of the said goods, and not knowing but the same

may more properly belong to the King, put a lock upon the hatches, till the business should be determined in England.

"6th. That the said Earl's officers when they first stayed the said vessel, declared that they only staid her, as being fallen into their Lord's priviledge, but yet about a month after, when required by some to know for whom they acted, the said John Rowe declared that he acted for the King, but being asked by what commission, to this he was silent.

"7th. That the said Dewy (as his duty was) made all the enquiry he could, to know what was the occasion that brought the said vessel into the Isle of Man, and cannot find but that what the said pilot pretended was really true, for that one Anthony Thompson, master of the *Lyon* of Lancaster, who was loaden with salt, and bound for Bristol, declared that he, being off of Wexford in Ireland, or thereabouts, met with this vessel, who followed him into Darby Haven, and could not, as the said Thompson informed the said Dewy, get Dublin, for that himself would fain have been there, as being a better outlet for Bristol than Derby Haven; and further, the said Dewy was informed that the said pilot, the same day, or the day after he came to an anchor in Derby Haven, not being willing to depend wholly upon his own judgment, was about hiring one Duncan McLoughlan for 50*s.* to pilot him to Dublin.

"8th. Also, after the said vessel had been in Derby Haven 6 or 7 days, the said Earl's officer, against the said Dewy's will, removed her, with the help of several boats, to Castle Town bourn, a very dangerous place, and, therefore, the said Dewy tould them that he would run no risque if she miscarried; to themselves be it.

"9th. That on the 17th of June, [16]91, the said Roger Kenyon, the Governor, landed at Darby Haven, and sending for the said Dewy (he being then at Douglas) to Castle Town, he attended him there the next day, and the said Governor told the said Dewy that he had an order from the Earl of Derby, to send him two bottles of wine out of each cask aboard the said vessel for a taste, which were 48 bottles in all, but the said Dewy scrupling it, the said Governor tould him he would break up the hatches if he did not open them; the said Dewy seeing no remedy, suffered the said 48 bottles of wine to be drawn off, which was sent into England, and owned to be received by the said Earl of Derby.

"10th. That on the 21st of June aforesaid, the said Governor sent his warrant, or token, for the said Dewy, who was then at Douglas, to come away presently to Castletown; according, he went thither; but because the said Dewy had not brought the key with him, to give some gentlemen (newly landed from England) a taste of the wine, the said Governor tells him, very angerly, that he would break up the hatches, and that he should have no key at all upon them, and further said that the King had nothing to do in the said Island, the laws of England was nothing there, neither had the said Dewy any power there, forasmuch as he knew who gave it him; and the said Dewy telling him that his business was to take care that the King's service received no prejudice, the said governor hastily asked, 'What King, what King?' The said Dewy tould him that he knew no king but one, meaning King William, to which the said Governor muttered some words, which the said Dewy could not understand, but by his fury in delivering them, they seemed to be dangerous.

"11th. That on the 22nd ditto, the said Dewy attended again at Castletown with the key, but because he did not open the hatches presently at the said Governor's command, he swore he would break them open, and that he would commit the said Dewy, and said that he should have no key at all upon them, and that he would take it away by force, in order to which, the said John Rowe, the comptroller, being present, and

a very officious man against the King's officers, was sent out, to call in some soldiers, and had not the said Dewy complyed to open the hatches, and give those gentlemen a taste of the wine, he must have been committed by two soldiers which the said comptroller had got ready.

"12th. That the same day and the day following, the said Governor being gone to Peel Town, summoned Jonathan Antrobus, the other King's officer, before him, and, amongst other discourse, tould him that the King had no right in the Isle of Man, neither had his officers anything to do there, nor should they make any stop or seizure of any goods imported without cockett, and that the King had no more to do in the said Island than he had to do in Normandy or Gascony, and that he, the said Antrobus, should not presume to write to the Commissioners without first giving him an account of it, nor meddle with any goods there imported, but first make him acquainted with it.

"13th. That on the 3rd of July following, the said Earl himself landed at Darby Haven, and about ten o'clock the same night, gave order for the King's lock to be broken off the hatches, which accordingly was done, and the said John Rowe being present, together with one Beck, a cooper, which the said Earl had sent over some time before, and one Nicholas Harlowe, a very pernicious man in all this business, drew off some wine and brandy, and the said Earl never after would suffer the said Dewy to put a lock on for the King any more.

"14th. That on the 4th ditto, the said Dewy being at Castletown, was summoned by the said comptroller before the Earl of Darby, where he attending in the dining room of the Castle, in the presence of divers gentlemen, his Lordship asked the said Dewy how he durst meddle with this wine vessel, as being fallen into his right, and bid him, if he dared to give an account into England that the lock was broke off, which his Lordship owned to the said Dewy was done by his order, and further tould the said Dewy that he had nothing to do there, nor should not meddle with the staying or seizing of any goods imported into the said Island without cockett; 'I will humble you,' said his Lordship, 'I will make you know yourself, I will lay you by the heels, get you gone out of the room'; with several other expressions to this purpose, which the said Dewy cannot remember.

"15th. That on the 9th ditto, the said Earl of Darby, notwithstanding he had received the Queen's order for the releasing the said vessel, gave order to the Governor for the wine and brandy to be taken, from on board, into the Castle, of which the said Dewy and Antrobus having private notice, they, as their duty was, gave their attendance at Castletown, to take the account of what should be landed, and although they were often affronted by the said Earl's officers, yet the same day they took an account of 46 hogsheads of brandy, which was all that was then landed.

"16th. That on the 10th ditto, the said Earl's officers landed 13 pipes of wine out of the said vessel, which the said Dewy and Antrobus, and also one Mr. Robert Burdett, took an account of; after which, the said Dewy (having the Commissioners' leave to come to England) went for Douglas, to prepare himself for his voyage, leaving the said Antrobus behind, to take an account of the rest.

"17th. That on the 11th ditto, the said Earl's officers landed 7 pipes and 4 hogsheads of wine more, which the said Antrobus and Burdett took the account of, and thereupon, they were both immediately committed to prison, without any reason showed; and presently, a special messenger sent away with the Governor's warrant or token to Douglas, to fetch the said Dewy back to Castletown a prisoner, which said messenger was so

severe, that he would not suffer the said Dewy to speak, or do anything out of his sight.

"18th. That the same day, the said Dewy being brought prisoner to Castletown, and so before the Governor, who asked him for his papers by which he had taken the account of the goods that were landed, demanding of the said Dewy why and for what reason he did so, and why he took men's names, and because the said Dewy tould him he had not brought the papers with him, the said Governor said he would commit him to prison, until he did produce them, there being all the while two soldiers to guard him. The said Governor further required the said Dewy to shew him the copies of all his letters to the Commission, about the said vessel, and to give bond to answer to what he should object against him; all which being so unreasonable, the said Dewy did absolutely deny him, and presently, thereupon, in came the said Earl of Darby, who only said, 'What this Dewy has to do to take the account of the landing these goods, I cannot tell; but I doubt not,' said his Lordship, 'but I shall find friends to disappoint them all,' and so went out; whereupon, the said Dewy, telling the said Governor that the papers signified but little, and that Mr. Antrobus had the same (who was still a prisoner), they being sent for, and nothing what was expected found therein, the said Dewy and Antrobus were both released, and ordered to attend the Governour again in the evening.

"19th. That the said Dewy and Antrobus appearing in the evening, according to order, the Governour only said, that as the said Dewy was to go for England, and Antrobus to stay in the country, he should not presume to write anything to the Commission, but first shew it him, nor meddle with anything, but first acquaint him with it."

PROCEEDINGS before the COMMISSIONERS, appointed under the Statute of 43 Elizabeth, entitled, An Act to redress the misemployment of lands, goods, and stocks of moneys, given to charitable uses.

783. 1691, September 8, Wigan.—The jurors present that there then was, and for time immemorial there had been, a consecrated chapel in Hardshey-cum-Windle, in the parish of Prescot, called St. Ellen's Chapel; and that the said chapel, about 70 years before, being old and decayed, and too little for the "auditors," was taken down, and a larger chapel was built in the same chapel yard; and that divine service, according to the usage of the Church of England, had constantly, till of late, been used and exercised there, the sacraments administered, the dead buried, and all other ecclesiastical rites performed therein, as a chapel-of-ease, belonging to the parish church of Prescott. But of late, Thomas Roughley and others, trustees for the several gifts bequeathed for the use of a preaching minister at the said chapel, have brought in a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion to preach there, and have misappropriated the funds. It is therefore ordered by the Commissioners, that John Byron, of Parr, Nicholas Rigby, the younger, of Harrocke, and others, be appointed trustees, in the place of the said Thomas Roughley, and others.

INFORMATION of THOMAS CORBIN, of Liverpool, mariner, taken before Thomas Brookbank, Esqre., Mayor of Liverpool.

784. 1691, September 14.—Was born in New England, and has been a seaman 16 or 17 years, during which time he was taken prisoner by the Turks, and carried captive to "Argiers," where he was kept four years, and learned to speak Spanish. On the Wednesday before

Easter last, he came from Drogheda in the ship *John and Anne*, of which Mr. John Bradshaw was master, into Derby Haven and there saw the sloop in question. One of the Frenchmen on board her was a very able seaman and had been first mate to Captain Wright, master of a "transport ship," and after Captain Wright's death was himself master of her. The informant says he is hired to go with the ship *Barbadoes Merchant*, to Virginia, &c.

ORDER postponing the hearing of the cause concerning the ship *St. Stephen*.

785. 1691, September 17. Whitehall.—Order in Council, consenting, at Lord Derby's request—his witnesses being unready—to the postponement of the hearing of the cause concerning the *St. Stephen*, to the 22nd of October next.

PETITION of the SHIPOWNERS of LIVERPOOL to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

786. 1691, October 23. Liverpool.—Pointing out that the shipowners, by constant victualling of their ships used in their Majesties' service, by supplying them with materials, and paying the poor seamen only so much as to keep alive their almost starved families, have so sunk under the burden, that, if not relieved, it will end in their ruin. They hope that supplies may be given, this session of Parliament, and a "branch" appropriated to the payment of these transport ships. Signed by Richard Houghton, the mayor, Thomas Brookbancke, William Williamson, Richard Windall, James Prescott, William Clayton, Peter Arberton, John Thomas, S. Richmond, John Molyneux, A. Norres, Thomas Johnson, senior, S. Richmond, junior, Thomas Johnson, junior, William Chantnell, Ed: Tarleton, Thomas Jumpe, William Roe, Daniel Chaddocke, Thomas Clayton, William Preeson, James Barton, Thomas Sneeling, Tho: Edwardson, John Sinkler, Thomas Reynolds, Jno. Rymmer, John Fells, William Webster, William Reynoldes, Thomas Bayly, and James Skinner, James Gourdon. *Attached are papers showing the comparative price of freight given by their Majesties and by merchants.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON.

787. 1691, December 20. Preston.—I have seen a letter from our good Lord Bishop, wherein he gives two reasons for not licensing Parson White to Wigan; one is, because it is a place of no certainty, for every bishop or new rector of Wigan, may displace him at pleasure; and the other, because he is informed the parson has a great many children, and he is afraid that may prove a charge to the town. The latter reason cuts the poor parson to the heart; and, considering he is not under these circumstances, it grieves him that the Bishop should be misinformed.

CERTIFICATE of CAPTAIN PHINEAS PETT.

788. [1691.]—I having received orders to wait on the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, at the Isle of Man, to transport his Lordship from thence to England in their Majestys' yacht *The Navy* (under my command), being present at the examination of Monsieur Cheveaux, who calls himself the pilot of the *St. Stephen*, of St. Sebastian, touching

the reasons of their coming with that ship into the dangerous haven called Derby Haven, in the said Isle, to which the master (as he pretends) was forced by ill weather; observed [the] matter of fact to bee as followeth:—That coming, as he affirmed, from the southward, having passed the narrow between the Tuscar and the Smalls, that off of Arklee Head (which land they made and knew, as the said pilot himself says), they met with a hard gale of wind at S.W., whereupon the master (though he was bound for Dublin) bears away to the Isle of Man, for the safety of the ship and cargo, as is pretended. When I saw so great a fault in seamanship as this, I thought myself obliged to give my poor opinion in the matter, which is that none but a madman, or one that had no good design, would leave a weather shoare in a storm, to go to a place thirty-five leagues out of his way, to the manifest hazard of the ship and their lives, when he might, without any danger of weather, have kept the weather shoare on board, and, more than that, have got into Dublin (whither he was bound) at his pleasure, as the wind was, or, in great security, have kept sea, until better weather, as will be plain to any seaman which knows that coast, or to any body else that will give themselves the trouble to look on a chart of these seas. And I must further observe that there are many safe harbours which a good man might, with all the security in the world, have made use on, upon the coast of Ireland, where they were, and that there is not one in the whole Isle of Man which is not very dangerous in the fairest weather. All which I justify to be truth, and, therefore, give it under my hand. *Signed.*

"Mr. Graham's and Mr. Burton's Answers."

789 & 790. [After 1691.]—Answers to certain inquiries made by the House of Commons, concerning the Treasury accounts, principally relating to the cost of law suits. Among other things, that as to the charge against them for their exorbitant expenses in presenting the Lord Russell, Colonel Sydney, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Lord Brandon, Lord Delamere, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Cornish, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Patience Ward, Sir Thomas Pilkington, Mr. Bethell, Sir William Williams, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Oates, etc., the answer states that Lord Russell's trial came to but 18*li.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Colonel Sydney's, to 51*li.* 3*s.* 5*d.*; Sir Thomas Armstrong's, to 10*li.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; Lord Brandon's, to 63*li.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; Mr. Hampden's trial, finding inquisitions, and seizing his estate, to 339*li.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; Mr. Cornish, as to his trial only, 30*li.* 15*s.* 6*d.*. As to the causes of Sir Patience Ward [and] Sir Thomas Pilkington, about the 100,000*li.* fine, these are not all brought to account, nor was the said Burton concerned in the same, nor in the causes of Sir William Williams, or Dr. Oates, otherwise than by paying 1,800*li.* to Mr. Hause, by the direction of the Lord Treasurer"; the said four causes being directed by the late king, when Duke of York, and followed by Mr. Swift, who was then his solicitor.

As to money paid to jurors, the answer states that, in cases of life and death, they never paid a penny to any juryman, or spent a farthing on them; but, in all indictments of trespass, etc., they did as is usual, and the constant practice of the Court and not otherwise. Mr. Hause says he was recommended to the King by Sir Roger Lestrange, to be assistant to Mr. Graham and Mr. Burton, in the prosecution of Dr. Oates. As to Cragg's testimony, that Burton and Graham endeavoured to procure accusations against divers of the subjects, and solicited him to give information against the Earl of Macclesfield, with promise of a discharge,

and 100*li.* to be paid him quarterly, which was refused, they say that after Cragg had given to his late Majesty an information (all of his own handwriting) of the invasion of the late Duke of Monmouth, Mr. Bridgeman, Graham, and Burton were directed to go to Cragg, in Newgate, to desire him to explain some passages in his information; but, as he gave no positive answer to anything, he was never called as a witness, nor was his evidence ever made use of. As to Aaron Smith's information, that they solicited against and prosecuted Stephen Colledge, and denied him a copy of his jury, they say that he had made his application to the Attorney-General and the Court, for a copy, before he came to them for it; and the same, being denied by the Attorney and the Court, it was not in their power to grant it.

The Commissioners of Customs to the Earl of Derby.

791. 1691–2, February 19. Custom House.—"Wee have, not without some surprise, read your Lordship's letter to us of the 16th instant, whereby we presume your Lordship hath had our intentions represented, very different from what they are. Wee are so far from thinking to infringe your Lordshipp's rights in the Isle of Man, that wee have never soe much as questioned them, but, in all our proceedings, have desired the concurrence of your Lordship's authority, in secureing their Majesties' customs, and executing the laws of England. Your Lordship may also please to remember that, though complaints of no inconsiderable nature (and such as are proved upon oath) have lately been laid before the Council, wee have desisted from any prosecution thereof. And, in further deference to your Lordship, have placed another officer in the room of that person who seemed under your Lordship's displeasure, our end not being so much to vindicate the behaviour of any particular officer, whether discreet or not, as to obteyne those helps from your Lordship and your agents, as may best conduce to the performance of those instructions which are derived from an authority superiour to ours, and pursuent to the laws of England, and highly necessary for the security of the revenue of customs. We were in hopes your Lordship would have approved our proceedings in this matter, and complied with their Majesties' desire, signified in the late letter from the Lords of the Council. But, forasmuch as your Lordship seems resolved not to admit of any commission or instructions from us, to be obeyed in the Isle of Man, there remains nothing further for us to doe, but to report the whole matter to our superiors, as your Lordship is pleased to state it."

Thomas Kenyon to Roger Kenyon.

792. 1692, May 19. Chester.—It is probable you have had an account of the death of Mr. Bennett, late parson of Winwicke. The Dean, finding an inclination in himself to serve the house of Derby, and believing such a post not inconsistent with his deanery, begs you will be his assistant, by recommending him to my Lord. How far your interest might prevail with my Lord, I could not tell, since it is probable my Lord might expect other returns for such extraordinary favours than barely thanks. "He presently smelt out what it was I meant, and told me that, though it was contrary to his oath, and consequently to his conscience, to drive bargains beforehand, yet withall I might assure you in his name, and you his Lordship, that he never was ungrateful where he received kindness, nor would he carry himself in this, as unbecoming a gentleman or undeserving your friendship. I have sent two hundred and a half of asparagus for a taste."

ROBERT ROPER to ROGER KENYON.

793. 1692, May 20.—"My Lord [of Derby] being now in his bath, hath commanded mee to acquaint you that, this day, his Lordshipp hath receaved a letter from my Lord Rochester intimateing that, to prevent the report which Mr. Attorney-Generall must make to the Councell Board, touching the Isle of Man, it is necessary that my Lord doe, forthwith, signifie his mind to his agent in London, that hee doth comply with what is desired, touching those officers of the Customs sent thither by his Majestie's Commissioners; and his Lordshipp not knowing how farre you have proceeded heerin, doth therefore desire you to satisfye his Lordshipp in this point, by the bearer." *Seal.*

CHARLES HILTON to ROGER KENYON.

794. 1692, May 21. Gray's Inn.—"By an expres this morning, we have an account that on Thursday last, the two fleets engaged and fought for 12 hours incessantly, in which action the French lost 18 of their capitall shipps. And about noone this day, by another expresse, we heare they renewed the fight on Friday morning, and the French have since lost two of the Admirall's seconds. Severall of the French shipps were seen on fire, and for two leagues together, the sea was full of wrecks of shipps, and that, if the wind continued, it was not doughted but we shod make an intire defeate of their whole fleete." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS TAUBMAN to ROGER KENYON.

795. 1692, May 24. London.—The French fleet are reduced to forty-two, the rest being sunk, burnt, and disabled, and the abovesaid remainder, divided east and west, are so closely pursued, that the Admiral is sure no one of them can escape. We have only disabled (not one lost) come in, the *Windsor*, *Hampton Court*, *Barwick*, *Sandwich*, and *Montague;* and killed, Carter, Hushings (?), Wheler, and Graydon.

"A full ACCOUNT of the late dreadfull EARTHQUAKE at Port Royall in Jamica, written in two letters from the minister of that place, from a board the *Granada* in Port Royall Harbour."

796. 1692, June 22.—"I doubt not but you will, both from gazetts and letters, hear of the great calamity that hath befallen this island, by a terrible earthquake, on the 7th inst., which has thrown down allmost all the houses, churches, sugar-works, mills, and bridges, through the whole country. It tore the rocks and mountains, and destroyed some whole plantations and threw them into the sea; but Port Royal had much the greatest share in this terrible judgment of God. I will, therefore, be more particular in giving you account of its proceedings in that place, that you may know what my danger was, and how unexpected my preservation.

"On Wednesday, the 4th (?) of June, I had been at church, reading prayers, which I did every day, since I was Rector of Port Royall, to keep up some shew of religion amongst a most ungodly and debauched people, and was gone to a place hard by the church, where the merchants used to meet, and there the President of the

Councell was, who acts in chief, till we have a new Governour, who came into my company and engaged me to take a glass of wormwood wine with him, as a whet before dinner. He being my very great friend, I stayed with him, upon which he lighted a pipe of tobacco, which he was very long a-taking, and not being willing to leave him before it was out, this detained me from going to dinner to one Captain Rudens, where I was to dine, whose house upon the first concussion sunk first into the earth, and then into the sea, with his wife and family and some that were come to dine with him. Had I been there, I had been lost. But to return to the President and his pipe of tobacco. Before that was out, I found the ground rowling and moving under my feet, upon which I said to him—Lord, sir, what is this? He replyed very composedly, being a very grave man—It is an earthquake; be not afraid, it will soon be over. But it increased, and we heard the church and tower fall, upon which we ran to save ourselves. I quickly lost him, and made towards Morgan's Fort, which being a wide open place, I thought to be there securest from the falling houses; but, as I made towards it, I saw the earth open and swallow up a multitude of people, and the sea mounting in over the fortification. I then laid aside all thoughts of escaping, and resolved to make towards my own lodging and there to meet death in as good a posture as I could. From the place where I was, I was forced to cross and run through two or three very narrow streets; the houses and walls fell on each side of me, some bricks came rolling over my shoes, but none hurt me. When I came to my lodging, I found there all things in the same order I left them; not a picture—of which there were severall fair ones in my chamber—being out of its place. I went to my balconey to view the street in which our house stood, and saw never a house down there, nor the ground so much as cracked. The people seing me there, cryed out to me to come and pray with them. When I came into the street, everyone laid hold on my clothes and embraced me, that, with their fear and kindness, I was almost stifled. I perswaded them at last to kneel down and make a large ring, which they did. I prayed with them near an hour, when I was allmost spent with the heat of the sun and the exercise. They then brought me a chair, the earth working all the while with new motions and tremblings, like the rollings of the sea, insomuch that when I was at prayer I could hardly keep myself upon my knees. By that time, I had been halfe an hour longer with them. In setting before them their sins and hainous provocations, and in seriously exhorting them to repentance, there came some merchants to me in the place, who desired me to go aboard some ship in the harbour and refresh myselfe, telling me they had gotten a boat to carry me off. So, coming to the sea, which had entirely swallowed up the wharf, with all these goodly brick houses upon it—most of them as fine as those in Cheapside—and two entire streets beyond that, I, upon the tops of some houses which were levelled with the surface of the water, got first into a carol, then into a long boat, which put me aboard a ship called the *Siam Merchant*, where I found the President safe, who was overjoyed to see me. There I continued that night, but could not sleep for the returns of the earthquake, allmost every hour, which made all the guns in the ship to jarre and rattle.

"The next day, I went from ship to ship, to visit those that were bruised and adying, and to pray with them, and likewise to doe the last office at the sinking severall corps' that came floating from the Point; which, indeed, hath been my sorrowfull employment ever since I came aboard this ship, with design to come for England. We having nothing but shakings of the earth and thunder and lightening and foul weather, ever since, and the people being so desperately wicked, makes me afraid to

stay in the place; for that very day the terrible earthquake was, as soon as night came on, a company of lewd rogues, whom they call privateers, fell on breaking open warehouses and houses deserted, to rob and rifle their neighbours, whilest the earth trembled under them, and some of the houses fell on them in the act, and those audacious whores that remain still in the place, are as impudent and drunken as ever. I have been twice on shore to pray with the bruised and dying people, and to christen children, where I found too many drunk [and] aswearing. I did not spare them, nor the magistrates neither, who have suffered wickednes to grow to so great a hight. I have, I bless God, to the best of my skill and power, discharged my duety in this place, which you will hear from most persons that came from hence. I have preached so seasonably to them in the church; I set before them what would be the issue of their impenitence and wickednes, that they have since confessed that it was more like a prophecy than a sermon. I had, I confesse, an impulse upon me to do it, and many times I have preached in this pulpit, things that I never premeditated at home, and could not, methought, do otherwise.

"The day when all this befell, it was very clear, afforded not the suspition of the least evill, but in the space of three minutes, about half-an-hour after eleven in the morning, Port Royall, the fairest town of all the English Plantations, [and] best emporium and mart of that part of the world, exceeding in its riches, plentifull in all good things, was shaken and shattered to pieces, sunk into and covered, for the greatest part, by the sea, and will, in a short time, be wholly eaten up by it, for few of these houses that yet stand, are left whole, and every day we hear them fall, and the sea daily incroaches upon it. We guess that by the falling of the houses and opening of the earth, there are lost fifteen hundred persons, and many of good note. I came, I told you, on board this ship, in order to come home, but the people are so importunate with me to stay, I know not what to say to them. I must undergo great hardship if I continue here—the country being all broken to pieces and dissetled.

"Ever since that fatall day, the most terrible that ever I saw in my life, I have lived on board aship, for the shakings of the earth return every now and then. Yesterday, we had a very great one, but it seems lesse terrible on ship-board then on shore, yet I have ventured to Port Royall no lesse than three times, since its desolation, among the shattered houses, to bury the dead and pray with the sick and christen the children. Sunday last, I preached to them in a hut, the houses that remain being so shaken that I durst not venture to preach in them. The people are overjoyed to see me among them, and wept bitterly when I preached unto them. I hope by this terrible judgment, God will make them reform their lives, for there was not a more ungodly people upon the face of the whole earth. It is a sad sight to see all this harbour, one of the fairest and goodlyest I ever saw, covered with dead bodys of people of all conditions, floating up and down without buriall, for our great buriall place, called the Palasidoes, was destroyed by the earthquake, and the sea washed the carcases of those that were buryed, out of their graves; their tombs were dashed in pieces by the earthquake, of which there were hundreds in that place. Wee have had accounts from severall parts of these Islands of the mischief done by the earthquake. From St. Ann's we . . . of above 1,000 acres of woodland changed into the sea, and carryed with it whole plantations, but no place suffered like . . . . so[me] were swallowed up to the neck and the earth shut upon them and squeezed them to death, and in that manner severall are found buryed, with their heads above ground; only,

some heads the dogs have eaten, others are covered with the dust, by the people that live, to avoid the stench. Thus I have told you a long and sad story, and God knows what worse may happen. Yet the people tell me they hear noises and bellowings on mountains, and some think it is by fire. If so, I fear it will be more distructive then the earthquake. I am afraid to stay, and yet I know not how, in such a case as this, to quit my station."

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

797. 1692, October 6 Lathom.—The day resolved upon for Bury, happens to be the very day of the month my poor grandfather was murdered, which I do not think proper at all to travel on, especially in those parts, for I suppose too, I must go through Bolton. Another day, the following week, must be taken.

R. Stevenson to Roger Kenyon.

798. 1692, November 18. Balladoule.—Thinks it would be better to have only one Deputy-Governour of the Isle of Man; if not, he prays someone else may be joined with Mr. Rowe, as their tempers do not agree. Thinks they should have free intercourse with the English markets. *Seal of arms.*

C. Greenfield to Roger Kenyon.

799. 1692, November 19. Gray's Inn.—This day came on the *mandamus* about St. Ellen's Chapel. Nobody spoke in it but Mr. Finch and myself. All the Court declared their opinion, *seriatim*, that the return was a good return, that the justices may refuse certificates where church and property is concerned. *Portion of seal of arms.*

Peter Shakerley to Roger Kenyon.

800. 1692, December 31. Westminster.—There is like to be some difference concerning Lord Nottingham and Admiral Russell, the two Houses seeming to assist each their member. Yesterday, the Lords sent a message to desire a free conference, which is this day, at 11 o'clock, but the Admiral's friends here were not willing to come to that "touch," and so ceased to agree to the conference. The debate was taken up late; the House had sat till so dark, we could not see each other; few stayed in.

The Heads of certain Acts as to Linen Manufacture in the Isle of Man.

801. [1692?] "1. That every farmour that holds a quarter of land, is to plant halfe an acre thereof either with flax or hemp, and soe proportionable to greater and lesser holdings.

"2. That every woeman native, or maryed to a native of this isle, is to spin as much yarn as will make 12 yards of linen cloath, and to produce the same in yarn or cloth, at the Sheading courts, holden after May in every year, which is to be valued by 2 weavors; one chosen by the Governor and Officers for the Lord, and the other by the Deemsters and the great enquest for the countrey; and whosoever doth produce the finest yarn or cloath in a Sheading, is to have 20*s.* as a reward, besides the price of her yarn or cloath; and she that produces the finest in the

whole island is to have 5*l.* (which is to be produced at the Tynwal), and if she be a maid or servant, she is to be freed from yarding or serveing, by a jury, while she lives.

"3. That a workhouse be erected where all such flax and hemp as the country can spare (besides what is for their own use) is to be brought in, and a matron to be placed there, to teach all young girls, and a weaver to learn weaving, and other persons [to] dress flax and hemp; to which workhouse, all vicious and debaucht persons, all loyterers, and vagabonds, are to be condempned; and that all tenants are to give their assistance, by labour and carriages, to the erecting of the said house.

"The penalty for not planting flax and hemp according to the first parte of the Acte, is 3*s.* 4*d.* for every offence, and upon the seacond, for not spinning the quantity of yarn or cloath (after the firste admonition) to be fined and punished &c."

"*For advancing value of money.*

"1. That all crown peeces are to passe at 5*s.* 4*d.* apeece.

"2. That all half crown peeces at 2*s.* 8*d.* per peece, soe that they be of the new coyne called milned money."

"*For non-residence.*

"That all persons that have any promotions, places, offices or other liveings in this parte, to the value of 10*l.* *per annum*, or upwards, shall be obliged, after the 29th of September next, to reside in this Isle; and live upon their promotions, and not otherwise, and in default thereof, they [are] to forfeit the 4th part of the proffitts of their liveings, which is to goe to the use of the workhouse aforesaid."

[Roger Kenyon to the Bishop of Chester.]

802. 1692[–3], January 6. Peel.—There is not any place for dissenters to meet at, in Hindley, nor was any ever asked to be recorded, by the Justices; neither was the Chapel ever asked of the Justices, by any man, but John Green, who lives three miles from the Chapel. In Wigan, where they have two meeting places for dissenters, he and "his Mr. Whalley," who would be preacher at Hindley, have one, and there is another for dissenters, who do furiously dissent from each other. Mr. Green, I hear, talks very loud of his powerful friends in London, and mentions several I shame to name. "God grant King William may truly know who are his truest friends; things would not be ordered in this country as they are." Mr. Green is very gracious with the Romanists about him; he, indeed, has taken the oath to their Majesties, but for all the noise and clamour the dissenters make, very few of them have hitherto taken the oath.

C. Greenfield to [Roger Kenyon ?].

803. 1692[–3], February 16.—As to the Manchester petition about the linen manufactory, I have taken all pains possible in it. I find, by Mr. Mercer's letter, that their desire is to lay such an imposition upon French linen as may amount to an exclusion of it, viz.: 30*li. per cent.* Now, I have looked into the Bill, and find that the French goods are to be charged at 25*li. per cent.* (which is as near their desire as possible), and I have advised with the ancient members, upon the petition, and all tell me (indeed common reason tells us) that if we lay such a rate as will exclude them wholly, then the million given, by this Act, is so impaired, that the Act will not be worth a groat to the King. But this 25*li. per cent.* will set the English and the French upon an "even

balance and foot of selling"; nay, it will be much better on the English side, and hurt no trade in England, that is sufficiently wretched already.

JOHN WOOD to ROGER KENYON.

804. 1692–3, March 3. Castletown.—"Haveing this optunatie of *The Wheele of Fortune*—David Christian maister and owner, now bound for Liverpoole, and Mr. Lesque, passenger, goeing to see you—I thought fit to aquaint you that all things here of yours are in good order; onely the old oats consumed by rats and myse, but [I] preserves them as well as I can. The 2 hodggsheads of beere and one of ale, that was brewed Christmas was twelvemonth, must bee made use of now this springe, or els the heat of this next summer will turn them sower. I have 12 boules of new malt, against your comeing, and will make more. I desire to know how many feathers for beding you will have bought; I have layd out 3*l.* in feathers att 3*d. per* pound; and what more I shall lay out, pray lett mee knowe. You have 4 bullocks, kept with best hay, and tended day and night, well, will bee good beefe. Make use of them when you please, besides the stoale-fed oxe, and 6 more, which will bee beefe soone, att grasse. Worthy sir, old Captain Robert Collcott is dead, commander of Darby Fort. Mr. Lesque, who has 2 souldiers places and the falkners place, and now [d]esignes to gett the command of Derby Fort and severall others, both to you and Governor Secheverell has write, as I am informed, but my dependance being wholy on your worship for some place here, desires if it lyes in your power, which I know it does, to procure mee a warrant either . . . . . your Worshipp or my Lord. The sallary is 8*l. per ann*[*um*]." *Seal with device.*

NICHOLAS [STRATFORD], Bishop of Chester, to ROGER KENYON.

805. 1692[–3], March 16.—"A *mandamus* was sent, the last weeke, to Doctor Pope, to register Hindley Chappell. Mr. Greene's frendes here threaten him with such formidable eviles, in case he refuses, that the Doctor seemed to be in some fear; but I thinke I have eased him of his feares, and fully satisfied him that he is in no danger. I intend to bring the *mandamus* down with me, and to have an answer drawn to it in the country, and returne it to London before the next terme. I wish the Comission for pious uses might be speedily prosecuted; were the decree of the Comissioners once confirmed by the Chancellor of the Duchy, I hope that would put an end to all our troubles about Hindley Chappell."

FRANCIS BAYLY to ROGER KENYON, "one of the Pears of the Parliment House in London."

806. 1693, March 26.—"I presume the bouldness to write to your worship onst againe; the ocesion of my writing is that the gelor hath hared that I have written to your worship, and he is mad at me; wherein he hath poot a pere of irns on me, and locked me to a post, from morning to night, wherein he would not let nobody come to me, neither with meat nor drink; and when he had done soe, he put me in the dungin all night. I continew there, and must be there, without your worship tack some ceare of me. And he hath torn my coat all to peses and hath abused me, that I am werey of my life. If I had born with him and not discovered his rogrey, I should aben beter used. His draure, that fills the drink, tould me that he would have me to say nothing of his master, and it woulde be beter with me. Here is the tinker of Stretford has fallen

to work again, for there is one of the prisoners did see him clip, in the pasag going in to the Chancery roome. There he sat, and his wife heled hur apron to kach the clipings as they fell from the shears. . . . . I thought it fit to tell you that there is one Isrell Smith, who was in hear for clipping, [and] he sent to all the Justices fare and nere, and none of them would teak beall for this Isrell Smith, and Elison [the gaoler?] took 4*l.* of him and let him goe. . . . . I humbly beg that your worship would tak some cear of me to get the irns off me and [get me] out of the dungin, or els it will spoyle me, for I am very nesh (*sic*) and tender, for I shek and trimble every night when I goe to bed. I could wish meney a time that I wear dead. He tells some of the prisnors that I most not pech no mor." *Seal.*

PETER COLLIER to MRS. KENYON, at Peel.

807. 1693, April 12. Warrington.—Understands that "the school at Clethero" is vacant by the death of the master, that it is worth 40*l.* a year, and that Mr. Kenyon has an interest there. Begs, therefore, that Mr. Kenyon's interest may be used on his behalf. Is curate at Warrington. His allowance is but small, "and the people none of the easiest to please," which makes him "inclineable" to "take a school," that he might preach "seldomer." Would have applied in person, "but that we have two sacrament days, Good-Friday and Easter-Sunday, very near, besides praiers every day, till Thursday in Easter-weeke."

[The EARL OF DERBY] to ROGER KENYON.

808. 1693, May 13.—"My Lord Willoughby's locking up a chapple, I think, is very extraordinary; if you desire any assistance from hence, put it into forme, and I dare assure you I am able to do the Church some service, and to humble these uppish sparks." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS WILSON to ROGER KENYON.

809. 1693, June 2. Knowsley.—"My Lord Strange had a letter from Mr. Archdeacon, who tells him that, the day he writes, he saw a lamb taken from the dam, with a head exactly made like a raven."

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

810. 1693, June 6.—Begging Kenyon to use his influence on behalf of Mr. Bertie, for the Clitheroe election. *Seal of arms.*

"The account of ROGER KENYON, Esquire, of what hath been done by him, pursuant to his deputation from the Warden of the Mint, bearing date 23 June 1693."

811. 1693, July 8 to August 24.—An account of 30 persons in Lancashire and Cheshire taken up, or against whom warrants were issued, for clipping coins or issuing bad money.

JOHN LOMAX to ROGER KENYON.

812. 1693, July 8. Kirk Andrew [Isle of Man.]—No sooner was I landed on this dull solitary place, than several of your faithful servants and well wishers did passionately enquire after your health and return to the Island. When I assured them of your intention to visit them before the

Tinwell, they were transported with joy; but when Mr. Sacheveril arrived, and was sworn Governour, then I perceived their bright countenances were eclipsed by an "earthish dullness." *Seal of arms.*

ROGER KENYON to GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH, Secretary to Lord Willoughby, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

813. 1693, July 22. Manchester.—"My last to you promised to be followed with a representation of the management of matters here, and of the parties managing; but though I have many things which I could freely and justifiably say to our w[ort]hy Chancellor, yet is my pen restrained by second thoughts, as convinced that such things are better said than writ.

"Things very unusuall are done, but who knows the intregues of State; for so it seems, when such things are acted, by such who are set to governe us. Could I, as secretly as the things are carryed, ask what can be the meaning of gathering armes, some thousands more then our militia ever uses? What can be the meaneing, if there be an order of councell in other countyes to disarme papists and nonjurors, that instead of that, protections are given here to such, that none shall molest them? When packs of swords, sent from London, and seized, are committed to the custody of the most violent and active dissenter in our country time after time? How comes our commission of the peace to be filled with justices of so many minds, that those whose office it is to preserve the peace are too often divided upon the Bench? So in separation that the solicitor knows his oppertunity who will befriend his motion; and thus things are done and undone by divided parties. Why should there be 206 places for the dissenters and religiouse meetings—as they call them—and not . . . . . but barely one hundred persons of all sorts of dissenters that have so qualifyed themselves as to be exempt from the penalties of the former laws, by doing what the late Act for such exemptions requires? Sure it is demonstration that either the dissenters do not give that satisfaction to the Government which the law requires, or that their party is not so numerous as they would be esteemed. It is obvious that our Magistraticall (*sic*) Dissenters bear themselves exceeding high as if it were meritoruouse, and the way to advancement to act so. We have had twenty-five Justices give an opinion one way, and but one dissenting Justice oppose them, and yet glory in the opposition. It is notoriously obvious, to want observation, that the Dissenters' chiefe favourers are, some of them, the same persons that, in the late raigne, were as active in asserteing the dispenseing power, as forward to take away the penall laws and tests and as busy in the then regulation—as they call it—of our Corporations, as they now are contenders for tender consciences. I give you these whispering hints, to be told to none but the Chancellor, but this is but that any reservednes may not be censured by his Lordshipp, when I say what perhaps I am full enough of, yet may be better said than writ. I have severall times sent to Clitherow, and have had two gentlemen of the Corporation with me, who tell me the warmest applications are on behalf of Mr. Fitton Gerrard and Mr. Weddall. For the assurance I have by your letter that the Honorable Philip Bertie, Esquire, whom I have heartily proposed, will go the same way my Lord Willoughby did, full willingly should he have all the votes I could make him, would those avayle him; but without some probable prospect of that, I thinke our noble Chancellor will give me leave, if not command mee, rather than lose both that are good by divideing . . . to push on his brother's appearance too far for it, without some seemeing

assurance. I speake not this as an apology for my desertion of the worthy Mr. Bertie, nor without a beleef that it would bee much my own, as well as the kingdome's interest, and particulerly our burrough's, were I confident that it were in my power to do so acceptable a thing to him and the great personages his honor relates to. But considering how far Mr. Weddall got the start, and that his uncle, Mr. Wilkinson, who lives within halfe a mile of Clitherow, who is constantly intent and daily solicitous for him, and on the other hand, our potent Lord Lieftenent hath honored our little town with his great presence, two or three days together, and hath planted one of his gentlemen, some considerable time, caresseing the mobile, yea, more kind then were any of his predecessors, hath sent a regiment of the militia to exercise there four days, to the honour of the towne and advantage of the alehouses." *Draft.*

ROGER KENYON to BENJAMIN OVERTON, Warden of the Mint.

814. 1693, July 28. Peel, near Manchester.—Giving an account of his proceedings for the apprehension and commitment of coiners and clippers. *Draft.*

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

815. 1693, July 29. [London.]—Encloses a warrant for a buck out of "Mierscoe." Is not certain how they should be directed, having sent no warrants thither, since the Revolution. "The Lord Warington is, in his patent, called master forester and keeper of the game, and, I am told, Sir Thomas Stanley is bow bearer, and you know there is no very good understanding between my Lord and T. P. (*sic*), who will perhaps lay hold of a wrong direction, to excuse the not serving it; therefore, I have left the direction to you. My Lord and his brother are bent on this affaire, and desire you will carry it on as far as you may. The account of the last fight in Flanders is a very bad one, and seems not to mend, but the truth of all relations ridds on a lame post, which will bring more certainty of the affair then is at present known, or willingly believed. It is said there has been some action on the . . . . *Seal of arms.*

Enclosure.—1693, July 17.—Warrant by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for the delivery of a Buck.—"These are to require you forthwith to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the bearer hereof, one fatt buck of this season, fairly killed, due to me as Chancellor of their Majesties' Dutchy and County Pallatine of Lancaster." (Signed) "Willughby."

ANN HOLLAND to ROGER KENYON.

816. 1693, August 14. Manchester.—Asking for a protection from quartering soldiers. *Seal.*

NICHOLAS, BISHOP OF CHESTER, to ROGER KENYON.

817. 1693, August 23. Chester.—"I again most heartily thank you for your constant paines and diligence in asserting and defending the just rights of our Church; and I hope that I may, some time or other, be in a condition to return you more than bare thanks, though I cannot hope that I shall ever be able to make you a requital.

"Upon the receipt of your letter, I presently sent for Mr. Prescott, who told me that he had made a thorough search in the Registry, and could find nothing more than what he had already communicated to you,

and I have no reason to question the truth of what he says, because I have ever found him faithful and diligent in his place. However, since the Lord Willoughby will not proceed to a tryall at the next Assises (as I find by your letter, you before suspected), I will myself make search in the Registry, and if I can find anything before the wares, which may be of advantage to our cause, I will not fail, in due time, to acquaint you with it. In particular, Mr. Prescott tells me that he can find nothing, either in the visitation books, or in the Acts of the Court relating to Mr. Johnson.

"I shall say nothing to that part of your letter in which Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Prescott are concerned, because the Chancellor tells me that he will return an answer to it under his own hand.

"I am told that my Lord Willoughby regrets that ever he set on foot this controversy, and that he would gladly retreat, if he could see how he might do so, with safty to his honour.

"P.S.—Since I wrote my letter, a paper of yours was brought to me, directed to Mr. Bridges or Mr. Prescott; in which you desire that several enquiries may be made relating to Ellenborough Chappel. I will therefore see that the Registry be again searched, and that thoroughly, and if anything can be there found concerning any of the persons or willes you mention, notice shall be given you thereof." *Seal of arms.*

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

818. 1693, August 28. [London.]—Is sorry Mr. Kenyon has had so much trouble in Mr. Bertie's affairs. "Your endeavours have made two Parliament men att Clitherow; and it seemed to me probable you might have sett faire for a third, but it may be *tempora mutantur.* There can be no room to question your friendship and justice to Mr. Bertie and mee; but I think there may be to yourselfe, to spend your pretious tyme and mony for another; the 5*l.* being only designed to bea[r]e that weeke's charge, to try whether there would have been room for the expence of 200*l.* or 300*l.* which I had order to employ for that service." *Seal of arms.*

THE CHARGE OF THE CIVIL LIST.

819. 1693, Michaelmas, to 1694, Michaelmas.—Customs:—The duties by the Act of Parliament determined at Christmas last past, were divided in three fourth parts, and one fourth part. The three fourth parts were constantly paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and applied towards the payment of the principal moneys borrowed, with the interest thereon. And out of the one fourth part, the Receiver-General paid so much of the charge of managing the customs as was payable by his hand, and the residue was applicable to the uses of the Civil List. The receipt for the year ending Michaelmas, 1694, over and above the debentures, discounts, and the charges of management, amounted to 406,987*li.* 16*s.* 7¾*d.*, besides 24,282*li.* 7*s.* 7½*d.*, which was not the real product of the Revenue, but money within the said year, advanced by the Receiver of the said fourth part.

Coffee and Tea:—These new duties were applicable to the Civil List. The net receipts thereof were 2,153*li.* 9*s.*, but these expired at Christmas last, and were not regranted by the Act newly passed.

Excise:—The rates of excise granted in fee, and those now enjoyed during his Majesty's life (which are called the hereditary or temporary excise), did produce (over and above the charges of management) 413,053*li.* 14*s.* 0¾*d.* Money borrowed by tallies amounted to

260,748*li.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, besides which, it was charged with an old debt of 1,333,873*li.* 14*s.* 7¼*d.* due to several bankers and others or their assigns, for which Charles II. granted to them and their heirs, several sums amounting to 80,032*li.* 8*s.* 1*d. per annum* in the nature of perpetual interest, until they should be respectively satisfied. The principal and interest is in arrear for eleven years and three quarters, amounting to 940,380*li.* 14*s.* 11*d.* or thereabouts.

Low Wines:—The duties thereon amounted to 13,698*li.* 15*s.* 8¼*d.*, and have no debt thereupon.

Letter Money:—The revenue from the Post Office, over and above the charges for management, amounted to 59,972*li.* 14*s.* 9*d.* There was a charge thereupon to the Civil List, of 21,200*li. per annum.*

Small Branches and Casualties:—Excluding the coinage, which was appropriated to the Mint, this branch of revenue amounted to 77,435*li.* 11*s.* 5¼*d.*

Charged, by Letters Patent or other special grants, on the Customs:—The Consul at Algiers, 600*li.*; the Consul at Tripoli, 380*li.*; the Controller of the Treasurer of the Chamber Office, 150*li.*; the two Secretaries of State, each 1,850*li.*; the Lord Privy Seal, 365*li.*; Amias and Juliana Hext, 200*li.*; Samuel Clerke, 300*li.*; George Tuthill, 100*li.*; Corporation of Lyme, 100*li.*; Chancellor of the Garter, 570*li.* 5*s.*; Thomas Hyde, 50*li.*; Corporation of Berwick, 100*li.*; Corporation of Dartmouth, 40*li.*; Charles Fairfax, 100*li.*; the master of the otter hounds, 28*li.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*

Charged, by Letters Patent or other special grants, on the hereditary and temporary excise:—The Queen Dowager, 12,209*li.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; the Prince and Princess of Denmark, 50,000*li.*; the Duchess of Buccleuch (*sic*) 4,000*li.*; the Duchess of Richmond, 1,000*li.*; the Duke of Grafton, 4,000*li.*; Duchess Dowager of Grafton, 1,000*li.*; the Duke of Southampton, 3,000*li.*; the Duke of Northumberland, 300*li.*; Sir William Killegrew, 500*li.*; Samuel Morland, esquire, 200*li.*; the Fishermen and Adventurers of Great Yarmouth, 160*li.*

Charged on the Post Office Revenue:—The Earl of Rochester, 4,000*li.*; the Duchess of Cleveland, 4,700*li.*; the Duke of Leeds, 3,500*li.*; the Duke of Schombourgh, 4,000*li.*; the Earl of Bath, 2,500*li.*; the Lord Keeper, 2,000*li.*; William Dockra, to the end of midsummer, 1697, 500*li.*

Charged on the 12*d.* per chalder on Sea Coals:—Sir Thomas Clarges, 500*li.*

Charged on the Alienation Office:—The Countess of Plymouth, part of her jointure, 1,000*li.*; Sir William Morris, 300*li.*; the Duke of St. Albans, part of 2,000*li.*, 500*li.*

Charged on the Duchy of Cornwall:—The Earl of Bath, 3,000*li.*; the Lord Keeper, 2,000*li.*; Sir Peter Killegrew, 300*li.*; the minister of Lostwithiel, 30*li.*

Charged on the Revenue of Wales:—Henry D'Auverquerc, 2,000*li.*; the Duke of St. Albans, part of 2,000*li.*, 500*li.*

Charged on the First Fruits and Tenths:—The Earl of Oxford, 2,000*li.*; the Countess of Plymouth, part of her jointure, 2,000*li.*; the Countess of Bristol, 2,000*li.*; the Earl of Bath, 2,500*li.*; the Duke of St. Albans, part of 2,000*li.*, 1,000*li.*; Sir (*sic*) Samuel Morland, 600*li.*; Elizabeth Hamilton, 500*li.*; James and William Hamilton, 850*li.*

Charged on the Letter Rent:—Solomon Foubert, 500*li.*; Philip Howard, 400*li.*; James Grey, 400*li.*; Sir Gabriel Selvins, 300*li.*; Lady Armstrong's daughters, 200*li.*; Charles Killegrew, 200*li.*; Susanna Leighton, 100*li.*; Jane Berkley, 200*li.*; Elinor Needham, 300*li.*; Mary Fanshaw, 200*li.*; Captain John Richards, 200*li.*; Sir Charles Slingsby, 40*li.*; Mallet Slingsby, 20*li.*; Elizabeth Slingsby, 45*li.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Colonel

Henry Ubank, 45*li.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Richard Sydenham, and Grace his wife, 40*li.*; Ann Duke, 45*li.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Captain John Baker, 36*li.* 10*s.*; Captain Hetleby's grandchildren, 36*li.* 10*s.*; Captain John Watkinson, 18*li.* 5*s.*; Ann Ashbary, 20*li.*; Widdow Collins, 20*li.*; Mr. Rosse's three daughters, 60*li.*; Mr. Bass, 20*li.*; Edward Duke, 24*li.*; Colonel Vaughan, 300*li.*; Dame Martha Cary, 20*li.*; Dame Petronella Cary, 20*li.*; Captain James Vosper, 20*li.*; Captain Griffith Standon, 20*li.*; Ann Acton, 20*li.*; Anny Goldsbrough, 20*li.*; Elizabeth Hall, Jane Bell, and Margaret Pretty, each 20*li.*; Victoria Slingsby, 20*li.*

Charged on the Exchequer in general:—The Duke of Norfolk, 3,000*li.*; the Duke of Ormond, 2,500*li.*; the Duchess of Buckingham, 1,200*li.*; Ann Golding, 120*li.*; Nicholas Needam, 120*li.*; Catherine Gunter, 200*li.*; the Earl of Derby, and others, for poor ministers in the Isle of Man, 100*li.*; Rachell and Francis Wyndham, 400*li.*; Ann Lawton, 250*li.*; William Levett, 200*li.*; Dr. Nicholas Gibbon, 100*li.*; Robert Berty, 40*li.*; Lodowick Bray, 40*li.*; James Browning 60*li.*; Charles Dormer, 120*li.*; the Earl of [Kinnoull?] 120*li.*; Christ's Hospital, 370*li.* 10*s.*; the poor of St. Martin's, 100*li.*; the poor of Westminster, and King Charles I.'s Hospital there, 100*li.*; the poor of St. James', 50*li.*; the poor of St. Michael's, Cornhill, a perpetuity, 12*li.* 4*s.*; the poor of St. Magnus' parish, London, 21*li.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; the poor of St. Botolph's, 7*li.*; the poor of Walbrook, 7*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the master of Southwell School, 10*li.*; Eton College, 42*li.*; Emanuel [College] in Cambridge, 16*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Reader of Civil law, 40*li.*; Reader of Physic there, 40*li.*; University of Cambridge, 10*li.*; Lady Margaret's profession at Oxford, 13*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Reader of Civil Law there, 40*li.*; Reader of Physic there, 40*li.*; the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, 10*li.*; the Vicar of Lichfield, 15*li.*; the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for French ministers in the Savoy, 60*li.*; the Master of the Temple, 37*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the Vicar of the Tower, 6*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sir John Cotton, a perpetuity, 5*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the poor of the town of Hampton, 50*li.*; Thomas Lane, esquire, 500*li.*; John Rogers, and Ann his wife, 100*li.*; Rachell and Francis Wyndham, 400*li.*; Sir Thomas Wyndham, 600*li.*; Colonel Gifford, 300*li.*; Thomas Whitgrave, 200*li.*; Nicholas Yeates, 200*li.*; the four King's preachers in Lancashire, out of the rent of the dissolved monastery of Furness, 200*li.*

Various sums to officers of the household, and also payments for secret service, as follows:—*Per* Henry Guy, Esquire, 37,106*li.* 7*s.* 8¾*d.*; *per* the Earl of Nottingham, late Secretary of State, 3,000*li.*; *per* Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State, 2,500*li.*; *per* the Duke of Shrewsbury, Secretary of State, 1,000*li.*

Roger Kenyon to ————.

820. 1693, October 25. Chester.—"It is now impertinent to attempt the discription of the partiality, precipitency, and fury, of the fanatick party, and particulerly of Sir William Williams, who presided as a judge, the Mayor being a party at the election. The votes on the one side were indeed made with as much courage, and the aldermen behaved themselves with as good resolution and constancy, as men in the right ought to doe. The Lord Warrington was there, on the other side; but scarce gave a word, save his vote as alderman, or looke, on behalfe of it. It was Williams his impetuosity, and the Mayor's partiality to himself, that carryed the matter violently against Alderman Allen, when it came to the last question about Mr. Hand's incapacity; and if, in this time, my Lord Derby's presence and personall authority had interposed (having so great a majority of the Bench with him) it is beleeved it would have

awed the unfaithfull and furiouse Recorder into regularity, justice, and manners. Mr. Shakerley's presence was of that satisfaction and service to the honest side, and they attribute that advantage very much to my Lord's letter to him; and now Mr. Shakerley is *statu quo prius* in their esteem, and by vertue of the majority by his vote, they succeeding in the election of a very honest man, for the first Sheriffe who is alwayes chosen by the Bench, for herein the 11 votes were admitted, though not in that of the Mayor. They hope for some redresse for a right so violated and abused. Sir Thomas Grosvenor and Mr. Shakerley seem now very sensible of the mistaken measures in the last business; for the *mandamus* taken out of the King's Bench, stopt that proceeding in Councell. As greater affaires staud for examination, I fear litle wilbe done in this, and that, at last, will almost ruine them in Westminster Hall to be rectifyed." *Draft.*

CHRISTOPHER WILKINSON, JO: LISTER, H. PUDSAY, THOMAS LISTER, EDWARD PARKER, HENRY MARSDEN, and ROBERT SCLATER to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

821. 1693, November 25. Clitheroe.—"This day, Mr. Manwaring, with Mr. Gerrard and the greatest part of Mr. Gerrard's friends in town, finding the Moothall dore open for some workmen imployed there for some repairs, took possession thereof, and as it is reported, swore Mr. Manwaring bayliffe, who, with the High Sherriffe of the County, and the rest of the company, made proclamation for an election of a member to serve in Parliament, to be made on Thursday next. We therefore desire that you, with your son, would please to let us have your company here as soon as possible on Tuesday next, to meet us and other your brother burgesses, to consider what may be most expedient to be done for the Corporation's safety.

"P.S.—If possible bring Sir Richard Standish, Bart., along with you, to whom our service." *Seal.*

PROPOSAL FOR RAISING MONEY.

822. 1693, December 3.—"A Profitable Adventure to the Fortunate, and can be unfortunate to none; being a proposal for raising one million of money, by setling a fund of one hundred and forty thousand pounds *per annum* for fifteen years only, for it." *London*, "printed by F. Collins in the Old Bailey."

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

823. 1693, December 22. Peel.—"My mistress has tould me that you say I must be one to attend the Committee, about Cliderow election, on the 12th of the next month, which (though it be Preston Sessions) if I be alive and well, will certainly attend. . . . Mr. Warren has offered himself at Wygan, to stand for their representative, and has offered to build them a conduit in the market place and bring water to it, to supply it at his own charge. Mr. Richard Lightbourne went yesterday to Wygan, by my Lord Colchester's order, to offer and recommend to them Colonel Mathews as a fit person for the said service. Mr. Byrom stands very fair in the generallity of the townesmen." *Seal, broken.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

824. 1693, December 28. Waddow.—"I came this day to Cliderowe, where I find great preparations are making on both sides. I am told

that Mr. Edmund Robinson his son John, the late Bayliffe Stockes, Tom Dugdale, Coleborne, the quaker, George Langford, and Madam Parker, sett out for London on Saturday next, on Mr. Gerrard's party. That Colonel Pudsay, Mr. Lister of Westby, Mr. Edward Parker, Mr. Robert Sclater, Mr. Oddy, the town clerke, Dr. Whittacre, and two or three more that can speake about bribes, will certainly sett out, about Tuesday next, on Mr. Weddall's party. But I am afraid we cannot get Bayliffe Lister up to London. I spoke to Mr. Oddy and Mr. Sclater, and they tell me they have informed themselves of every thing, as well as they can." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON.

825. 1693, December 28.—It is a pity that a strong hand should prevail against justice, which I hope it will not do in the case of Clitheroe, you being upon the spot to manage the matter. Honest Mr. Preston will stick close to you, and toil for the public interest. Mr. Bootle is gone into the other world, and was, sometime before he fell sick, stripped of all relation to Mr. Mol[yneux]'s concerns. He was not, indeed, a good man, but had been good to the interests of Croxteth, without reaping any advantage from its service; but so the devil uses to reward his drudges. "O! what a loss have we of Sir Richard Standish; I never heard that the dragooner who is recommended to succeed him was a man either for Christianity or Monarchy; but, be he what he will, I hope he will not obtain at Wigan."

RICHARD RICHMOND to ROGER KENYON.

826. 1693, December 29. Walton.—I shall add a request that is, indeed, made to you by many others of your true friends, besides myself, viz., that when the time comes for nominating commissioners to act in the several subsidies and taxes, to be collected for the ensuing year, yourself, Mr. Preston (and such other Lancashire members as you confide in), would please to take care that we be not plagued at Liverpool with such fellows as Clayton, and a number of fanatics, from whom a churchman can expect little justice in his appeals. Mr. Byrom stands fairest to succeed poor Sir Richard Standish.

MAJOR RICHARD STEVENSON to ROGER KENYON.

827. 1693, ... [Isle of Man.]—"I have received your orders by Parson Lomax to send you over 4 or 5 of the oxen; I had rather, for severell reasons, you would bring your family, and eate them here; besides, I must acquent you that my Lord's orders to Governour Rowe is (as he sayes) that his honour is to have, this year, the full number of cattle (that is allowed) for his owne use; so that if there be any above that, they will be seized on. . . . We have lately buried honest ould Deemster Christian, and, that which adds to the whole country's great greeffe, have no man therein that is fitt or capable to supplye his plase, unless it be given to his brother, who, with much perswasion, I and many more of his friends, have prevailed with to write to you to gett him that place, who will be boath lawgiver and speaker." *Seal of arms.*

DISPUTE AS TO A MONUMENT TO COLONEL BIRCH.

828. 1693.—An account of a dispute between the Bishop of Hereford and John Birch, Esquire, concerning the erection of a monument, in the chancel of Weobly Parish Church, to the memory of Colonel Birch, and an inscription reflecting upon King Charles I. 5.

[Richard Edge] to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Westminster.

829. 1693[–4], January 2. Peel.—"Here has been a great falling out betwixt Lord and Lady W[illoughby] . . . the Warden of Manchester can give you the best account. It is reported . . . down the country, that the Warden has done some ill thing against . . . which he has since owned himselfe in fault, and begged pardon . . . say it is not true. I allsoe hear that my Lady had gott away a . . . deedes and writings, by getting a counterfeit key of my Lord's . . . his Lordshipp has since got them againe. They are all going into mourneing at Manchester for L . . . ."

Major Richard Stevenson to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

830. 1693–4, January 4. Balladoule, [Isle of Man.]—Has previously sent him a letter by David Christian. "It is reported here we are to have a new controwler, at which the people are reddy, with one hart and voice, to sing *te Deum*. And as, in truth, it would be the blessing of peace to this people, so it would be the satisffaction of interest to our honourable Lord; for this accumulation of offices upon him, by his honour, hath put him past all equality with his fellow officers, so that he now despises, scornes, and quarrels, with all; and I humbly leave it to your judgement how it is possible his Lordshipp's concernes can be well managed whilst such hart burnings and differences remaine amongst his servants, and how the people can ever be thought to comply, in any reasonable termes, with his honour, whilst theire supposed (if not avowed) enemie is concerned! If you consider him in his naturall endowments, you will find him made of a complication of ill quallities; of a moroseness towards inferiors; of a disegreeable temper towards his equalls (if he hath the modesty to acknowledge any as such); and of pretending forwardness towards his superiors; dogmatically dictating where he ought to be but a pupil, mightily magnifying himself, in all company, of his great knowledge, both in the theorike and practicall parts of the lawes of England . . . much mistaken, in the metall, if, like gold, he refine upon the tryall, in his pretended . . . as a great statesman to serve his Majesty, he minds other people's business (beyond the duty of a christian) more than his owne, and measures their steps by the rules of his new geometry; prys like a pimp into all theire actions, with a malicious design to pick up some matter of complaint, which, whether he observes any outstepings or no, he wants not invention to feign he did; and, rather than be baffled in the fruit of his expectation, he will improve a mole into a beam, a mole-hill into a mountain, by his magnifying art of representation, &c. But now, upon consideration, I am a foole to give you a discription of the monster, who knows him much better than tis possible for me to describe him . . . Deempster Norris is dead; you would do well to remember your ould friend, Charles Christian." *Seal of arms.*

Abraham Allred to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Westminster.

831. 1693[–4], January 6.—"My brother James Allred's wife is dead, and the toune hath met about some concerns, and, amongst other things, the question was put whether he would continue to keepe ale, or to teache schoole; and, after some deliberation of the matter, he gave them his possitive answer, that he would leave off keepinge ale and continue teaching schoole, and designs to brew noe more." The writer, therefore, begs to be admitted tenant.

WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

832. 1693[–4], January 9. Preston.—Finds himself daily less able to support his charges, and without prospect of receiving his just demands, "either of the King of Sweden" or of his father-in-law, Holt. Begs, therefore, that some "beneficiall place" may be bestowed upon him. *Seal of arms.*

GEORGE MACY to ROGER KENYON, at the "Blue Boar" in Holborn.

833. 1693[–4], January 10. Tower [of London].—Arranging an appointment with Mr. Overton, Warden of the Mint. *Seal, broken.*

ALICE KENYON to her husband, ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

834. 1693[–4], January 12.—Fears he will suffer much in London from the cold weather; "pray thee, keep warm as thou can, and take something in thy pocket to the House, to supp off; thy age and weakness requires it." Hears that Mr. Nathaniel Hilton is dead, and that his body "comes along" with Lord Warrington's. . . . "Lord Willo[ughby] and his Lady are fallen out extreamly; they are the talk of the toune and country."

Postscript.—"Cosin Hilton was telling me he heard you are doeing something about clippers; hee says hee thinks the best way to lessen the number of them, would be to abate of the value of clipt moneys. He remembers it was so when he was a boy; a shilling went but for 9*d.*, and halfe-a-crown for 18*d.*"

THOMAS WILLSON to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

835. 1693[–4], January 12. Knowsley.—Knows how zealous Mr. Kenyon has always been in serving the family [Lord Derby's] in which he "has the honour to live." The lieutenancy of Cheshire is vacant by the death of Lord Warrington, and Lord Derby is "pressed to think of regaining that place which he and his ancestors have so honourably managed for many generations"; thinks it right, therefore, to inform Mr. Kenyon of the fact, in order that he may take the necessary steps to promote Lord Derby's interest, his Lordship being no longer unwilling to accept a lieutenancy. "This is an opportunity, which will scarce ever be mett with againe," for Lord Derby to possess himself of both Lancashire and Cheshire, "since my Lord Brandon has often protested that he would resigne that of Lancashire, whenever my Lord [Derby] would accept of it." *Original and copy.*

RICHARD RICHMOND and THOMAS MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

836. 1693[–4], January 12. Walton.—They send a list of persons well qualified to act as commissioners "for the ensuing taxes":—

For Liverpool.—Jasper Maudit, Mayor; Captain James Prescot; Alderman Richard Houghton; Alderman Thomas Tyrer; Alderman Thomas Johnson; Mr. John Barker; Mr. Thomas Johnson, junior; Mr. Alexander Norres; and Alderman Joshua Fisher.

For the neighbourhood. — Mr. Robert Roper; Mr. John Case; Mr. Jonathan Case; Mr. John Wright; Mr. James Ashton; Mr. John Layton of Whiston; and Mr. Thomas Cooke.

These persons the writers recommend to "the Honourable Master Stanley; Sir Edward Chisenhall; Sir Christopher Greenfield; Mr. Preston; Mr. Shakerley; and yourself . . . . May God's good providence crown all your endeavours for this church and state."

RICHARD WROE, Warden of Manchester, to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

837. 1693[–4], January 15 [date of receipt].—"I am glad that Sir Ralph Assheton designes to stand for KNIGHT, which I think will do, not onely himself, but the county, a kindness, and hope he will find friends enow to make an unanimous vote, which I am confident he will have, in these parts of our countrey. Things look very well, too, at Wigan, whence I had an account yesterday, that Mr. Byrom's interest keeps firm and gets strength daily. It is said Collonel Matthews came as far as Warrington, but found no encouragement to goe nearer Wigan from his friends there, nor at Knowsly, whither I hear he went. If my wishes may contribute any thing to the success at Clithero, I am sure you have them; and if it go well there, I hope the county will not change for the worse. My Lord Warrington's corps will be brought to Bowdon tomorrow, in the night, and a friend of his is to say something of him there on Sunday, which you may imagine I am at present very busy with, having an hard task, both through short warning and a very critical subject. I have writ, this post, both to our Bishop of Chester and Mr. Shakerley, about the Rectory of Aldingham in Fourness, now vacant by the death of Mr. Thompon, prebend of Chester. Mr. Shakerley, I suppose, will shew you his letter, where you will see my designe in writing to him, wherein I heartily beg your assistance."

THOMAS KENYON, to his father ROGER KENYON, M.P., "att the doore of the House, these."

838. [1693–4, January 20.] — About the death of Mr. Wilkinson. "On Tuesday, the writt for election att Wigan was delivered to Mr. Mayor, and on Wednesday, the day of election was proclaimed to be Wednesday next, when I designe to wait on Mr. Byrom; his intrest, I beleeve, may be but inaffectually opposed. The Scowes men are his with a *nemine contradicente*, and of the out burgesses, except three, all have promised him their votes. He has an equallity, if not a superiority, in all other streets, and from 5 to 10 guineas to one are offered on his side. Mr. Justice Warren importunes first him and then Bertie to decline it; each puts him upon getting first the other's consent, and then bid him hope the best. In the meenetime, Mr. Byrome takes him along with him, and so, att halfe charges, makes merry with his friends, whilst he, poore gentleman, sees not what any tinker sees and laughs at." *Fragment of seal.*

JOSEPH YA[TES] to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

839. 1693[–4], January 20. Manchester.—Hopes for a reconciliation between Kenyon and himself. "It is a generall rejoycing to hear that Sir Ralph Asheton will stand for Knight of the Shire, and not doubted but he will be elected unanimously . . . I was desired by letter from Lancaster, on Francis Bailey's account, to acquaint you that he brought his action against Elletson [Elliotson], the gaoler, for 20 ounces of silver, *videlicet*, a new cast-silver hilt and some bullion; and when the action was

to be tried, Elletson affirmed that he took them by order from the Warden of the Mint, and upon this pretence Mr. Mayor of Lancaster ordered the money (the goods being sold, as I understand) to be brought into Court till such time as he be satisfied of the truth of the matter; and, therefore, it is requested that you would satisfie Mr. Mayor, by letter, of the truth thereof, which I hope you will doe, for there is a generall complaint of his abuseing the prisoners, and suppose it will be as much as formerly to the full; for I understand that this year he gives 80*l.* for the place, and he will make it up if possible; and, indeed, I doe not see how any person can seaze a silver hilt or bullion in any person's custody, unless the bullion was known and proved to be clippings melted down by the same person. Your son Tom and I, drank your health yesternight, and was observing that you are not soe kind as formerly, in affording your acquaintance and friends your letters. He was very hearty, and very ready in his business in the Sessions, but unless you give me faire words, you may perhaps loose Manchester, for we are seldom above 2 on the bench, and I am one of them. For Bolton division, noe body appears, and our neighbour great ones are not well enough to sitt in the cold, and, alsoe, it is too far for them to come, and thus the country is served. But, indeed, the Friday and Saturday, we have constantly Cozin Horton's good company and assistance." *Seal of arms.*

Alice Kenyon to her husband, Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

840. 1693[–4], January 26.—"I fear thou art not kind to thy selfe in staying so long in the House everye day, without some refreshment. I pray thee, do not still neglect thy health so much. . . . . Yesterday, the Warden's lady was buried. . . . . Cousin Byram hath carried it at Wigan. Judge Warren had but one vote; Cousin Byram had more, by halfe, in Entwistle, and a great many more than he made use of."

John Byrom to Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

841. 1693–4, January 28. Wigan.—Was last Wednesday elected member for the borough of Wigan. Begs that his attendance in the House may be dispensed with for "some reasonable time," as his private affairs will take "some settling." *Seal of arms.*

Jo: Elletson [Elliotson] to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

842. 1693[–4], January 29. Lancaster.—Is much troubled with the insolence of Bayly and his wife [prisoners at Lancaster?], who threaten him with "commenation" at the next assizes, for clipping and coining, crimes of which he is perfectly innocent. "Bayly hath a mind to begone, soe that I am obliged to sett a watch att his window every night, he having pickt out the morter and lossened some stones." Wishes they might be in custody, as here they are encouraged, by bad people, to be of bad behaviour to their keepers. *Seal of arms.*

Richard Rowe to Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

843. 1693–4, January 30.—"I wish you better success about Clitheroe, in the House, than you had at the Committee; and now that is partly over, I suppose this may come more safe to your hands then one, at least, of myne did formerly, which you told me you never received, but some body else did, for you, and sent down a copy of it into the country—not

out of kindness, you may imagine, but to pick quarrels, if it would bear it; so that it was not without reason that I examined the post house here, and hinted to you to take care lest somebody was too quick for you, and got your letters before you, tho this of mine was said to be dropt in Westminster Hall, but I rather think was found before it was lost, and so dropt short of you. . . . I wish the heats that seem to be in the house may be well layd."

J. Hartley to Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

844. 1693–4, January 30.—Believes the election at Clitheroe has given him much trouble. Wishes his endeavours had been more successful. It is seldom the House differs from what the Committee have agreed to, as to elections. "We are, hereabouts, very unanimous as to the choosing of Sir R. Assheton, for the Knight of this county." It is reported that Sir Thomas Stanley designs to oppose him, and that "severall 1,000*l.*" will be spent on his behalf. The election is fixed for next week. *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Marsden to Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

845. 1693[–4], February 4.—Mr. Richmond went yesterday to Knowsley, but the Earl [of Derby], Lord Strange, and Mr. Wilson, had gone to Lathom. Mr. Richmond wrote to the Earl, begging him to accept "the thing, if offered." He described how far the honour of his lordship's house, and how far the welfare of the country was concerned "in having the government of these countys turned into its old channel." He will meet Lord Derby on the next Tuesday and take his "final resolution." Thinks his lordship should "hearken with both ears" to the advice given him; if he refuses, the writer is "bold to conclude him *felo de se.* . . . What say you, but this post brings me Sir Cleave More's desire to succeed the Lord Colchester at Liverpool, when the old Earl turns off. His father, Mr. Edmunds, has also ticketed me, in order to the same end. But I should hate myself if the notion of a landlord should rob me of a principle of honesty. I shall not desert worthy Mr. Bretherton for such an usless spark."

William Oddy to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

846. 1693[–4], February 5. Clitheroe.—"Mr. Lister, of Thornton, is coming up to London, and will give you an account of a letter, writt to this town, to Mr. Bayliffe Lister, from a member of your country, which tells us there is a bill preparing to disfranchise our corporation, and make it fare no better than Stockbridge has done, and this occasioned by the ryotts committed, or reported to be committed, since the first election, which seems to be all false, no ryotts being committed. Mr. Lister has entertained his friends nobly, both at Cliderow and elsewhere, and is resolved, to the uttermost of his endeavour, to serve this corporation." *Fragment of seal.*

Dr. Thomas Wilson to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

847. 1693[–4], February 6.—"My Lord is, I think, at last well satisfied that you are still truly his friend; and, if you think fit, I could wish with all my soul you would write to his Lordship, for, as I have all the obligations imaginable of duty and gratitude to this family, so I would not have it deprived of the service of one who, though now out of favour, has the opportunity, as well as good will, of being yet more serviceable." *Seal, broken.*

ALICE KENYON to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

848. [1693–4,] February 7.—"I am much pleased with your good news about the agreement between the King and Parliament, which I beseech God continue. . . . I hear Sir John Bland hath left you, and is come down; I would not have thee one of those runaways, but so soon as the great business of raising moneys is over, I wish thou would then get leave to come home, and, in the meantime, not sitt thy usuall long sittings in the House, but goe out and refresh thyself, as others do."

THOMAS MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

849. 1693[–4], February 7.—Mr. Richmond went to Knowsley and "pressed the Earl to come up to you, notwithstanding the discouragement mentioned in yours. His Lordship determined to set out this week, and promised to assist you to his power, in the matter of Clitheroe. Sir, I remember you formerly told me all your letter saide of the armes, as related to you by Sir Richard Standish. One Woods, of Halsall, is the gun-smith, a tenant of the Lord Maxfield's, and, therefore, it will be more difficult to deal with him. That Lord ownes the having an armory in Leverpool Castle, and makes a shew of watching them there by an officer (a French-man), now and then resident in town, which will serve for a colour to blunt the edge of an information against him, on the score of arms-having. But how few of those many arms he hath somewhere, are there, we yet know not, but will enquire about it as well as we can. Sir Richard Standish being gone, I know not what gentleman in our county had head and heart enough, and will take pains enough, to hand about, and sollicit for subscriptions to, a petition. It is pity the Stanley family has not been careful to preserve a stock of such friends. For promoting such a thing amongst the clergy, in conjunction with the other, I know some that would attempt it. But this work must be done in season and, I conceive, not till the next campaign is over. . . . Clitheroe hath, I doubt, taken an imprudent course, as to the election on Friday last. By consenting they should sit in the Moot-hall, and take votes there for Mr. Gerrard, they seem to me to have spread a covering over all their irregularities and violences, and to keep the sneaking sheriff's neck out of a halter. Would they had took no notice of them, but as of paltry rioters, etc., so would they have been more liable to you." *Portion of seal.*

RICHARD RICHMOND to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

850. 1693–4, February 9. Walton.—"On Tuesday I waited upon my Lord of Derby with your letter, which he read, a[nd] afterwards I had some hours' free conference with him upon that subject. I omitted no argument that either my reason, or affection, could suggest, both with regard to the public good and the particular interest of my Lord and his family. I had a very kind audience, and could not perceive that anything I offer. . . . was ungrateful to his Lordship. On the contrary, I found him very inclinable to accept his old station, and desirous that his friends above should so represent it to his Majesty. But withal, his Lordship does not think it consistent with his honour to accept Cheshire alone, having before refused Lancashire, the place of his habitation. He told me (with some complaints of his friends) that he received no early notice of the Lord Warrington's death, and, therefore, inferred that they were not over-sollicitous for his restoration.

Particularly, that Master Stanley well knows what solemn engagements and protestations of honour the present Lord Maxfield lies under, to resign Lancashire when my Lord of Derby (to use his own words) was disposed to resume it, upon his Majestie's pleasure. And, that there being a present vacancy in Cheshire, as well as a prospect of advancing the Lord Maxfield to a considerable military employment, my Lord imagines this to be the critical time to address the King for both counties, as a motive to which, my Lord thinks his brother should signify to his Majesty the Lord Maxfield's promise. I dare say, sir, that my Lord of Derby is very hearty in what I have mentioned, and will warmly embrace the interest of their Majesties, both in Church and State. I would presume that when you communicate this to the Duke of Ormond, the Ladye Derby, Lady Dowager, and Colonel Stanley, they will unanimously address the King for both counties. I am told, my Lord Nottingham will do his utmost herein. And it is the opinion of more than myself, that if such Lancashire members as you know have a respect for my Lord, would jointly desire my Lord President's assistance, it would not be denied. To add weight to this, I am to assure you that my Lord himself moved this expedient, and will be ready to acknowledge my Lord President's kindness. And considering how great a point it would be to remove the Lord Maxfield, I cannot believe that great stateman will refuse this opportunity to support the Church of England's interest, so much discouraged in these counties by the new Lieftenancies, &c. Thus, sir, have I thus faithfully transmitted to you what was freely debated and concluded by my Lord, who presents you with his kind respects."

Joseph Yates to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

851. 1693–4, February 11. Manchester.—By this post, the writ and return "for Knight of our county" comes. No doubt "you will have a good assistant and partner of honest and worthy Sir Ralf Asheton, who was chose without any opposition." It was thought that "old Mr. Warren would put in," but he was discouraged when he came to Preston. Thinks that the "quarterly poll was soe very uneasy to the meaner sort of people, and looked upon soe unequall, that the renewing of it might be of ill consequence. What think [you] of a duty upon proceedings at law, for some few years, as was in King Charles the Second's time? And what think you of an imposition upon candles? for they that use most must pay most, as in the case of salt. These two ways, in my thoughts, would be the most easy to the subject." *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Marsden to Roger Kenyon.

852. 1693[–4], February 11.—I made bold, by letter, to petition the Earl of Derby to write to his friends, in favour of Mr. Weddall's ensuing election. I understand my Lord will now come out of his retirement, and show himself zealous both for Church and State, against dissenters and republicans, and "particularly against the clann."

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

853. 1693–4, February 16. Knowsley.—Will not say much of his proceeding, since the Earl of Warrington's death, but is not disappointed in his expectation how little he is considered by his nearest relations, and how little he must depend on them. Resolves to hasten to London. *Seal of arms.*

ALICE KENYON to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

854. 1693[–4], February 17.—"Today Dick Edge was at Manchester; hee tells mee that the Justices' clarks have bin with my Lord W[illoughby] to desire him to stop thy fees for lycences; and that he says it hath never bin paid where hee had to do, and, therefore, his clarke shall take it. I think it might do well if thou would write to the Justices, if anything can bee done in Parliament to secure it. I suppose thou mayst make friends there. Dick says they are now settling the fees in other counties, which, when the bills are brought into the House, thou mayst easily get the same done for thy office. It would make you not so much slaves of the justices . . . . . Dick tells mee hee heard today that my Lord Derby is melancholy. I heard something of it three weekes agoe, but durst not mention it, lest it should come to my Lord's ear, and I know not what truth there is in it." *Cypher.*

ALICE KENYON to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

855. [1693–4], February 20.—"I like not the news by this post. I fear the House of Commons will sett us all together be the eares, and make the King di[s]olve them. I heartily wish thou could bee instrumentall in restoring my Lord Derby whilst thou stays." *Cypher.*

THOMAS MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

856. 1693[–4], February 22.—"Several gentlemen were assembled at Clitherow (Mr. Pudsey, Mr. Lister, Mr. Marsden, &c.) when the letters I procured from the Earle of Derby, came thither, who, by letter, returned his Lordship's thanks for them, which his Lordship took very kindly. The same day (viz. the 14th instant) Mr. Gerrard's party broke open the Moot-hall door, and George Stocks, the two Robinsons, and others, went in and swore Mr. Manwaring bailiffe, Mr. Gerrard having arrested the inn-bailiff for refusing to do it. Afterwards, the keys of the church-door being denied them, they broke that too, and rung the bells for their new officer. I acquainted the Earl of Derby with this, who thinks it ought to be represented in Parliament, and promises to give you what assistance he can, in order to the redress of such grievances. I only mention the history of their foul deeds, lest your letters from Clitherow may have been intercepted by your adversaries; for what will they stick at, that have ventured on such black work? The Earle sets out for London next week. God grant he may be well received there!"

A. PUDSAY and JO: LISTER to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

857. 1693–4, February 23. Clitheroe.—"We suppose you have heard the irregularities acted here by Mr. Manwaring, who caused the Moot-hall door to be broken open, and himselfe to be sworne bayliffe, by private persons not quallifyed to administer an oath. And, at the same time, that Mr. Lister, the then bayliffe, was under arreast at Mr. Gerrard's suit. Notwithstanding which, on Monday last, we proceeded to an election of a new bayliffe in Mr. Wilkinson's stead, pursuant to a proclamation by Mr. Lister and severall burgesses made some dayes before, and the election fell upon Mr. Pudsay, the one of us who was presently sworne in Court. The same day Mr. Manwaring read the precept, by particular order from the high Sheriffe, which we both,

in person, demanded from him, and he refused to deliver, as in the former election, but went into the hall, with severall of their party, and then appointed, and afterwards made proclamation, that this day at 12 o'clock they would go to an election of a member of Parliament, pursuant to the precept. Hereupon, we both joyned in a letter to Mr. High Sheriffe, to acquaint him of the strange proceedings above mentioned, and the several reasons why Mr. Manwaring was not quallifyed to be a bayliffe, to witt, his minority, and that he was never elected; and, therefore, to desire him to supersede the precept so delivered, and to make us a new one. Upon this, Mr. Shaw, who acts for the high Sheriff, came to this town and demanded the precept back from Mr. Manwaring, and Mr. Manwaring persisted in refusing to deliver it. This was all Mr. Shaw would doe, because, as he said, he thought it not justifyable, after a precept was delivered, either to supersede it or grant a new one.

"We therefore took this method, as most adviseable, to wit, to make a proclamation, in our names, to go to an election, and we appointed the same day and hour they had done before, and at the hour appointed, Mr. Manwaring went into the town-hall, a little before us. So soon as he was past, we followed in our formalityes; and then, that no disturbances might be made to the election, Mr. Lister, the one of us, called the hall, and Mr. Shaw, as a person indifferent, read the precept, and the town clerk made the proclamation. The town clerk was ordered to deliver a true copy of the call book to Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Shaw to call the voters. Mr. Morrice also gavè him a list of voters, such as they had contrived; all persons in our call book, and in their list, were called without any disturbances. When any persons were excepted against, on either side, they were marked 'excepted against by those that tooke the poll.' The poll stands thus: for Mr. Gerrard, 46, 40 whereof were excepted against in open Court; for Mr. Lister, 43, 3 whereof only were excepted against. We, therefore, knowing the disquallifications of the voters excepted against, declared Mr. Lister duly elected, though, at the same time, Mr. Manwaring declared for Mr. Gerrard. We presently afterwards, with 24 burgesses, signed and executed an indenture in Mr. Shawe's, the Sheriff's agent's presence; we fixed it to the precept, it being endorsed by us two, and delivered it to Mr. Shaw, whom we hear has since allso accepted a return from the other party, and fixed it likewise to the precept, allthough theirs neither had the burrough seale nor a bayliffe's hand. We will take what care we can in the Chancellor's office, that this returne, which is now like to be a double one, shall come safe to the Clerk of the Crown, without any trick or miscarriage. This is a true relation of the matter of fact, and we hope that you and the rest of our friends will take care that Mr. Gerrard slip not into the House, by surprize, and doubt not but to justifye the fairness of our election, in case Mr. Lister, by the advantages of the returne, may not be admitted into the House without any further dispute."

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Westminster.

858. 1693–4, March 2.—"Mr. Moody has not yett gott a coppy of Sir Richard Standish's commission for being Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel to the Lord Brandon, in the Militia, but has writ for it. I have searched our bookes carefully throughout this King's reigne, but doe not find Sir Richard ever tooke the oaths at the quarter Sessions. I rather think he took them at London, only I find he took them at the Bank, October '92, for his being Mayor of Wygan. I find the rest of the

militia officers under his Lordship tooke the oathes in July '89, viz.: Ralph Longworth, Thomas Patten, Thomas Bradshaw, Henry Mallam James Starkie, Peter Rawstorne, Nicholas Rishton, James Holt, John Worthington, Sir Ralph Asheton, Richard Asheton, Laurence Rawstorne, William Worthington, &c. This July Sessions was the first Sessions kept in Lancashire, in this King's reigne. I was pressed for their Majesties' service att the door of our lodgeings, viz., Mr. Key's howse, and carryed to 'the Robin Hood' over the way, by one Lieutenant Francklin, in Feb. 1691–2, though, at the same time, I told him I was a meniall servant to a member of Parliament who lay sick over the way, and 3 or 4 substantiall householders came to the officer and justified it; yet he would not release me before my mistress came herself, and begged pardon for me, for he told her I had talked saucily."

J. Weddell to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

859. 1693[–4], March 8. Waddow.—"I cannot furnish you with much news since the severai (as I was told) accounts sent you from Clitherow; only this may be materiall, that the noe Bailiffe, Mr. Manwaring, gave orders for the fixing of papers, to notifie the election of a member, on Monday only, immediately before Friday 23rd of February, which was the day of election, whereas notice ought to be given on the market day, and more warning than 3 or 4 days in our burrough, because of its out-burgesses. . . . . My opinion is that Oddy (the town clerk) and Mr. Farrer are witnesses enough to journey it up, who are ready to attend a summons when a day is appointed. We are very cheerfull in the burrough, and intend to keep a court tomorrow, in order to settle some matters." *Seal of arms.*

Richard Hutton to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

860. 1693[–4], March 9. Dean.—Is informed that Lord Willoughby intends, at the next assizes, to try the cause concerning Ellenborough chapel. Thinks this is probable, on account of the advantage he may promise himself in respect of the judges, the sheriffs, if not, the jury. Lord Willoughby will probably be at the assizes, and Kenyon should be there also.

Sir John Bland to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Westminster.

861. 1693[–4], March 9.—Complains of gout. The country have made their assessments in most places. The Commissioners, in this county, act quite differently to what we do in our county; for they do not assess the tenants of papists, double. "And, for Mr. Trafford's estate, it is all assesst single, they pretending the estate is not in him, because of the Statute of Bankruptcy. These long sessions, I fancy, will incline a greate many to be for the frequent calling of Parliaments, that were against it formerly." *Seal.*

A. Pudsey and Jo: Lister, Bailiffs of Clitheroe, to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

862. 1693[–4], March 9. Clitheroe.—"On Saturday last, we made proclamation for our Burrowe Courte, and, according to custom, summoned an inquiry jury of burgesses and freemen, and none of Mr. Gerrard's freinds appeared. Wee have kept our Burrowe Courte, impanelled and

sworne an inquiry jury, and, as usually, they have proceeded [and] made some orders for the present affaires of the Corporation. Wee expected, as reported, to have had Mr. Manwaring here this day to have acted as Bayliffe, with some interruption, but mett with none. And this being the day appointed by severall Commissioners in the hundred for the constables of this towne to bring in assessors here for the four shilling in the pound aid, the time would have been elapsed and the burrow at a losse (Mr. Manwaringe, the pretended Bayliffe, not appearing), had not Mr. Pudsay been then present to joyne with his brother Lyster and Mr. Parker, the onely Commissioner there, and by that meanes the King's duty not timely paid. Wee hope you will be soe kind (as other members are) to comunicate the votes of the House to us, with your conveniency." *Seal.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

863. 1693[–4], March 9. Peel.—Lord Willoughby has been at the chapel, and he and his servants looked at the bell to find its age; and is, every day, tormenting and distraining upon the poor tenants, and felling timber. "Perhaps if you told my Lord Bridgewater of the Lord Willoughby's designing to make Ellinbrough Chapel into a barn, to conventicle itt, [it] might do goo service."

WILLIAM HULME to ROGER KENYON.

864. 1693–4, March 14. Hulme.—"Sum weekes since, I writt to you, and gave you an account of an impudent conventikel, held just by mee, having noe licence. I requested to know, whether, on the conviction, I may by warrant break the doors and enter and soe discover," and whether the bodies of those discovered, "for want of distress, may be teaken and imprisoned. I have certified to a Justice in Cheshire, Mr. Bradshaw of Marple, and sent my cleark; but he refused to sign the warrant . . . If I misteak not, it is a hundred pound penalty of such justices as neglects." *Seal of arms, broken.*

CLITHEROE ELECTION.

865. 1693[–4], March 21.—The case of Christopher Lister, Esquire, as to his election and return for the Borough of Clitheroe.

ALICE KENYON to her husband, ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

866. 1694, March 29.—"I fancy my Lord Derby is, as report says, not right in his mind; I wish he would so consider his actions as to become better. Thy carriage towards him must needs make him recollect his unjust usuage of thee, and perhaps ashamed, as he may well be. I hear there is likely to be a marriage betwixt Mr. Stanley and Mrs. K. Preston." *Cypher. Seal of arms.*

J. HARTLEY to ROGER KENYON.

867. 1694, March 30.—I am well pleased to see my name ranked among so many worthy gentlemen as are put out of the Commission of the Peace. I am sure I cannot make the complaint your old friend Judge Wilde is said to have made, when he was turned out from being Judge of the King's Bench, viz., that he was turned out with bad company.

J. Weddell and A. Pudsay to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Westminster.

868. 1694, March 30. Lancaster.—"We find as little favour here, as we did above at the Committee; for the High Sheriff, contrary to our expectation, returned Mr. Manwaring and Mr. Lister, Bayliffes of Clidderoe, upon which, I told the Judge that the Sheriff was mistaken in his return, and that I came there to appear as Bayliffe of Clidderoe, being legally elected and sworne, which Mr. Manwaring was not. The Judge told me he was to take the Sheriffe's return, and not there to decide titles, which was proper to be done in another court. Then I desired my appearance might be recorded. He said by that he understood that I only meant to enter my claime, and it was a good one. It is impossible for us to do any good, these Assizes, in the matter of the riot, the Grand Jury being absolutely their friends; Mr. Bradshaw kept Crook, and two of the Mandamus men being part of them." *Seal of arms.*

Richard Rowe to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Westminster.

869. 1694, March 30.—"Your concluding the money point with a poll-bill, were it much more, far less troubles mee than the account in yours to Mr. Hartley, this post, about our new justices; most of which are of such a kidney as it is easy to smell the designe of putting them in, and to foresee what kindness the poor Church of England may expect from such Magistrates. But, as I dare say, somebody had no hand in putting them in, so I am sure somebody as heartily wishes them out. If a friend of myne waite on you with a small present . . . a sermon on the Lord Warrington, I hope you will accept it, though not for the worth . . . Mr. Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, is buried this day."

Thomas Marsden to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

870. 1694, April 2.—"I have your description of some of our new justices, and it is well our Lord-Lieutenant so frankly exhibites his inclinations to undo, at least, our Church government. To place such in power as are professed enemies to it, will justify the inference I have made. We will keep our selves within the pales of the law, and laugh at his new officers, till the Divine providence allow us a better method for dealing with them. All our countrymen of quality, wisdom, or virtue, will resent his management of things; and, at last, both clergy and laity will unanimously petition to have a new governour, which, whether it prove succesful or no, will get a brand upon his honour. Oh! that Clitherow may prove victorious! That town, considering its cause and the managery of it, whilst Mr. Weddall stood candidate, rather deserves additional honours, than to be disfranchised. And it meant as well in the last choice; but, I know not, whether things were ordered so wisely at that time, nor how they will be cooked next week. An attempt now for the transport money, may smooth the way against another session; but I hardly think it can, at present, be accomplished. Sir, my last to you must look rough, till its meaning was considered, which was to tell you what was talked aloud, with a mixture of grumble and discontent. Give me leave to say once again, the pole must be let to farm, or nought is done. Whalley, Mitton, and Colcotes had not a child to be paid for, the last pole, and James Catteral was neither atturney nor papist; and the like was seen in other places, and will be again, unless that course be took. Why may not you be a doer for Lancashire, to the publick good and your great advantage?"

ROGER KENYON to his mother, MRS. KENYON, at Stockport.

871. 1694, April 5.—Being by this new act taxed, God knows what for, for my fellowship, and not designing, as you know, any betterment to this government, by any good-will of mine, I am forced to flee for the same, and leave them to make it out as they can; for, by no consent of mine, shall they have one farthing. This is the true reason why this comes not dated from Cambridge, but from an honest, industrious farmer's, some distance from it, where I am very well employed in learning the art of husbandry, and courting my landlord's daughter, against the days prohibiting matrimony be over.

LADY STANDISH to ROGER KENYON, at Peel.

872. 1694, May 24. Duxbury.—I have sent you my case, drawn by Mr. Bagshaw, of Derbyshire, and Sir Cres[well] Levinz' opinion on it. "I have no great heart of this business coming to Manchester Sessions; I feare there is too meny of my Lord Willowby's faction there, and I have no reason to expect eny justice of that gang. We have a *cersorary* (*sic*) ready allowed by two justices, so that we can remove it; but in this I will be advised by you." *Seal.*

The INFORMATION of JOHN LUNT, gentleman.[1]

873. 1694, June 27.—"This informant, upon his oath saith, that when King James left the kingdom, upon the arrival of the Prince of Orange, in the year one thousand six hundred eighty eight, he, this informant, then went immediately after him into France, and, upon his arrival at St. Germans, was introduced to kiss his (the said King James') hand, in his closet, by the Lords Thomas and George Howard; that from thence he was, about the beginning of March then next following, ordered with the rest of his guards to go for Dublin; that immediately upon his arrival there, about the latter end of May, one thousand six hundred eighty nine, one Doctor Bromfield came there from England, expecting to meet his Majestie, and brought over with him an account of the condition and readiness of his friends, the Papists and Jacobites there, but more particularly in London, Sussex, and Kent, and in Staffordshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, and from them all desired of his Majestie commissions for the several persons of quality hereafter named, with blanks for their inferior officers, which accordingly his Majestie caused forthwith to be issued forth, both for England and Scotland. And because Bromfield was so well known, and it might be dangerous for him to come back himself, he desired the King to advise of a proper person, or persons, whom he might trust to bring them over, and distribute them here in England, according to his Majestie's orders.

"Amongst others, he, this informant, was recommended to him by my Lord Thomas Howard, who told him (the said King James) he would engage life for life for him, this informant, that he would not betray him in the service, and that if he were taken, would rather die upon the spot, etc. Upon which, this informant was sent for to my Lord Millford's office, where he found my Lord Thomas

[1] Printed, but with very material differences, in "The Trials at Manchester in MDCXCIV." Chetham Society, Vol. 28, p. 12.

Howard, Doctor Bromfield, and my Lord together in his closet, whither he was carried to them, and then and there they asked this informant whether he would venture to undertake to carry declarations, papers, and commissions, and other things, for his Majestie's service to England. They told him it was a hazardous thing, that he should think well of it, for if he should happen to be taken, his life was certainly gone, but if he would, and did escape, he would be sure of (and they promised him in the King's name) very great preferment and rewards when the King should come into England ; upon which he, this informant, undertook it, and my Lord Milford gave his Majestie an account of it; whereupon, to blind the business, and to take off any thought of his, this informant, being imployed or sent anywhere, my Lord Milford told him the King had thought fit to order this officer of the guards (who was a Frenchman) to cashiere him, and that he might say to any one that asked him the reason, that he knew none, but was resolved to get his pass as soon as he could, and go for England, etc. About a week after this, all things were got ready both for England and Scotland, and one Mr. Threllfall, of the Ashes, in Goosner, in Lancashire, gentleman, and this informant, were dispatched for England, and one Mr. Gourden (that was this informant's comrade, and cashiered as he was) went for Scotland. This informant and Mr. Threllfell brought with them declarations, commissions, and other papers, and landed at Cockram, within four miles of Lancaster, in or about the month of June or beginning of July, one thousand six hundred eighty nine.

" Upon our landing, we had like to have been wholly surprised by some custom house officers, but we escaped, and brought off the most material of our business, only lost some blankets and one of the King's declarations, four cases of pistols of this informant, that the King gave him, and some clothes of this informant's, etc. The commissions and most of the blankets and several bundles were saved, and this informant delivered them as fast as he could, one after another, as followeth, viz.: in Lancashire, to my Lord Molineux's son, William, a Colonel's commission for a regiment of horse, with blanks for all his inferior officers, to be filled up as he should think fit; to Thomas Tildesley, esquire, the like for a regiment of Dragoons; to —— Dalton, of Thurnham, esquire, the like of Dragoons; to —— Sherburne of Stonyhurst, esquire, the like for horse ; to —— Townley of Townley, esquire, the like for horse; to —— Girlington [1] of Girlington, esquire, a Colonel's commission; to —— Westby of Mobrick, esquire, the like for Dragoons. This informant further saith that he delivered Lord Molineux himself a paper of instructions, where, amongst other things, he was to be governor of Liverpool. And this informant took notice of it because my Lord Molineux and Doctor Bromfield both told him, this informant, so, and shewed it him in the paper, before they sealed it. Cheshire :— To —— Lee of Lyme,[1] esquire, a Colonel's commission with blanks for his inferior officers; to Sir Thomas Stanley [1] of Aldersay, the like for horse; to —— Shumley [1] [Cholmondeley] of Vale Royal, the like for horse; to Sir Rowland Stanley, the like for horse; to my Lord Brudnall a Colonel's commission for horse, with blanks for his inferior officers; to Sir —— Throgmorton (?), the like for horse. This informant further saith that to these two gentlemen last above written, he delivered four other Colonels' commissions, for four gentlemen whose names he was not to know, because, as he did then conceive, they were protestants, for they told him, this informant, they were honest gentlemen, and protestants.

[1] Opposite these names, in the margin, is " protestant."

"Besides all these before mentioned, this informant delivered to one Mr. Jackson, in Castle Street, near the Meuse, two bundles of commissions, with a King's declaration, and two other papers sealed up with each, with orders to him to deliver one of them with a declaration and sealed paper, immediately, to my Lord Griffin, and the other to Sir William Penn, the quaker, which this informant supposeth he did, for in his sight he took coach and sayd he would.

"And besides all these which he, this informant, so as aforesaid delivered, Mr. Threlfall undertook to deliver several bundles of the same to several gentlemen in Yorkshire, viz.:—To my Lord Dunbarr, one; to my Lord Preston, one; to my Lord Fairfax, one; to —— Strickland of —— one; to Sir Thomas Gascone, one; to Sir —— Stapleton, one; to —— Tempest, esquire, one; to —— Vavasor, one; to —— Harrington, one. All these he, the said Mr. Threlfall, told this informant he delivered commissions to their own hands, and a great many more whose names this informant doth not at present remember, but has since been in the company of several of them and others (viz.), Lord Fairfax, Sir —— Strickland, Sir —— Stapleton, Sir Thomas Gascone, —— Harrington, esquire, —— Clayton, esquire, —— Ryder, esquire, —— Trappes, esquire, Sir—— Lawson, Major Morre, who, when they knew he, this informant, was concerned with Mr. Threlfall, owned they all had the commissions that he, the said Threlfall, brought over. This informant further saith that every Colonel with his commisson, had blanks for double his inferior officers, and that all the Colonels had the liberty to raise horse, foot, or dragoons, but horse were more especially recommended.

"This informant furthur saith that after the dispatch of these commissions, and other business, he had the ill luck to be made a prisoner for a considerable time, upon the accusation of the captain that brought him over out of Ireland. This informant further saith that during the time he was a prisoner under bayle, that is to say, about the beginning of the year one thousand six hundred ninety one, he, this informant, by the order of Colonel Tildesley, Colonel Townley, Colonel William Mollineux, Mr. Gerrard, Colonel Dalton, and others, listed here, in London, several men for soldieres, to serve as horse or dragoons, to be under the command of the said Colonels, or any other, as they should dispose of them. The names of several of the said soldiers so listed, and the money he, this informant, paid them, by the order of the Colonels aforesaid, to carry them to their officers, is as followeth." [Here follow the names of 75 men, with the amount of their conduct money.]

"This informant further saith that he listed for them, as by their order, before and since the said year one thousand x hundred ninety one, to the number of at least five hundred men.

"This informant further saith that, being discharged of his imprisonment in the month of November 1691, he, this informant, was desired by several of the gentlemen that he had delivered some of the commissions aforesaid to, viz.:—Lord Molineux, Colonel Molineux, his son, Sir William Gerrard and his son, Mr. Dickenson of Whrightington, John Harrington of Haytonhay, esquire, Colonel Townley, Colonel Tildesley, Colonel Dalton, and others, to go into France, to give King James an account in what condition they were, and to bring his Majestie's commands how they might be serviceable to him, which this informant did, and gave him (his Majestie) the said account. He, the said King James, commanded him to return for England, and then (amongst other things) that he, this informant, should tell them from him, that he did not doubt but, the spring following, to be in a condition to come for England; and at this informant coming away, he was ordered by my Lord Milford himself,

to go to Captain Griffith, in the Meuse, as soon as he, this informant, should come to London, and deliver him, the said Griffith, a paper from his Lordship—it was sealed [so this] informant did not know what it was—and to advise and receive orders from him, the said Griffith.

"This informant saith that he arrived in London, about the latter end of December, 1691, and that he went imediately to Captain Griffith and delivered him the said paper; and the said Griffith read the same and told him, this informant, he did not question but this business (meaning that in the paper mentioned, as this informant then supposed) will be accomplished in a little time, and then he disclosed to this informant what it was he meant, which was the cutting off the Prince of Orange at some proper time when he should be a hunting, and then he put it to this informant whether he was willing to make one, and be concerned in it. This informant first desired to know the persons engaged in it; he, the said Griffith, then told him he was not to tell him their names, but he would at any time bring this informant into the company of several of them that were engaged in it. And about two days after, this informant came to him again, and went with him into the company of several gentlemen, at 'the Queen's Head,' in White Hart Yard, in the Strand, where and with whom the said Captain Griffith and this informant discoursed the method of doing it, and all agreed that it was to be the easiest done when he should be a hunting, or some time late when he went to or came from Kensington. This informant saith there was in company, at that time, about nine or ten; three or four or more of them this informant knew, three of which are now since dead. Captain Griffith then told this informant and the company, he had about sixty brave fellows engaged in the business, who he did not at all doubt but would one way or other effect it. Several of the principal of them, as Whitney, the highwayman, and several others, happaned to be, some time after, taken and secured, which was the only reason that this informant knows of that it was not attempted.

"This informant further saith, that about the same time abovesaid, that he, this informant, came last out of France, viz., about the latter end of December, 1691, there came several English gentlemen of quality, viz.:—Lord Stafford, Mr. Stafford, Colonel Parker, Colonel Bartholomew Walmesley, a French Lieutenant-General (whose name this informant doth not remember), and others, with commissions, declarations, grants, and patents, for themselves and others, and for their inferior officers, from King James. And this informant saith that a general meeting of several of the said gentlemen and others, to the number of about thirty or forty, in the month of February, 1691, viz:—Colonel Townley, Colonel Tildesley, Colonel Dalton, Colonel Molineux, Mr. Dickenson, Sir William Gerrard, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Shultesworth, Mr. Tildesley of Stansacre, Mr. Langton, Mr. Chanerell, and others, at the house of Colonel Walmesley, called Dungenhall, in the county of Lancaster, where the said colonel then lay private, being lately come from St. German, as aforesaid. The said Colonel Walmesley produced to the aforesaid company, several of the said grants or patents, in the presence of this informant, of several gentlemen's esstates in that country, to and for several of the gentlemen that were then in the company, and others, viz.—To Colonel Tildesley, one for the estate of Patten of Preston, esquire; to —— Stanley of Eccleston, to Tildesley of Stansacre, and Major Shuttleworth, one for the estate of Major Longwood; to Colonel William Molineux, one for the estate of Sir Thomas Stanley, that married Mr. Patten's daughter; to my Lord Molineux, a grant of part to my Lord Dallamere's estate; to Colonel Townley, one for ———. a Yorkshire gentleman's estate, of the value of 1,100*li.* per annum, and

severall others, etc. At the same time, he brought others for the estates of several gentlemen of Yorkshire, to several of King James' friends there, and also for several imployments and places for several gentlemen, both in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other adjacent countries (*sic*).

"This informant further saith that, in the latter end of the said month of February, or the beginning of March, he was at the house of —— Draycot, esquire, of Painsley Hall, in the county of Stafford, where there was the like meeting of about the same number of gentlemen of that country, and others, viz. :—Sir Richard Fleetwood, Mr. Rowland Fleetwood, —— Whitall, esquire, —— Cuny of Cuny, esquire, Mr. —— Cuny, —— Massey of Puddington, esquire, Sir James Simmons, Bazil Brooks, esquire, and others. There was produced several of the like grants or patents then lately brought over by my Lord Stafford (who they said was in the company, but this informant did not see him so as to know him), for several gentlemen, viz. :—To Sir James Simmons, one ; to Bazil Brooks, esquire, one; to —— Cuny of Cuny, esquire, one; to —— Whitall, esquire, one; to Mr. —— Cuny of ———, one; to Sir Richard Fleetwood, one; to Mr. Rowland Fleetwood, one; to Mr. Massey of Puddington, one; and to several others that were there, whose names this informant (until he shall come at some papers that he yet has not) cannot yet mention. All or most of these grants or patents he, this informant, saw, and heard several of them read there, and then delivered to the persons to whom they were intended, by Colonel Walmesley, at his house, and at —— Draycott's by Mr. Stafford, my Lord Stafford's brother. This informant himself was also promised, by Colonel Walmesley, a grant of Justice Yates his estate at Chippin, in Lancashire.

"This informant further saith that amongst other resolutions that were then brought over by those gentlemen and then communicated at those two meetings aforesaid, for the encouragement of them and their friends that were and would engage, it was there publickly declared that the King did resolve, as soon as he should be restored to the throne again, that he would, besides the traytors' estates, which he would dispose of amongst his friends, he would also take care and seize their children all under ten years of age, and have them brought up in the Catholic religion, and dispose of the fathers that lived to the Islands or Plantations.

"This informant further saith, that in the months of March and April, 1692, he, this informant, was imployed by, and was assisting, to one Mr. Whitfield, a cardmaker, to buy six or seven horses, arms, and saddles, which were presented to Captain Griffith and Captain Goodman from himself and his two sons-in-law, that is, Mr. Bassett, a goldsmith, at 'the Seven Stars,' in the Strand, and Mr. ———, the cutler. at Charing Cross, and one to this informant, with arms and saddles for two men and horses. And this informant further saith that Mr. ———, at 'the Red Lion' inn, by Charing Cross, did also furnish and provide four horses, arms, and saddles, and helped to buy horses himself; and that Mr. ———, at 'the George' inn, at the upper end of the Haymarket, did also furnish and provide four horses, arms, and saddles; and that the said ——— did buy for several gentlemen horses for the same service; and that Mr. ———, at 'the Cheshire Cheese,' by Charing Cross, did furnish and provide three horses, arms, and saddles; and that Mr. Pollards, at 'the Blew Posts,' in the Hay Market, did furnish five horses, arms, and saddles; and that Mr. ———, at the 'Figure of Three,' over against the Tennis Court, in the Hay Market, was furnished with a horse and arms for himself and for two men, which he, the said ———, told this informant were provided by Mr. ———, a goldsmith, in Panton Street; and that Mr. ———, at the Great Tavern, in Bloomsbary, did buy, provide, and furnish, six horses, arms, and saddles ; and

that Mr. Toogood, at 'the Griffin,' in Bloomsbury, did provide four horses, as aforesaid; and that Mr. Clarkson, at 'the Lancaster Castle,' in Red Lion Square, did provide for himself and one man, horses, arms, and saddles; and that Mr. ———, at 'the Hole in the Wall,' in Baldwens Gardens, where a club is kept, did provide and furnish three horses, as aforesaid, etc.; and that Mr. Vaughan, at 'the White Horse' inn, in Purple Lane, did provide and furnish three horses, as aforesaid, etc.; and that Mr. Eason, at 'the George' inn, by Holborn Bridge, did provide two horses, as aforesaid, etc.; and this informant saith that he, the said Eason, does usually buy horses for King James his service; and this informant saith that Mr. ———, at 'the Crown,' alehouse, in King's Street, in Bloomsbury, did provide and furnish one horse, and arms, as aforesaid, for himself to serve him; and that Mr. Cane, at 'the Royal Oak,' in Drury Lane, did provide and furnish three horses, and arms, etc., for himself and two men, he, the said Cane, to be a quartermaster; and that Mr. ———, at 'the Dog' tavern, in Drury Lane, did provide and furnish five horses, and arms, as aforesaid, and that he, this informant, did help him, the said ———, to buy part of them; and that Mr. Jolly, at 'the Black Posts' in Drury Lane, did provide and furnish three horses, and arms, etc., and that the said Mr. Jolly did present them to priests, to be disposed as they pleased; and that Mr. John Sharples, in the Hay Market, did provide and furnish three horses, as aforesaid, and that he, this informant, did help him, the said Sharples, to buy them; and that Mr. Rigby, in Covent Garden, and his son, did provide and furnish sevaen men, horses, arms, and saddles.

"And this informant saith that the said men, horses, and arms, as aforesaid, were provided and furnished, as aforesaid, for and towards the raising of the army that was then intended to be raised for the service of King James. And this informant saith that he, this informant, did either assist in the buying and furnishing of all the horses and arms, as aforesaid, or else that he heard the said partys, upon several occasions, at several meetings, own the same. And this informant further saith he, this informant, was told by the said persons that all the men, horses, and arms aforesaid were to be distributed under the command, or to be at the disposal, of the Lord Arundel, Lord Baltimore, Lord Griffin, Sir William Goreing, Colonel Tufton, Colonel Holman, Colonel Bernard Howard, Lieutenant Colonel Bancks, Colonel Porter, Lieutenant Colonel Griffith, Captain Goodman, Captain Nelson, Captain Tozer, Captain Spencer. And this informant saith that there were a great many more horses and arms so furnished and provided, as aforesaid, in and about London and Westminster, which he, this informant, believes, upon a little recollection, when he shall come at his papers, he shall be able to name and set forth.

"And this informant further saith that by the defeat of the French fleet, their designs of rising being wholly disappointed, they fell upon other measures. And this informant remained in several parts of this kingdom, and was at several of the like meetings, as aforesaid, until the last summer, and then about July, 1693, was desired, with some others, to go for France again. Several of the gentlemen that this informant has before mentioned to have delivered commissions to (that it is to say) in Lancashire, by my Lord Molineux, Colonel Molineux, Sir William Gerrard, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Standis, Mr. Dickonson, Colonel Townley, and several others of that country, to give the King an account of the condition they were in, and to bring them back an account of what hopes, and when he thought he should be in a condition to come for England, and this informant went accordingly to St. Germans and

spake with the King, and delivered him what he had in charge, from the gentlemen in England.

"And my Lord Milford being at that time with the King in his closet, bid him, this informant, go to Captain Griffith, who was then at St. Germans. The captain ordered him, this informant, to speak with Dr. Bromfield, who told him, this informant, when he came to him, that if he would undertake to carry a signet with him into England, and show it to such persons as he would direct him, this informant, to those that were concerned in a design, and would engage to make one with them in the same, he, this informant, should receive the same reward that was intended for them; which design he then told him, this informant, was to cutt off the Prince of Orange by any such way or means that the undertakers, amongst themselves, when they came together, should agree upon.

"Whereupon he, this informant, promised and engaged to them, the said Bromfield and Griffith, to make one in the business, and was then forthwith dispatched, with the signet and other matters, for England, where he arrived and landed at Dover in December last, and there he, this informant, mett with those that the said Dr. Bromfield and Captain Griffith had directed him to, which were, Captain Noell, Captain Walton, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Preston, and Captain Roberts, who were in the design of cutting off the Prince of Orange, as this informant was told And that there were, in all, sixteen persons concerned, but there he, this informant, mett four of them only, who were as followeth:—Captain Noell, Sergeant of the Admiralty and one of the principall gunners, as this informant was told, who told him, this informant, hee had his son and two more ready for the occasion; Captain Walton of Foulston, a Custome-house officer there, who told him, this informant, hee had six more engaged in the business, who with us together hee, the said Walton, was very confident, might, in a month or two's time, doe the business effectually with little hazard. Mr. Pepper of Dover, a Custome-house officer, as this informant was told, or some place there worth about three hundred pounds *per annum*, and Mr. Preston of Feversham, one of the militia officers, were the other two of the foure before mencioned.

"This informant further saith that the said Dr. Bromfield and Captain Griffith did order this informant to assure the said Noell, Walton, Pepper, and Preston, from them, and in the King's name, that every one concerned in the action should have the reward of five hundred pounds *per annum* each, which was the same made to him, this informant, at St. Germans, by the said Dr. Bromfield and Captain Griffith. And my Lord Milford told him, this informant, after hee had kissed the King's hand and was coming down stayres, that if that design, that Griffith and Bromfield had engaged him, this informant, in, tooke effect, the King would soon be in England; upon this hee, this informant, came for England, and in travelling, being somewhat troubled in his thoughts with what he had undertaken, hee called upon severall priests that were his friends, acquaintance, and relations, in France, as hee came along, and did (though not in plain termes) acquaint them with what he, this informant, was engaged in; some were possitively against it, as damnable, and others for it, as merritorious, which difference amongst themselves, gave him, this informant, more distorbance, so that, as soon as hee came into England, he resolved not to bee one in it, and to prevent it, if he could. But this informant did not then resolve to discover it, until he was persuaded thereunto by a friend, by whom, after he had oftentimes discoursed the matter with him, he, this informant, was at length prevailed with to discover it.

"This informant further saith that, being at St. Germans in the months of October and November, 1693, the Lord Milford, Captain Griffith, and some others, then told him, this informant, that there was a designe layd by their friends, the Protestants, engaged with the Roman Catholicks there, for the seizing the Tower of London, Tilbury Fort, Sherness, the ports and coasts, etc. That some of the officers within the Tower, who were sure and firme to King James's interest (whose names this informant knoweth not, they being kept as a secret to the chiefes only), were to be ready to receive several gentlemen and others, who were to pass in as private persons, some in the habbitt of private gentlemen, with good private arms, others with the same habbitt as the horse-guards doe wear, and others in the habitt of foot soldiers, all armes accordingly, and some like plain countrymen, until there was a sufficient number, with the help of those within, to have secured the gate and bridge; when, on a signal given, those without, who were in great numbers to have been lodged about the Tower Hill, St. Katherine's, East Smithfield, Thomas Street, and places adjacent, besides a great many that were to have been walking carelesly about the gates, upon the wharfe provided for that purpose, who were to have made to the gates, secured the gunns, and all within, by cutting them off and making them prisoners. And for Tilbury Fort, by the help of some within, much after the same manner. And that for Sherness, they did not doubt but to have secured by some officers of the Fleet; and for the ports of Dover and Foulston (*sic*), and the coasts upon Rumney Marsh, those, they said, were undertaken to be made theirs by those officers of King William's that this informant hath above named, viz.:—Captain Noell and the rest, with the correspondents they pretended to have in those parts, and that Hull also, and all those parts in the North, were at the same time provided for in the like manner.

"This informant further saith that some time after his arrivall at London, which was in December one thousand six hundred ninety three, he was at a meeting at 'the Queen's Head,' in White Hart Yard, in the Strand, where was the Lord Griffin, the Lord Baltimore, and the Lord Feversham (but the Lord Feversham was gone before this informant came there), and Captain Tozier, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Tasbrough, Mr. Kingsley, and some other gentlemen, told this informant they had consulted and agreed of the method abovesaid, with those lords, for the securing the Tower and the other places, and that there would bee noe doubt of accomplishing it, etc., with a great deale of ease. But still that they, the said lords and gentlemen, had a great dependance and assurance from those gentlemen and others in comision as aforesaid, for that they were well assured that they had an army listed, and officers, and ready, well armed and accoutred at all points, at twenty-four hours warning, to the number of at least thirty thousand horse, foot, and dragoons, in the North parts, besides those here in and about London and parts adjacent, which were under the command, care, and conduct, of Lord Feversham, Lord Griffin, Colonell Griffin, his son, Colonell Porter, Colonell Holeman, Colonell Sir William Goreing, Colonell Bernard Howard, Colonell Tufton, Lieutenant Colonell Bankes, and some others.

"This informant further saith that in March last, about the middle or latter end of that month, hee, this informant, was at a meeting at Lord Strangforde's, of about twelve or sixteen Protestants and Popish gentlemen, some of whom this informant knew, as Mr. Basteene of Dover, Captain Roberts, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Lee, Captain ———, that lives two miles from Sir Bazill Dixwell's. The meeting was to consider and agree to bee all ready for securing that

countrey, and the ports and coasts there, upon any occasion, for the King's landing or otherwise, and to compute what their strength they might depend upon, might amount to; and then it was agreed amongst themselves that they had between five and six thousand men, well armed and disciplined, besides what they might reasonably expect would come in upon their riseing, whose numbers they did not doubt but would bee very considerable, etc.

"This informant further saith that in his frequent passing too and again from the ports, to and from London, at his inn in Rochester, kept by one Hederman Cross, of that city, hee was well known to him, the said Crosse, who several times and nights that hee has layne in his house, did introduce him, this informant, into the company of several commanders of the King's men of warr, who being by him, the said Crosse, satisfyed what this informant was, were extreamly civill and kind to this informant, entertaining him and inviting him on board their ships, and otherwise, and have been soe free in declareing themselves, that they have often, in the presence of this informant, pulled out King William's comissions, thrown them under their feet, trod upon them, and dranke King James' health, swearing they would venture all for his service, and they had sent to him, and would do, upon all occasions, to know how they might bee most serviceable to him, and to that purpose alwayes took as much care as possible to have Jacobites on board them, etc. And this informant saith that, in December last, hee did bring from my Lord Milford a paper, sealed, to that innkeeper; this informant did not see what was in it, but hee, the said Crosse, told this informant that it was for some honest gentlemen that did belong to the sea. This informant further saith that hee hath been told, both here and at St. Germans, by Captain Griffith (who was always in their secret counsells) and some others, the names of several persons of great quality, both Protestants and Papists, viz.:—Lord Feversham, Lord Arundell, Lord Carrington, Lord Salisbury, Lord Griffin, Lord Molineux, Lord Dunbarr, Lord Fairfax, Lord Huntington, Sir William Goreing, Sir Henry Tichbourne, Sir John Frend, Sir Thomas Stanley. Sir James Simmons and some others, that supplyed King James from time to time with money, and that have always a great banke here, and that they were those that made upp that summe, which was thirty thousand pounds, as this informant has been told both here and at St. Germans, and that my Lord Middleton carryed with him, and that they are the men that privately order money for payment of men.

"This informant further saith that, about six weeks since, Captain Tozier and Mr. Kingsley (a gentleman that then lately came from St. Germans) told him, this informant, Mr. Whitfield, and another, Mr. Kingsley being present, that since there was an account given there that the late Kentish designe upon the life of King William, was by some traytor or other, prevented, it was there resolved to try another way upon him, in Flanders, which was by causing several resolved gentlemen and others, of the English, Scotts, and Irish nations, and some French, of seeming quality, to desert from the French army in Flanders, as early this campaigne as they could, that would undertake to watch and take all and the first oportunity they could, in their severall posts, to attempt upon his life. This informant further saith that he is very sure that hee, this informant, can point to and carry any body to the very places (some, he believes, in or neer this town, but more particularly in several parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire, and other adjacent countreys) where theie were and, this informant is very confident, yet are lodged, secured, and kept, great quantityes of armes and warlike equipage of all sorts, with great numbers of horses fit for

service. And this informant saith that if hee were authorized and impowered thereunto, he, this informant, would undertake to seize and secure them, etc. And this informant further saith, that in the year one thousand six hundred eighty nine, when hee, this informant, brought over the comissions aforesaid from King James, out of Ireland, which this informant delivered to the gentlemen in Lancashire, as aforesaid, this informant saith, by mistake, he hath, in the foregoing narrative, omitted one gentleman to whom he did at that time deliver a Colonell's comission for a regiment of horse, which was Sir Henry Titchbourne, a Hampshire gentleman, as this informant believes, but hee, the said Sir Henry Titchbourne, was then at my Lord Molineux' house in Lancashire, where he, this informant, delivered him the said comission.

"*Juratus* 27° *die Junii*, 1694, *coram me*, *J. Trenchard*.

"JOHN LUNT."

Copy.

The INFORMATION of GEORGE WILSON to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

874. 1694, June 27.—"This informant, upon his oath, saith that in or about the monthes of April or May, 1689, one Dr. Bromfield came to William Fitzherbert, esquire, of Wapra (?), near West Chester, in Flintshire, where he, the said Bromfield, ley concealed for some time, for a passage into Ireland, from whence he was recommended to this informant to assist him, who then lived near the sea-side, at a place called Redland, where, after the said Bromfield had stayed about a week, this informant did assist him in the buying of a boat of about 25 tunn, which said boat, being vitualled and ready to sail, was seized by Mr. Morston [Mostyn?], and Bromfield escaped to Mr. Crosbye's in Lancashire, from whence, by the assistance of Mr. Perce Morston [Piers Mostyn?], Mr. Wynne of Gop (?), Mr. Loyde of Greith, Mr. Robert Briarwood of West Chester, Mr. George Pennant, Mr. Pue of Pendrell, and this informant, afterwards gott over in a open boat.

"This informant further saith that being searched for by troopers from West Chester and other souldiers, and by the civil officers of the country, was forced to leave his house and family, and hide himself in the woods for many days, and could never returne to his house again, but gett into Lancashire, whither his wife and family followed him, where hee, this informant, was received and entertained by Lord Mollineux, Collonel Tildesley, Mr. Standish of Standish, Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Poole, Sir William Gerrard, Collonel Townley, and others, sometimes in the house of one gentleman, and for some time at another.

"This informant saith, about Midsummer, 1689, he, this informant, and others, were ordered and directed by the gentlemen aforesaid, and others, to look out about the sea coast thereaboates, for any gentlemen that should come from Ireland, for at that time he, this informant, was told they expected some friends and news from Ireland, which hee, this informant, did. And about the beginning of July, 1689, Mr. Edmund Threlfall of the Ashes, in Goosener, and one Mr. Lunt, arrived at Cockram, and came imediately to Colonel Tilsdley, with several bundles of papers and other things in several cloackbaggs, where this informant then was attending their comeinge. This informant saith that upon their coming to the said Colonel Tilsdley, the said Mr. Threlfall and Mr. Lunt imediately opened their cloackbaggs and took out several commissions, declarations, blanks, and sealed papers, from King James to several persons and gentlemen of quality in that countrey, and

divided them; and those for Yorkshire Mr. Threlfall put up and undertook to deliver, and had a guide imediately provided. The others for Lancashire and Cheshire, Staffordshire and partes thereaboutes, Mr. Lunt tooke to himself to deliver, and had this informant with him, from place to place, to guide and assist him in the delivery of them, and after they had left, and delivered to Colonel Tilsdesley his, for being a Colonel (which hee, the said Colonel, recieved upon his knees and kissed it), with the blankes for his inferiour officers they proceeded and went to the Lord Mollineux his house, and delivered one Colonell's commission to Mr. Mollineux his son, for a regiment of horse, with blankes for his inferior officers, hee, the said Collonell Mollineux, immediately filling that blanke for the Lieuetenant Colonell, delivered it in the presence of this informant, to Mr. William Gerrard, who was with the said Colonell Mollineux when hee, this informant, and Mr. Lunt came in.

"This informant further saith hee, this informant, was present and did see Mr. Lunt deliver to —— Sherburne of Stonyhurst, esquire, a Colonell's comission, with blankes, as aforesaid, for a regiment of horse; to Townley of Townley, esquire, the like for horse; to Girlington of Girlington, esquire, a Colonell's comission; to Westby of Mobricke, esquire, the like for dragoones; to Lee of Lyme, a Colonel's comission, with blanks as aforesaid; to Sir Thomas Stanley of Aldersay, the like for horses; to Chumley of Vale Royall, the like for horses; to Sir Roland Stanley, the like for horse, etc.; to Sir Robert Throgmorton, the like for horse, etc.; to Sir Henery Tichbourn (hee being then at the Lord Mollineux'), the like for horse; to Sir —— Giffard of Chillington, the like for horse; to Sir James Simmons of Ashton in Staffordshire, the like for horse. This informant saith that he alsoe saw Sir Robert Throgmorton fill up a Lieuetenant Colonel's comission to his own regiment, and deliver it to one Sir Charles Weale, who accepted the same, and kissed it on his knees. And that hee, this informant, also was present and saw Sir James Simmons deliver a Captain's commission to Mr. William Fowler of St. Thomas, near Stafford, and alsoe when Sir Thomas Gifford delivered a Captain's commission to Mr. Augustin Gifford, and also to Captain Gowre, the like Captain's commission, and to Bazill Brookes, esquire, the like Captain's commission, and to Mr. John Pursell a Cornett's commission, and to Thomas Pursell, a warrant for quarter-master, and to several other inferiour officers, under the several Colonells aforesaid.

"This informant saith that all those Collonel's commissions, with the blankes as aforesaid, were delivered by Mr. Lunt in the presence of this informant; and this informant saith he knows they were such commissions, because he saw them, and heard most of them read at the end of the delivery of them. And for the Lieutenant Collonel's and other inferior officers' commissions hee, this informant, saw most of them filled up by the superiours, and delivered to the inferiour officers, as aforesaid. And this informant further saith that at the same time aforesaid hee, this informant, saw the aforesaid Mr. Lunt deliver to my Lord Mollineux a sealed paper which hee, this informant, saw him, the Lord Mollineux, open and read, which, to the best of this informant's memory, was purporting a commission and instructions for the care and government of Liverpoole. This informant also saith that hee was at a meeting at Sir John Lawson's, in Yorkshire, about the month of March, then next following, with Mr. Lunt, where were the gentlemen Mr. Lunt names in his information (page the 6th), where hee, this informant, then heard most of them publickly own that they had received comissions, by Mr. Thriefall, some time before, from King James, and would there

have oblieged this informant and Mr. Lunt to have engaged with them the gentlemen of that country, etc.

"This informant further saith that about the beginning of the year 1691, hee, this informant, heard that Mr. Lunt was imployed in and about London to list men. And this informant saith that some short time after, several men came into Lancashire, as from London, and said they were listed by the said Mr. Lunt, and sent down to serve under the command of some of the officers aforesaid. And hee, this informant, saith that as fast as they came down, he was ordered by my Lord Mollineux, Sir Thomas Cliffton, Colonell Mollineux, Colonel Tildesley, Colonel Townley, Sir William Gerrard and his son, and severall others, the officers aforesaid, to take care of them and provide quarters or lodgings for them, which the informant did accordingly; and that at several times he, this informant, had and did receive money from my Lord Mollineux and Colonell Tildesley, Colonell Townley, Sir William Gerrard, and some others, to pay the said souldiers for their subsistance. And this informant saith hee did pay and distribute the money he soe received, amongst them, which this informant saith, in the whole, did amount to (to the best of his memory) about 3 or 400*li*. . . . . And this informant saith that hee is very well assured that the said Mr. Lunt did, at several other times, before and after, list a great many moore than these aforemencioned.

"This informant further saith that, about the month of February 1691, hee, this informant, was at a general meeting of several gentlemen att Collonel Walmesley's at Dungenhall, in Lancashire, many of whom he yet remembers, namely, Collonel Townley, Collonel Tildesley, Collonel Mollineux, Collonel Dalton, Sir William Gerrard, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Dicconson, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Tilsdesley of Stansacre, Mr. Macy of Puddington, Mr. Langton of the Low, Mr. Gerrard of Ince, Sir Thomas Cliffton, Mr. Blundell of Crosby, Collonel Westby of Mabrick, Collonel Parker, and others. The said Collonel Walmesley being then lately came out of France, hee, the said Collonel, then produced publickly, in the said meeting, several comissions, declarations, grants, or patents, that hee had then lately brought from King James, of several gentlemen's esstates of that country, to other gentlemen there, that were King James' friends, as to Collonel Treldesley (*sic*), Lord Mollineux, Colonel Westby of Mobricke, Collonel Townley of Townley, Sir Thomas Cliffton, Sir William Gerrard, Collonel Mollineux, Mr. Gerrard of Ince, Mr. Langton of Low, and some others. This informant further saith that about a fortnight after, hee, this informant, was at the like meeting att Phillip Draycott's of Painsley Hall, in the county of Stafford, esquire, of most of the aforesaid gentlemen and others, as Mr. Bazill Brookes, Sir James Simons, Sir Richard Fleetwood and his sons, William and Rowland, ——— Cuny of Cuny, esquire, and others, where were produced several of the like grants and patents, as aforesaid, brought over by the Lord Stafford, and there alsoe given out to those they did belong to.

"This informant saith that, at this meeting aforesaid, Collonel Parker being also there, and was then alsoe lately come out of France, hee, the said Collonel, did then publickly produce and deliver to one Captain George Penny (then in the company) a comission from King James for the said Penny to bee a Major of horse, which hee, the said Captain Penny, accepted of, with many thankes and promisses to doe the King the best service with it hee could.

"And this informant further saith that at another time, being at a meeting with the said Collonel Parker, at the signe of 'the Starr,' an inn in Holywell, in Flintshire, and about twenty gentlemen, where hee, this

informant, there saw the said Parker deliver one other comission from King James to one Mr. Pue of Pendrell, to bee a Captain of horse, and at the same time hee, the said Parker, delivered another comission, in the presence of this informant, to one Mr. George Davis of Treloughnell, and to several others, and that the said Parker did there, and at several others, as well as at the aforementioned meetings, order, direct, and desire, all the officers to take care to have their men ready at an hour's warning, with a pound of powder and ball, preportionable to each man, for that hee expected newes of the King's landing every day.

"This informant saith that about the beginning of the year 1689, hee, this informant, was ordered and imployed by Mr. Massey, Sir James Simmons, Sir Thomas Gifford, and Captain Fowler, to list as many men as hee could, in Staffordshire and North Wales, for King James and his service, under their command; and that hee, this informant, had money of the aforesaid gentlemen for that purpose. And this informant saith that hee did at that time (that is to say) within the space of three weekes, list about sixty men, whose names this informant has by him, ready to produce, as hee then tooke them.

"This informant alsoe saith that hee hath been since imployed to list men, several times, in the latter end of the year 1691, and in the beginning of the year 1692, by severall other gentlemen, as Collonel Walmesley, Captain Penny, Mr. Standish of Standish, Mr. Morston [Mostyn ?] of Delalery, and Captain Pennant of Baggall [Baghilt ?].

"And this informant saith hee did at those times, by the order and directions of those gentlemen last above mentioned, list about the number of six score, and had money of the said gentlemen, by the hands of Captain Pennent, for that purpose.

"And this informant further saith that hee did, severall times, after hee had soe listed the said souldiers, pay them subsistance money, by the order of Penny and Pennant, from whom hee had the same.

"And this informant further saith that hee has severall times seen great quantity of armes, in the houses of the gentlemen hereafter mentioned, in North Wales, Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, viz.:—in the house of Mr. Massy of Puddington, Captain Penny, Captain Pennant, Sir James Simmons, Sir Thomas Giffard, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Draycott, Sir William Garrard, Mr. Walmesley, Mr. Standish of Standish Hall, and in some other houses that hee cannot att present remember.

"In the whole, this informant verily believes that there were in the several houses abovesaid, that hee, this informant, saw armes for att least a thousand men, and that it is not above two years, at the most, since hee, this informant, saw them there."

Rev. Thomas Wilson to Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

875. 1694, July 7. Lathom.—"I cannot yet give you any certain account of my Lord's voyage. The yatch is come, a week since, to Liverpool; but we do not seem more in hast to be gone then we were when you were here. Colonel Vaughan is here too, and goes over Governor. My Lord Dunmore is come, with his family, to Ormeskirk, and designes for the Island, with my Lord Derby, if he goes this summer. As little time and room as I have, I must not forget to beg your pardon for a rudeness I committed, at your leaving of Knowsley; for, while you were at the bowling-green, I was suddenly sent for, and had neither time to leave word whither I went, nor to come back before you left Knowsley." *Fragment of seal.*

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

876. 1694, July 14.—The information by John Burch, of Manchester, linen draper, setting forth how he was attacked by four horsemen and robbed of 120*li.* in his money bags, and had a part of his tongue cut out.

GEORGE MACY to ROGER KENYON, at Lancaster.

877. 1694, August 21. The Tower of London.—"I came, accidentally, to my house in the Tower, this day, from my country house near London, where my wife lies dangerously ill of the small pox, and found your letter here, directed to Mr. Overton, who is also in the country (whether at the Bath or at Tunbridge, I know not), having not seen him since 3rd of August, when we were together at Kingston Assize. I have not left him nor my place here, but we are both cautious of laying out money, expecting satisfaction from the Sheriffs of London of what we are in disburse; mine is many hundreds of pounds, haveing not received a penny for my last tedious and chargeable journey into your parts though I paid Mr. Hall, the apothecary of Manchester, his charges there, and have also taken Mr. Booth, of the Castle, in Chester, his account of charges being 30*l.* for carrying witnesses from place to place *ad testificandum*. My expectation is to be reimbursed from [the] said Sheriffs, against whom the King's tryall will go on, next terme, for what they have in their hands of clippers' forfeitures, to the value of 1,200*l.* or more. You are upon the same termes as myself, and I hope, in time, to receive mine as you will yours. So that I have thought it very necessary to answer your letter, in Mr. Overton's absence (who leaves all these affairs to me) concerning John Hartley, the old hardned, impenitent coyner, as you describe him. If he inclines to make a candid and ingenious, as well as thorough, discovery of all his accomplices, you may take it, and be expeditious in apprehending them; but this fellow shall not play such tricks as Tom Bailey did; let him rather receive his trial with utmost severity and proof you can make against him, and truly my opinion is that you hang them as you catch them, and not trust to their false discoveries." *Seal of arms.*

LADY STANDISH to GEORGE KENYON, at Peel.

878. 1694, September 11. Duxbury.—"Pray, sir, if you see your father, let him know that I have made some inquiry of the man called Lunt, but cannot yet here that he had a wife in our neighbourhood, nor that [his?] family does not own that they know him; but I will enquire farther after him, although I hope there will be no occation to fear him." *Seal.*

[MRS.] E. LEIGH to MR. KENYON.

879. [1694,] September 14.—"I doe beg the favor that you will make what inquiry you can of Brown. I thank God my son is in good halth, but so close confined that his wife and sisters was at the Tower to have sen him, and thay would not so much as permet him to loock out of the window to speke to them, nor his footman to tell them he was well, and he is put in the worst lodging in all the Tower, and in a rome but four yards square, and a warder leys by him; but the pore warder is so sory for him that he cannot speke of him without tears in his eyes. We are petitioning the Queen that his wife may goe to him, but Lord Lucous (*sic*) henders it all he can, to see if, by that mens, he can get

his fees out of them. I think the prayers of our freinds were never more necessary then now to preserfe the inosent from falls wetneses, and shuer, the Parliment will thinke it hard to gife monny to mantane such a pack of hel-hounds that honts after the lifes and estats of inosent men. I pray God open the eyes of the King and Quene that they may deserne there frends from there foes." *Seal.*

THOMAS HODGKINSON to [ROGER KENYON].

880. 1694, September 29. Preston.—"About ten daies agone I received a letter from my worthy friend, Mr. Pigot, to enquire after the character of one Warring, who is supposed to be a witnes in the new plott, and saw your letter to Mr. Brooke, upon Wednesday last, touching the same matter. Since which time, I have made all the enquiries imaginable; and, although there be severall Warrings in Goosemargh and Whittingham, yet I cannot heare of any that can be imagined to bee a witnes in this prosecution; there being none (that I can hear of) that can speake to any point, save that of a spade, or a plow; and, therefore, cannot think there is any such witnes, in these parts, of that name."

GEORGE MACY to ROGER KENYON.

881. 1694, October 11. The Tower of London.—"I sent you, in a letter, last Saturday, the confession of Hartley and Hulme, and now I have received yours of the 7th instant, which doth confirm what I before imagined, that Elliotson came up on the business of Hartley, and that guineas are not spared to be disposed of, if they could accomplish their ends. I could do no less then send you those papers, because my Lord Chief Justice Treby desired it; though I believe it will come to nothing. I perceive that Elliotson did not only compliment you, but your son too, with the offer of guineas; he hath often muttered to me in the same manner (after that he found I guesst right the cause of his comeing up) how well I should be rewarded if I would not hinder the proceedings, but he found me very cool to accept of any such proposals, haveing experienced, when I was last at Lancaster, that no bribe would take with me. *Caveats* have been entered in both the secretaries' offices here, to prevent any pardon for Hartley, which he hath found to be so; and, therefore, came to me yesterday, declaring his dispair in the matter, and of his resolution of going this day out of town, and at last spoke out that he had 20 guineas to present some person, for his favor and assistance. I askt him why he did not do it to Mr. Pierce, my Lord Treby's gentleman; he answered that was done already, and was very sorry he had spent so much of the poor fellow's money, with so little success. If you desire it, I doubt not but a warrant may be had from the Queen, both for Hartley's and Hulme's executions, though, perhaps, it would nettle my Lord Chief Justice Treby. I know that your cheif design is that they should both discover all their confederates, without reserve, and if you will put me in way how to frighten them into it, you shall speedily have it, but as I wrote you formerly, that their bounceing, at Lancaster, how easily and speedily they could get a pardon because that gold was plentiful, was no more than common breath. It would have been more prudent for them to engage those on their side that could hinder their proceedings, than barely to make friends towards the procuring a pardon. Pray give my humble service to Mr. Justice Yeates. I thank him for his kind lines, and when he sees this, will find that no care is wanting here to prevent clandestine contrivances to the

King and country's damage, and I hope, when he comes to London, that he will honour me with his company at my house in the Tower, and I can expect no less from yourself, because you have often promised me so to do. My opinion is that Hartley's estate, both real and personal, ought to be enquired after, lookt into, and secured for their Majesties' use, persuant to the authority you have, by virtue of the privy seal, even to the very guineas that have been given Elliottson to dispose of. In order to which, do send me the names of such persons that you can learne have any effects of the said Hartley's in their possession or disposal, and I will send you down *subpœnas* out of the Exchequer, to be speedily served upon them, returnable the first of next term, which proceeding will abate the courage of Hartley and bring him to a thorough confession, or that he do prepare himself for the gallows. The rogues have got a new way here in London to acquit themselves, when charged with clipping or coyneing; at the time when they are brought before a judge or justice, to swear that such persons who came to apprehend them and search their houses or lodgings (not spareing the constables and the warden's officers) to have robbed them of moneys, plate, &c., thereby not only to lessen the evidences, but put them on tryals for their lives. Thus, I have written you a large letter in testimony of my zeal in promoteing good and public services."

ELEANOR BUNBURY to ROGER KENYON, "by the Church Gate," Manchester.

882. [1694,] October 12.—"Let me know when these great trials against our countrey gentlemen begins at Manchester. I hope God will preserve them, for I hear they have a company of sad witnesses against them. It will be an act of merit to protect them against false swearing. Pray God, make you and other good men useful to them as you have been to me." *Seal of arms, broken.*

INDICTMENT of SIR ROWLAND STANLEY and others.

883. 1694, October 17.—Indictment against Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton, William Dicconson, Philip Langton, and William Blundell, for treason and rebellion in receiving commissions from James II. to levy soldiers, and treating with Louis, King of France, for the invasion of England.

R. B[ROOK] to ROGER KENYON.

884. 1694, October 18.—Is glad Lord Strange "layes hold of so considerable an opportunity of reading men; a very useful part of learning at this time a day. And you will joyne with me in opinion that his Lordship is as capable to make observations as most gentlemen of his yeares."

SPEECH of the JUDGES to the JURY at the Trial of LORD MOLLYNEUX and others for High Treason, at the Manchester Assizes.

885. [1694, October 20.]—"Gentlemen, we must acquaint you that these five prisoners at the barr stand indicted for high treason, imagining and designing our most gracious King and Queen's death; also that they accepted comissions from King James, for levying a warr here against us.

"The next thing is that they did adhere to their Majesties' enemies without this Kingdome, being an open and notorious act of rebellion. That they held correspondance with the French King, adhereing to that party.

"One part of their indictment is that they imagined and designed to depose their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, from their regall Crown and Government, and to bring them to death and other destruction.

"Another part of their indictment relates that they imployed one Mr. John Lunt as their agent into France, which said Lunt, being discarded by King James in Ireland, came over into England, and that he then knew none of these gentlemen, but was conducted to their houses. He tells you that these gentlemen sent him as their messenger into France, and haveing received commissions from thence, delivered them to these gentlemen prisoners, who, upon their receiveing of them, kissed them, and drunk King James' and his Queen's and the Prince of Wales' health upon their knees; that they gave him about five pounds apiece. Afterwards he went to London, and listed about 60 men for soldiers, and provided a great quantity of armes, amounting to the value of 50*li.* or thereabouts, and that these armes were sent into the countrey, in severall boxes, and they were allowed of by these five gentlemen. He tells you that these armes were sent to Standish Hall; he also saith that he was directed by these gentlemen to goe for France, to acquaint King James of their proceedings in England, and that the said King James bade him tell his friends in England, that he would be ready for them the Spring following, viz., 1690, and this he did positively swear.

"One George Wilson evidenceth that he was to goe to the waterside, to wait for some friends that were to come over sea, with commissions from France.

"Colonel Bruerton, he onely relates that he had some moneyes given him, to bee assisting to these five prisoners for preparing an army. You have also heard what the rest of the witnesses have said, to witt, Mr. Baker, &c. But now on the other side. That, that is most materiall against the aforesaid witnesses for the King, is that of one Parsons, who tells you that one of them offered to tempt him with the reward of 150*li.* if he would assest him against some of these gentlemen prisoners. You have heard it sufficiently proved that they have indeavoured, at severall times and places, to tempt men with large rewards to assist them in their treatrous designes against their Majesties of this Kingdome. And when that would not take effect, they turned enemies to these prisoners, and tempted several men to assist them against these prisoners, witness Mr. Parsons aforesaid. Also for Colonel Bruerton, there are witnesses enough who doe confirm that this Bruerton, being in a poor condition, complained much against Mr. Liegh of Lyme, and Sir Rowland Stanley, who, because they would give him little or nothing, swore he would be revenged on them, if ever time served.

"Soe that if you doe believe that this is a perfect contrivance of Lunt, Wilson, Wombell, Bruerton, Baker, and the rest, whereby to discreditt these gentlemen at the barr, and to inhance themselves by their estates, hopeing to compass a third part of them at the least, as these witnesses have proved it against them, then these prisoners are more innocent, and the fault will lye more upon their accusers, soe that this is a great mystery of iniquity contrived by one of the two partyes. We give you what time you please to bring in your verdict."

The prisoners were brought in not guilty.

ACCOUNT, in the handwriting of ROGER KENYON, of the TRIAL of SIR ROWLAND STANLEY and others, at Manchester.

886. [1694, October 20.]—"The two Lancashire Justices writ to by the Secretary to assist Captain Baker in takeing up the prisoners, were the Lord Willoughby and Mr. Norres, the first made, by the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, one of their Judges, the latter reserved for foreman of the Grand Inquest. The persons joyned with the Judges in that Commission were, three of them, viz., the Earl of M[acclesfield?], the Lord W[illoughby?], and Sir E[dward] M[oseley], strenuous asserters of the late King's dispenseing power, each of them subscribeing or declareing their consents to take away the penall lawes, [and] tests, and none greater with the Lancashire prisoners then they were. Sir William Gerrard, who was first arraigned, prayed hee might have a copy of the indictment; the Judge, Sir Gyles Eyres, told him that was not allowable by law. The rest of the prisoners, in their turn, prayed the like, which in like manner were denyed. Captain Baker, a captain in Munmouth's insurrection, now commanded a Dutch troop to guard him, with his prisoners, to London, to make them a spectacle in all countyes and townes thorow which they were carryed. Mr. Aaron Smith, the furious phanatick, so styled in the raigne of Charles the Second, sent down, in great pomp, to manage these tryalls. The Lord Molineux, upon his arraignment, presented a petition to the Judges that, in regard of his deafnes and of the defects of his memory, hee might have councell or a solicitor to assist him at his tryall. Sir Gyles Eyres said it could not be allowed. Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton, William Diccon (*sic*), esquire, Philip Lawton (*sic*), esquire, and Mr. Blundell, were all indicted in one bill, and the first tryed, and the Court proposeing to try them together, if they, in all, would but challenge 35 peremptorily. They did accordingly consent, and being bid to prepare for their tryalls the next morneing, they were took from the barr, and so soon as they were gone, it was ordered, upon Mr. Aron Smith's motion, that the Sheriffe was ordered forthwith to summon at least 40 freeholders more, to attend these tryalls the next day, though hee had then allready retorned a pannell of 76 summoned for that service, besides the 24 retorned upon the Grand Jury. The reason of this was apparent the next day, for the King's Councell, with[out] shewing any cause, challenged 20 of the cheefe gentlemen reteyned. Query—how this sudden short summons accorded with the Act of 4th and 5th of this King and Queen, that jurors for tryalls of issues should have six days' notice, &c. Before any evidence was given, the prisoners petitioned that the witnesses against them might be examined apart, but that was not thought fit by Sir Gyles Eyres. John Lunt, the first witnesse, being bid by the King's Councell to look upon the five prisoners, and asked if he knew them all, hee answered hee did know them all; and Sir Rowland Stanley desireing Lunt to shew which was Sir Rowland Stanley, Lunt pauseing upon it, Sir William Williams said, Why do not you shew which is Sir Rowland? Lunt thereupon pointed at Sir Thomas Clifton, saying that was Sir Rowland, which mistake causing a lafter and a noyse, the Judge, Sir Giles Eyres, bid Lunt take one of the officer's white staves and lay it upon Sir Rowland's head. Lunt, taking the staff, layd it upon the head of Sir Thomas Clifton, and poynted after at Sir Rowland, and said that was Sir Thomas Clifton. After this, Sir Gyles Eyres, the Judge, asked Lunt if ever, before the time of giving them those commissions, hee had seen those two gentlemen; hee replyed hee had not. Upon which, the judge said there was no such mighty matter in the mistake, for being

told that those were the two gentlemen, in diversifying their names, takeing the one for the other; and though Lunt after this, swore that Sir Rowland Stanley gave him 5*l.*, viz., two guineas, and the rest in silver, and that about February, 1690, Sir Thomas Clifton at his house, Lithom, had given him ten poundes to buy armes for him, and that before that time Lunt had been with Sir Rowland Stanley, who had given Lunt 4*l.* to buy armes with; that about July or August 1691, Lunt was at Standish with Sir Rowland Stanlow (*sic*), Mr. Dicconson, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Lameton (*sic*), *et aliis*, and by them sent into France to acquaint King James with their forwardnes; that at his retorne hee acquainted Sir Thomas Clifton, Mr. Legh, and the rest, that King James would be in readiness the Spring following. By all which, besides Lunt's positive affirmance what sort of moneys Sir Rowland had given him, hee the said Lunt tells, two severall times and different places, that hee had seen Sir Thomas and Sir Rowland severally and not together before their being at the tryall, yet the Judge did not think fit to correct the excuse hee had made for the mistake. When Colonel Brereton gave his evidence that hee had received of Sir Rowland Stanley moneys for the service of King James, but for his own use, it was asked him what summes. Hee replyed small summes, five or ten or twenty shillings at a time, but not ready at telling what it was; for the Judge helped him with an answer, saying it might be for subsistence money."

Mrs. E. Leigh to Roger Kenyon.

887. [1694,] October 25.—Thanks Kenyon for clearing the innocent. Lady Mollyneux said she never expected him to be a friend to the Roman Catholics. Despairs of anything being done for the Church party, because the Commonwealth party fills the Council Board and all the great places. She prays the King's eyes may be opened, and that he may not be ruined, as Father Peters ruined King James. *Seal.*

"The following Account of Lunt is what hath been attested by particular witnesses, not otherwise worth the reading, but as an index, if turned to, to show from the circumstances of times and places, what construction may be made as to the truth or improbability of his evidence, with some deviations observable to the same purpose."

888. [1694, October.]—"*Anno* 1666, the year when London was burned, Lunt, who sets the crountryes where he comes, in combustion, was borne at a place called Crooked Yard, on the edge of Maclesfield Forest, two myles from Maclesfield town, in Cheshire, and christened at a little ale-house near Hassop, in Derbyshire, son to a bungling bookbinder, who ther pedled with pamphlets and ballads, and now keeps a common ale-house in Nottingham. His father is a protestant, his mother was a papist, who, in the sickness whereof she died, recommended her son's education to the piouse care of a popeish priest, to be brought up in her religion. The holy father (so soon as the youth was grown old enough to go on errands) got him into the service of Mr. Smith of Quinyburrow, in Leicestershire, where, after some years' stay, the stripling (grown so sawcie as to pretend love to his master's doughter), hee was presently packt from that place.

"*Anno* 1680, Lunt's next service was with Captain Walter Hastings, at Plumptree, three myles from Nottingham, who kept him as footboy and waiter.

"*Anno* 1682, Lunt went to serve the Lord Oswaldston as postilion and under-groom. When his Lord or Lady went abroad with their coach and six, hee was postilion, and when in town, but with two horses, hee sometimes drove the coach. In that service, after some weeks' stay, hee cut out and sold the rich lineing of his Lady's coach, for which hee was stripped of his livery and sent to Bridewell, in Westminster, and there lay very poor and almost naked, for a considerable time, without any releefe but what Bridewell afforded, except what he found from an old laundresse, one Bety Langley, who said shee was his wife.

"Lunt, after he came from Bridewell, for some short time served a shoomaker, and, about Whitsunday, 1684, hee went to live with Collonell Staples at his house, 'the Iron Balcony' in St. Alban's Street, St. James's, and there, till August following, served him as footman and groom.

"In August, 1684, Lunt went to live as under-groom and postilion to Sutton Lodge, the Lord Carrington's house in Warwickshire; hee sometimes there (tho' not good at it) drove the coach, and stayed in that service about nine months.

"In June, 1685, Lunt retorned to the service of Collonell Staples, in St. Alban Street, whence, after about two months' stay, he was turned out againe.

"In or about October, 1685, Lunt went to live with Captain Talbot, and abode with him about a quarter of a year.

"In or about January, 1685[–6], Lunt went to serve Captain Ucworth (?), son-in-law to Collonell Staples, who then lived with the Collonell at his said house in St. Alban's Street, and in that service, on Thursday, June 3rd, 1686, John Lunt, in Knightsbridge Church, by the minister of the place, was marryed to Ann Tatham, widow, Collonell Staples his kinswoman and servant, and thence they retorned to their respective services, where, for a considerable time, though marryed, they continued as servants.

"On or about the 10th of June, 1688, John Lunt, with his said wife, kept a publique house, at the signe of 'the Golden Square,' near Golden Square, in St. James's, and Lunt, whilst hee there lived, was a frequent companyon of Pour, Neland, and Fetherston, the three notoriouse theeves of that time for breaking and robbing of houses. The same year Lunt got himself listed a horse granadeir in the late King's guards under Captaine Guy, and in that post went that year in the expedition to Salisbury, to oppose the Prince of Orange after his landing.

"At Christmas, 1688, Lunt crowded in amongst the Lord George Howard's retinue, and so came to King James' forces in France, England being scarce safe for him, considering the company hee had kept, and about the 12th of March, 1688, Lunt, in King James' army, landed in Ireland.

"In Aprill, 1689, Lunt, who never wanted confidence, claymed a right to ryde in King James' lifeguard in Ireland, boldly affirming to the King himself that hee had been of the lifeguard in England, but upon search of the muster-roll, it appearing that Lunt in England was no more but a horse granadeer, hee being detected of telling the King a lye, was casheered and sent away, not in pretended, but in reall disgrace.

"On or about the —— day of ———, 1689, Dr. Bromfield, as they call him, being sometimes an apothecary in Warrington in Lancashire, and there turned quaker, and sometimes since goes by the name of Berkley, a broad, fat, well-complexioned man, of a midle stature, aged about 50 years, in a blacke or sad-colored suite, came to one James Williamson's, an alehouse in Great Crosby; his man's name, as he called himselfe, was Morgan, a slender man in plaine habit. At that

alehouse they left their horses, and there hyred an open boat to carry them, as they gave it out, into Ireland, but as is supposed, it carryed them along the sea-coast till they came unto Mr. Edmund Threlfall, who had a small ship ready for them in the rever of Lune.

"On Tewsday, May 14th, 1689, the *Lyon* of Lancaster, a small brigue, Charles Cawson, master, sayled out of the river Lune about two in the morning. Shee had then in her the master and five marriners, a boy, with Mr. Edmund Threlfall and two other passengers unknown. Shee went without cocket or certificate, and without fraight at her going off, pretending to stand for the Isle of Man, but when at sea, made straight for Dublin, and on Saturday, May 18th, 1689, that ship came to anchor in Dublin Bay, and there continued till the 10th of June following, waiting Mr. Threlfall's retorne, who had hyred her thither and back.

"On Sunday, June 9th, 1689, Collonel Mathews his regiment of dragoons began to take up the cheef of the papists in Lancashire, and that day, Richard Townley of Townley, Esquire, and his brother, Mr. Charles Townley, were taken at Townley and brought prisoners to Preston.

"Munday night, June 10th, 1689, there was brought on board the vessell that waited for Mr. Threlfall, one tun and an halfe of iron pots, halfe a tun of iron barrs, and nine barrells of beef, the same master and ship's crew, the same Mr. Threlfall, after his stay of three weeks and two days in Dublin, and with him onely one other passenger, called Mr. Lunt, who pretended he was going to an uncle of his in England. How Lunt (whose wits had been at worke how to get a passage to England) became acquainted with Mr. Threlfall, doth not appear; hee, at his comeing on board, was an absolute stranger to all the ship's crew, and perhaps not till then acquainted with Mr. Threlfall. The vessell set saile that night. Whether Lunt, in their passage, might pump from Mr. Threlfall, by his insinuations, a discoverie of Mr. Threlfall's errand, or how hee knew, it is uncertaine.

"On Thursday morning, June 13th, 1689, Mr. Threlfall and Lunt with him were set on shore near Cockeram, about a league from Lancaster, at a place called the Crooke, on the south side the river by the Cock Boat, and as the boatmen were rowing back towards the vessell, Mr. Lunt called after them (perhaps by Mr. Threlfall's bidding) and said hee had left his two lethern bags in the hold of the vessell, and desired them to bring them to him to Cockeram. It was observed by the seamen that these passengers had two case of pistolls and one sword, a hair portmantle trunk, and two lethern bags. The trunk, being heavie, was hid so soon as might bee, after they came on shore, and so continued, till, by a dog's scratching to it, where it was covered with earth, and gnawing the skin that covered it, it was found, and when opened, there were found in it six case of large pistolls, marked J. R., an old campaign wig, two pair of old stockens, some sully linnen, which was all—no papers; but in the bags left in the ship were all their papers—King James' declarations and commissions, and many papers printed and written. They had no paquets to divide on shore, nor commissions to carry to Croxteth; but that morneing, so soon as those papers which they brought over were, by the custom-house officers, seised in the ship, Mr. Threlfall, observeing the boat coming towards the shore, hee and Lunt with him fled, and at a place called Thurnham Mosse, betwixt Thurnham Hall and Cockersand Abby, they lay hid under a hedge till night came, and then going some myles together, Mr. Threlfall, who well knew the country, got Lunt a guide to bring him to Mr. Tildsley's house-lodge, and so Threlfall and Lunt parted. What Lunt's pretence to go thither was, being an absolute stranger, wee know not, but Mrs. Tildsley, who is since dead,

her husband being then from home, sent, as is said, one John Nickson forthwith to bring Lunt the sand-way to Ince, where the Lady Tildsley, who is since also dead, then lived. Nickson took with him a horse, on which both Lunt and hee rid over the sand, and Friday, June 14th, 1689, at 2 afternoon, Nickson brought Lunt to Ince from Cockeram. Where Threlfall and Lunt landed is nine myles to Lodge, and from Lodge to Ince 22 myles. In going that way, no such person as George Wilson was with them, nor did any person, either at Lodge or Ince, ever see Wilson, as they say. Lunt stayed at Ince two nights.

"Saturday, 15 June, 1689, at night, Captain Brereton, with a party of dragoones, took the Lord Molineux a prisoner, at Croxteth, and set soldiers to guard him whilst they searched the house; at which time, his Lordship being very ill of the gowt, prevayled with the Captain that the Lord Brandon might be acquaynted, who was then at Preston, that the Lord Molineux was not then able to remove, and upon his honor promised, if able, hee would come when required. The Captain thereupon, for that time, let his Lordship remaine.

"On Sunday morning, June 16th, 1689, the same party of dragoons which had been at Croxteth, came to Garstwood, Sir William Gerard's house, and there took up Sir William, and that day brought him prisoner to Preston.

"The same 16th of June, 1689, another party of Collonel Mathews' dragoons went to Lithom, Sir Thomas Clifton's house, above 30 myles from Croxteth, and there took up Sir Thomas Clifton and brought him prisoner to Preston.

"The same Sunday, June 16th, 1689, Lunt haveing stayed two nights at Ince, and haveing by some meanes got a bay nag, supposed to be one of the horses left by Dr. Bromfield with James Williamson of Great Crosby, hee was guided from Ince by Edward Parker, the Lady Tildsley's servant, to Runcorn boat, and so passed, without calling at Croxteth, or anywhere else, into Cheshire, on his way to London.

"On Monday, June 17th, 1689, one Lieftenant Isherwood, with another party of dragoones, took up Mr. Dalton and carryed him from his house, Thurnham, to Garstang, and the next day prisoner to Preston, and at the same time were taken up, many more of the popeish gentry, and brought prisoners to Preston.

"The same 17th of June, 1689, the Lancashire Militia were raised, and came to their Lord Lieftenant, Brandon, at Preston.

"On Tewsday, June 18, 1694,[1] an account of what papers, commissions, declarations, &c., that were seised in the ship were, by Mr. W. K——— certifyed to the Commissioners of the Custom-House, London, and shortly after, they were all sent up to the Principall Secretary of State, by a special messinger.

"On Thursday, 20 of June, 1689, Lunt lodged, by the name of Benet, up two pair of staires over the gatehouse at the 'Cock and Dolphin' Inn in Gray's Inn Lane. Hee there stole a case of pistolls belonging to a gentleman that then lay at that Inn, and William Hopkins, the then chamberlain there, for not paying the value of the pistolls, lost his place. The said Hopkins saith Lunt came thither on a bay nag.

"The popeish gentleman brought prisoners to Preston were afterwards thought fit to be removed, and June 24th, 1689, the order following was made, directed to the Constables of Manchester:—These are to will and require you to receive and take into your custody all such persons as shall be brought to you by Captain Stanley, Captain Penington, and Captain Norres, or any under their command, and that you place such

[1] *Sic.* In another copy 1689.

persons in such protestant houses, that they may not conferre or discorse together, and that you see that guards of the militia be set upon their severall and respective lodgings, the better to secure them. Given under our hands and seales the 24th of June, 1689. C. Brandon, L. Rawstorne, R. Longworth, T. Patten.

"June 25th, 1689, the aforenamed prisoners, with many more, were, by a part of the militia soldiers appointed thereunto, carryed to Manchester, where two of them dyed. The rest, all save Sir Thomas Clifton, who was left at Preston, were kept in custody at Manchester, till January following, save that two or three had leave to go to their houses, on extraordinary occasions, for a day or two, but went with a guard of soldiers to bring them back. They were lodged as followeth :—At 'the Bull's Head' :—Mr. Sherburne of Stonyhurst (he dyed at Manchester), Mr. Dicconson of Wrightington, Mr. Stanley of Preston, Mr. Barlow of Barlow. At Peter Tickles' :—Christopher Carns of Halton, Esquire, William Anderton of Euxton, Esquire, Mr. Robert Bryers [and] Mr. Roger Bryers of Walton. At Mr. Swartbreck's :—Sir William Gerrard, Richard Townley of Townley, Esquire, Mr. Charles Townley, his brother, Robert Dalton of Thurnham, Esquire, William Blundell of Crosby, Esquire. At the 'Rose and Crown' :—Doctor Thomas Worthington, Mr. Thomas Lancaster, Mr. Christopher Anderton. At 'the Wheatsheaf' :—Thomas Worthington of Blanisco, Esquire, Mr. Richard Worthington, his son, Richard Chorley of Chorley, Esquire, Mr. William Clifton, brother to Sir Thomas, Mr. James Clifton, another brother, Mr. John Blundell.

"The Lord Molineux, after some days that Captain Brereton had left him at Croxteth, too unfit to be removed, was a second time sent to, to be brought by Sir Thomas Stanley, a militia captain of horse, but being then also unable to bee removed, hee was, after a litle longer stay at Croxteth, a third time, by Sir William Pennington, another captain of horse of the militia, sent for, with positive orders to bring him, and then, his Lordship being utterly unable to ride on horseback, and haveing no coach at home, Major Generall Kirk, who then lay at Leverpool, lent his coach, and therein, on Sunday, 30th June, 1689, the Lord Molineux came to Manchester, in Major Generall Kirk's coach, and was there made a prisoner with the rest; but two days before that time, viz., June 28, 1689, the order following was made at Manchester :—'Whereas there are severall prisoners in custody at Manchester, this is to authorize you to deliver them into the custody of Captaine Dicconson, them to keep untill hee shall receive further order from me. (*Signed*) C. Brandon. To the Constables of Manchester.'

"The forenamed gentlemen were not discharged till January following. In January, 1689, they were all set at liberty without any impeachment, either for the crimes, whatever they were, which they were taken up for, or for whatever could be charged upon any of them by what was found of Threlfall or Lunt's bringing over, and even the absconders which could not be taken when the rest were, did then shortly after appeare to vote at the election of Members of Parliament as the great man would have them.

"Digression :—Wilson swears Threlfall and Lunt landed at Cockeram in the beginning of July, and that hee, after Lunt's coming to Mr. Tildsley's house, called the Lodge, went thence with him to Croxteth, and there saw him deliver commissions from King James. It is therefore observed that none of those gentlemen could then be found at Croxteth, and if Lunt had come to Croxteth after his landing, as it is plain he did not, how fit a man was the Lord Molineux to be then drinking healths on his knees.

"But to retorn to Mr. Lunt, whom wee brought, 20 June, to 'the Cock and Dolphin' inn, in Gray's Inn Lane. Whilst hee stayed at that time in town, hee continued at that inn, and on or about Saturday, 29th of June, 1689, Mr. Lunt, in a hackney coach, called at his wife's dore, who then lived at the sign of the Golden Square, near Golden Square, in St. James's. Shee saith that, at her first comeing to him, shee did scarce know him; hee had so blacked his eyebrows to disguise himselfe. That he then took her in the coach to the 'Cock and Dolphin' inn, in Gray's Inn Lane. That at night shee returned to her house, and that the next day shee and her brother Burges came againe to the said Inn to see and take leave with Mr. Lunt, who was then, as hee said, to go a jorney northwards.

"Whilst Lunt lay at that inn, one Mr. Thomas Stafford, a famed highwayman and an old companyon of Lunt's, being newly come out of [the] New Prison, became Lunt's bedfellow at that inn, about two nights before Lunt and Stafford went thence northwards. On 5 July, 1689, Lunt and Stafford were committed to gaol at Coventry, on suspicion of being persons disaffected to the Government. In August, Lunt was, by order of the Council, committed to Newgate, but in November he was released on bail.

"In December, 1689, Lunt went down to Mr. Threlfall's house in Goosenargh, in Lancashire, and stayed there, by the name of Jackson, until towards the end of January following.

"In Hillary term, 1689, Lunt, appearing at the Court of King's Bench, was thence, at the instance of Mr. Aaron Smith, bound over to the then next Assizes at Lancaster, but whatever Mr. Smith meant by it, there was no prosecution.

"March 31st, 1690. Upon Lunt's appearance in court, he was committed, and though there was no prosecution, he was continued in prison there, until the August Assizes following.

"24 August, 1690. Mr. Edmund Threlfall (with whom Lunt came out of Ireland) was buryed.

"At Lancaster Assizes, in August, 1690, Lunt, though there was no prosecution, was but discharged upon bail, himself bound, by the name and addition of John Lunt, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, in 500*li.*, Peter Bradshaw of Scale, in the county of Lancaster, in 250*li.*, —— Mercer of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, in 250*l.*, on condition that John Lunt appear at the then next Assize, and, in the meantime, be of good behaviour.

"On or about the 6th of September, 1690, Lunt came from Lancaster. His friend, Mr. Threlfall, was dead. He had then no gentleman of his acquaintance to go to. His sureties were the common bail for many popish recusants that then were bound over, so he then came againe to John Wilson's house, a linnen weaver, and then was called Mr. Lunt.

"At Lent Assizes at Lancaster, 1690–1, Lunt appeared, and was discharged, and thence came and stayed at Isabel Burton's house in Chippin, and sometimes at John Sharples his house in Lagrum, and continued in that part of the cuntry till May following. Lunt, in this month of May, before hee left Chippin, being in an house with Cuthbert Wilson, desired Wilson to walk with him into a field, and there moved Wilson, saying he was a strong man, to go with him to rob upon the highway, telling Wilson it was a very merry way of living.

"August, 1691. In Bartholomew Fair time, Lunt came to his wife at 'the White Hart,' in St. James's parish, and stayed with her somewhat more then a month, save that two or three nights in that September he lay at Mr. Whitfield's house in Bear Street, in Leicester Fields, at which time Lunt told Mr. Whitfield that hee had that summer lived near Hull,

in Yorkshire, and that whilst hee was in that cuntry, a French man-of-warr had taken some ships that belonged to Hull. Though he told them not, at Chippin, whither hee was to go, yet he then told Mr. Whitfield where he had been.

"October, 1691, Lunt being about to leave London, hee told his friend, Mr. Whitfield, hee had then to pay for his mare's keeping for a month and nine nights, in Bloomsbury.

"In October, 1691, Lunt came again to Chippin, in Lancashire, and ther stayed, till about Christmas following. Where Lunt was, from Christmas till 29 January following, appears not; but what hee had been doing, the next paragraph but two sheweth.

"Friday, 29 January, 169[1–2], Lunt was at Robert Clerkson's house in Chippin.

"Wednesday, 3rd of February, 1691[–2], Lunt lay at 'the White Bull' in Bilsburrow, and stayed two nights.

"Friday, 5 February, 1691[–2], Lunt lay at Thomas Plant's house in Myerscough, Lancashire, and there stayed ten days, at which place,

"Friday, Febuary 12, Cuthbert Wilson being in Lunt's company, Lunt took him to the stable to shew him two horses, and asked Wilson what he thought of them, who answering one seemed a broken bellyed horse fit for the cart, Lunt thereupon replyed that that horse, about a fortnight agone, had carryed him off 200*l.* upon the pad, and brought him with it, 50 myles in one day. After such an exploit, Lunt could scarce have come to so safe a retirement as Chippin, it being in an obscure part of the cuntry, scituate betwixt the great forrests of Bowland and Wyersdale, in a boggie, mossie, neighborhood. And Lunt, who had no estate, no trade, nor other way of getting money, being out of service, but this, save selling a horse which, perhaps, hee never bought; though hee came often, after he had found it, to that retirement, yet hee never stayed long at any one house there.

"Wensday, 17 February, 1691, Lunt lay at John Anderton's house, an inn in Walton, where hee was so sick as hee sent for a ghostly father.

"On Thursday, 19th, being better, he took horse to go, as he said, towards London, but went to Mr. Richard Wood's house in Ormskirke, and there lodged three or four days, till he got Mrs. Ann Wrennall, in mind to go to London with him, as his wife.

"The next account we have of Mr. Lunt is that, in the beginning of March, 1691–2 Lunt lodged three or four nights at Mr. Whitfield's house in Bear Street, in Leicester Fields, and told Mr. Whitfield hee had brought a gentlewoman out of Lancashire, whom hee had promised to marry, that hee had laine with her all the way up. At this time of Lunt's lodgeing there, one night after Mr. Whitfield was gone to bed, Lunt, sitting by the fyer with Peter Rogers and Mathew Turner, two of Mr. Whitfield's servants, who had then ended their day's work, said to them, he wondred that they, being strong men, would so toyle and drudge for a livelybood, as they dayly did, since much more might be easier got another way; as for him, hee would rather adventure to be shot, padding upon the highway, then take such paines. And haveing so said, hee took out of his pocket and shewed them the instruments which hee said hee used in his way of getting money, which were a dark lanthorn, a wax candle, gags and cords to bind and gag the persons robbed; but they telling him they contented themselves in their own way of liveing, after that Lunt urged them no further, but put up his tackle, saying no more upon that subject.

"28 March, 1692, being Easter Munday, Lunt was marryed by Mr. Lacy, the Spanish Embassador's priest, to Ann, relict of Richard Reynolds, who had been an Ireish exciseman, and dyeing so, had owing

to him from King James' Exchequer in Ireland, two or three hundred pounds. She it was which Lunt brought from Lancashire. The bride, on the wedding night (they haveing before had their fills of love) went to lodge with her sister, Taafe, at Mr. Taafe's house in St. James' Street, in the parish of St. James', Westminster, and after some days, Lunt, the bridegroom (who had another forsaken wife and three children, then liveing in that parish), came to Mr. Taaf's said house, calling himself Captain Widrington, and told Mr. Taaf he was marryed to his wife's sister. Lunt lay with this woman after they came to town, but before the wedding, at a little alley near Long Acre, and after that, removed to an alehouse in the Savoy, and Mr. Widrington, when he came to St. James' Parish, to which his first wife and children were then a charge, hee was there known to bee Lunt, and his lodging in the Savoy being found, 4 May, 1692, Lunt was taken before William Bridgman, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, charged, *ut per* warrant, with suspicion of going away and leaveing his wife and children to the charge of the parish; and for want of suerties for his personall appearance at the next Sessions, and to answer the same, hee was committed to the Gatehouse prison, Westminster, where hee lay untill 20 December, 1692. Lunt was discharged by the same Justice and Justice Tully. Whilst Lunt lay in prison in the Gatehouse, there were brought in thither, his three theeving companyons—Pour, Neland, and Fetherston; and Pour, foreseeing his doom (for they all three, after the then next Sessions, dyed at Tyburne), gave Lunt a blew cloke by which hee was known a great while, and likewise left him halfe a crowne.

"In December, 1692, Lunt being got out of the Gatehouse, came not to his true wife and children, but having taken up above 30*l.* in hand off Mr. Whitfield, secured by the assignement of a collusive, fraudulent bond, under which cheating security Lunt was also to receive from Whitfield ten shillings a week for some time. Lunt, thus furnished, took his new wife, who was then with child, to lodge at one Mrs. Cooke's house in King's Street, in Southampton Square, calling himself then, Mr. Jackson, and hee had from Mr. Whitfield his 10*s.* a week untill May 15, 1693; Mr. Whitfield being then informed that the bond assigned to him, which was from Lunt's brother-in-law, a supposed preist, was a meer contrivance for a fund of credit, and released at the same time it was made; and the cheat being discovered, Lunt's weekly allowance ceased. Then Lunt lived by running on the score, where hee could, and selling his wife's apparell, and at last, put beyond all his shifts, in the midle of July, 1693, Lunt went to Highgate, and was there employed as a day laborer by one Mr. Bridges, from that time till the midle of September, 1693, to wheel gravell and sand to make ponds to hold water for a constant supply of the water conveyed by pipes to London. In this month, Lunt informs the Secretary hee was sent by the Lancaster gentleman to King James, to let him know their readines to serve him, and to know when they might expect his landing.

"Lunt's true wife hearing of his being at Highgate, went thither, with a warrant from a justice of the peace, but he got away, and coming to his other wife, hee had a project to black her and there child, and to go as gipsies, and tell fortunes, but that wife being faire, or conceited, would not be blacked.

"Lunt, after this, compelled by necessity, adventured to go again to Mr. Whitfield, and with too many asseverations that Woodward, the priest's, bond was a good bond, and not released nor assigned to any but himself, and telling Mr. Whitfield of a new way by which hee had hopes to get 700*li.*, as he called it, owing to his new wife's former husband, by King James, which, when got, should pay all that Lunt

owed to Mr. Whitfield. This so took with Whitfield that hee, like him that shootes a second arrow to find a first that was lost, was prevayled with, and, 17 September, 1693, Mr. Whitfield let Lunt have the further sum of three pounds six shillings, and with that supply, 19 September, 1693, Lunt went with his new wife and child from London towards Flanders, his said wife haveing a sister at St. Clare's nunnery, in the town of Ayre (?), and thither comme, Lunt left his wife and child for some time to be provided by her sister there, and went, as hee said, into France begging or gipsying to St. Germain, to try if hee could get from King James any of the money due to Richard Reynolds, his said wife's former husband, and at his returne to Flanders, hee told that he had got 30 pounds, but said he was robbed of it coming back, and that helped his pretence to beg by ; but wherever hee had been, or however hee had sped, hee came back to St. Clare's nunnery as pore as hee went.

"In the midle of December, [16]93 Lunt, with his wife and child, comeing back, landed at Dover.

"The 21st of that December, having stayed some days at Dover, they thence came towards London, and Mr. Lunt, having forgot to pay his reckoning at Dover, was overtaken and arrested at Canterbury. The debt and charges being under 20*s*., some gentlemen drinking in the Inn where Lunt was arrested, did contribute three or four shillings apiece to discharge the traveller, which Lunt afterwards ill requited, as hee also did his old friend Mr. Whitfield, putting their names amongst those hee informed against as plotters.

"In the beginning of Christmas, 1693, Lunt came to London and went to Mr. Whitfield.

"January 6th, Lunt's said wife and child lay at Mr. Taaf's house in Bury Street, St. James', unto which place, near a fortnight after, Lunt also came.

"In the third week of that January, Lunt, by the name of Johnson, lived chamberlain at 'the George' inn, in Holburne. Hee stayed not there full three weekes, for whilst there, hee severall times borrowed a sword and a peruke, and went out in the nights, which his master, not endureing, turned him away.

"In the midle of February, 1693[–4], Lunt lodged at a little court in Exeter Street, and there, by the name of Smith, lay about three weeks. At the first week's end, in March, 1693–[4], Lunt removed into Duck Lane, in the Savoy, and there stayed till the latter end of that month, in which time, being at 'the Royal Oak' in Drury Lane, and told Mr. Whitfield was there, Mr. Lunt sent to speak with him. Mr. Whitfield, asking who was with Lunt, was told Lunt was drinking in the kitchen with Gray and Woodman, two reputed highwaymen. Mr. Whitfield hearing that, went not, but Mr. Lunt went up to him, asking why he would not come down, who answered, because your companyons are no company for mee. Lunt huffingly told him that though hee did, indeed, then owe him money, hee was now in a way to be able to pay him. The plot was then ahatching, and Mr. Whitfield was one that was after informed against.

"In April, May, and June, 1694, Lunt lodged in Greyhound Court, in Milford Lane, near the Temple, in which time, viz., April 6th, 1694, Lunt was sworn to his examination before Mr. Baron Powell, in the cause concerning lands given to superstitious uses.

"22 June, 1694, publication passed in the cause about lands given to superstitious uses.

"Wednesday, 27th of June, 1694, Lunt gave his information upon oath to Sir John Trenchard, then one of the Principall Secretarys of State, concerning his plot.

"Munday, July 9th, 1694, Lunt, with Captain Baker and the rest of the informers and witnesses, lay at Dunstable.

"On Thursday, July 12, 1694, that company lay at Manchester at severall inns, and severall of them by borrowed names, Captain Baker by the name of Harris, Mr. Taaf by the name of Johnson, Lunt by the name of Captain Smith, George Wilson by the name of Mr. Brown, and there stayed till Munday following.

"Munday, 16 July, Lunt went with Captain Baker, etc., to Worsley Hall, the Lord Willoughby's house in Lancashire, to meet the four messengers that were sent down, Morisco, Clerk, Sutton, and Heaward, to be ordered how to divide and proceed the next day, with severall parties of Dutch troopers, to the severall gentlemen's houses, that were to be taken up. And it was thought fit and necessary that the informers should be sent with the messingers and their guards, whereby the informers might see and learn to know those against whom they had informed, and to enable them to give an account of their seats, as well as of their persons, when they should be called to give their evidence against them.

"Tewsday, July 17th, 1694, Lunt went with Clerk, the messinger, and 14 Duch troopers, to Mr. Legh's house [at] Lyme, to which place they came betwixt six and seven in the morning; the messinger, with three or four Duch troopers, apprehended and carryed Mr. Legh, in his morneing gown, from his dressing room to his closset, where Mr. Lunt stood with three or four more Duchmen, and Lunt searched amongst Mr. Legh's papers, from 7 till 12, and put up what he pleased. Mr. Legh afterwards was taken to a parlor, and there a guard set upon him, whilst Lunt and the rest searched every room and place where they pleased, in that great house, for armes, which gave Mr. Lunt oppertunity sufficient to know both Mr. Lee and his house. The armes they found were a case of pistolls and a carbine, which were in Mr. Legh's closset. Mr. Legh had a fine horse, and the more by him vallued being the legacy of a dying kinsman, which Mr. Lunt seised, and set his own sadle upon him, and thus (leaving Mr. Legh to be brought by forraigners to the common gaole of the county, Chester Castle), hee, better mounted then hee came thither, retorned into Lancashire, a thoroughly instructed informer against Mr. Legh.

"Friday, July 20, 1694, Lunt, at Wigan, in Lancashire, seeing Symon Arrowsmith, who theretofore, when under gaoler at Lancaster, had had Lunt in custody, he then invyted Symon to drinke; Symon replyed, 'How come you to know mee here, who would not know mee the last week at Manchester when I saluted you by your name, Mr. Lunt? you then turned away from mee saying I was mistaken, your name was Smith.' To which Lunt replyed, 'Your calling me Lunt there might have spoyled the project I was then upon, being the King's informer.'

"From Wigan, Lunt went into Blackburn Hundred, and at one Peele's house, two myles from Blackburn, hee endeavoured, by large promises, to inveigle Mr. James Parkinson to turne informer and to swear, as Lunt should instruct him, against the prisoner. Thence Lunt, for a week or more, went up and down the cuntry seiseing horses; in the Hundred of Blackburne, at Mr. Catterall's and other houses; in Amoundernes Hundred, at Mr. Tilsley's and other houses; in the Hundred of Loynsdale, at Mr. Dalton's and other houses.

"Munday, July 30th, 1694, Lunt, with Wombwell, Ellis, and three messengers, were at the hall of Crosby, in Derby Hundred, seiseing of horses and searching the house for armes. There Wombwell, instead of armes, picked up money, the sinues of warr, which some of the company were ashamed of, and for which Mr. Marisco made amends.

"Munday, 27th August, 1694, John Lunt, at the generall Sessions of the peace held at Hicks Hall, in St. John's Street, in the County of Middlesex, was indicted for marrying Ann Tatham at St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, widow, on the 3rd of June, 1692, and afterwards, that the said John Lunt did, on the 30th day of Aprill, 1694, *anno* 4 William & Marie, at the parish of St. Gyles in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, marry Anne Reynolds, widow, the aforesaid Ann Tatham, otherwise Lunt, being then living, against the forme of the statute, &c.

"The —— day of September, 1694, John Lunt, by a warrant pursuant to that process upon that indictment, was taken up by the Constable of ———— and carryed before ————, and bayled by Mr. Aaron Smith."

INSTRUCTIONS for the EXAMINATION of LUNT and others.

889. [1694, October.]—Instructions to counsel as to the examination of Lunt, Wilson, and others.

REV. THOMAS WILSON to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

890. 1694, November 11. Knowsley.—Desires Lord Derby should "goe to Parliament," since "his duty, honour, and interest oblige him to it." As to the progress of the "Leverpooll affair," Lord Derby is "hearty" for Mr. Brotherton, which gives great satisfaction to the Liverpool aldermen, who, on learning it, "swore" the writer "free of the town." Mr. Arthur Bold will vote as Mr. Byrome directs him. *Seal, broken.*

THOMAS MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON.

891. 1694, November 18.—"You have already heard how zealous the Earle of Derby was for our friend, against Mr. Maudit, and how zealously the body of the dissenters acted for the contrary interest, together with a deal of inconsiderate churchmen, draun in by crafty insinuations and confirmed in their opposition by a letter from the Lords Rivers and Macclesfield. It is most evident it was not the single concern of Mr. Maudit, as a private person, that was transacted, but that of the mis-called good old cause. After Mr. Mayor had demanded the freeman to say who they were that stood candidates for the vacant burgesship, and it was answered Mr. Maudit and Mr. Brotherton, and no other, he ordered the oaths of the Mayor and freemen to be publickly read by the town clerk, and added that he could not admit a poll for Mr. Maudit, who, as coroner, could not appoint a deputy, nor could be sent away from the town without the violation of its priviledges, or words to that effect. And to convince us that the matter, indeed, so stood, he caused also to be read Sir Francis Pemberton's opinion to that purpose. This done, the Mayor also told our people, if they would name any qualified person against Mr. Br[otherton], he would willingly admit them to a poll. But nothing would serve our opposites but a poll for Mr. Maudit; their cry and clamours being thick and loud for that end. After the aldermen and gentlemen upon the Bench had declared for Mr. Brotherton, the Mayor pronounced him to be elected, dissolved the court, and went away. I leave it to them that were then personally present, to acquaint you with the mobbish rudenesses our opposites were guilty of, in court. This I will only mention, that Mr. William Norres of Speak, and apothecary Molineux of Leverpool (*fanaticorum caput*), enraged the people against

us by their own very unmannerly example, and the Recorder vaunted a flood of canker upon Mr. Brotherton, which he overcame by a generous silence. We want the utmost of your interest and industry to enable us to keep our ground, and I am sure we shall not misse of it." *Seal with crest.*

LADY H. WILLOUGHBY to Mr. KENYON, Burgess of Clitheroe, at the House of Commons.

892. [1694,] November 23.—"I thank you for your civility in calling, and those other kindneses you offer my most unhappy condition, to which it is the highest agrivation to find myself disapointed where I might have had the greatest hopes of a friend to do me that justice my sad case requires, and which he solomley ingaged to performe, before our marriage, which infidelity wold have an ill reflection on the wholl sex, but that it is to be hoped some are better then others, as farr as wit and good parts excell those that want them, of which you have a competent share, which makes me hope that good Judge Powell and you may find out some way, sence itt is such a publick grevance to the common people that they have given that villan Blacksmith's house towards Islington, the name of the English Inquisition, and to my knowledge there was a discours of the mob rising and pulling itt downe, and there being noe less than aleaven affidavides taken by Justice Gorge Evens of Surry, some of which contains murders dun in that house. I remember one old gentlewoman, Mrs. Rackliff, that was beat to death there, which Parker, a manservant to Newton, swears, and was privatly buryed, it is sayed, in his garden at Clerkenwell, where was a heap of earth att one end, like such a place. As for myself, I can easely prove that he was to have had two hundred pownd to dispatch me in eight months' time, besides five pownd a weeke for my diet and lodging, and that I had poysonous powders given me, unknowne to me, in my spoone meat, to make me mad, but that I timely discovered itt, as God wold have itt, that sent me a friend, good Lady Littleton, Sir Thomases mother, of the House of Commons, to healpe me to the benifitt of the lawe, which so frighted my enemeys, that they, rather then there villany shuld be discovered in Westminster Hall, imediately drew up private articles with an Ant of mine, to bring me out, otherways I had bin in my grave before this, and my son also, that they might have the estate which Massey told me they sent to inquire of him the value of, soon after Sir William Egerton's death, which showes what there hearts were sett on. And now, if yet liveing, there is three young heirs in Sir Thomas Willis, Barronett, Sir Richard Fanshaw, and one Mr. Collett, not mad, but to be destroyed for the same cause.

"Now, sence these horriable oppressions are a publick grevance, and made knowne to the Government, I suppose they ought to be redrest, upon a publick account. For my part, since I am deneyed it other ways, by this ungratefull, falce, and covitious person, who is now my husband, I must demand that justice of the Government which belonges to me as a subject of England and the Perrage, and desire you, as a christian and gentleman, to assist me what you can in the obtaining of it, which will be in ittselfe so merritorious an act as will engage the prayers and highest esteeme of all, perticulerly those that shall be delivered out of that lyon's den of distraction."

[P.S.]—"I have written the judge, on the same account, and desire your good assistance when you writ, direct to the Wardens to Mrs. Heap, but put not my name on itt. Praye let me heare if there be any hope." *Seal of arms.*

EXAMINATIONS taken before the HOUSE of COMMONS in connection with the LANCASHIRE TRIALS.

893. 1694, November 23, to 1694–5, February 5.

23 November, 1694.

". . . . . stake you I thinke you say you . . . . . June or July last?

Mr. [Aaron] Smyth.—In July.

Mr. Speaker.—You say you were sent for to the secretary's, and he delivered you some bookes?

Mr. Sm.—3 books of Examinations.

Mr. Sp.—And directed you to abridge them?

Mr. Sm.—Yes, and I have the abridgement here.

Mr. Sp.—Then you had these men under your own examination?

Mr. Sm.—Yes, but that was not till after the gentlemen were seized. I think it was about 3 weekes before the tryall.

Mr. Sp.—When were they first seized?

Mr. Sm.—I cannot tell, but I suppose they might bee seized the latter end of July or beginning of August.

Mr. Sp.—And then after they were seized, were the witnesses brought to you, in order to take their evidence and prepare for their tryall?

Mr. Sm.—Yes, to distinguish their evidence as to the severall persons.

Mr. Sp.—Have you any other papers to deliver to the House but those papers the secretary delivered to you?

Mr. Sm.—None but those and the examinations of Kelley, which was in confirmation of their evidence as to some parts of the fact they had given evidence of.

Mr. Sp.—I apprehend that you make use of the discovery in Flintshire, and Bromfield's going into the hireing the boat by Muwson, and the examinations in Worcestershire, and of the other examinations to induce the discovery of the gentlemen in Lancashire. Have you a list of them?

[Mr. Sm.]—They are all marked . . . . . of them Dowdsworthy . . . . . .

[Mr. Sp.]—Have you anything to say . . . . . these gentlemen in their bringing up, or carrying down, or the proceeding at their tryall?

Mr. Sm.—I was not present at their tryall, for I was taken very sick, in Court, and was forced to withdraw. I heard noe part of this tryall.

Mr. Sp.—Can you say anything relating to the proceedings to the tryall?

Mr. Sm.—Noe, otherwise than the takeing their informations from their mouths and giving them to the King's Councell, and their consulting about them; and then a comission was taken out, upon which they were tryed afterwards.

Mr. Sp.—How many papers in number have you?

Mr. Sm.—Here are 31 papers in number, that I have here.

Mr. Sp.—Besides the 3 bookes?

Mr. Sm.—With the 3 bookes.

Mr. Sp.—Have you the Examinations you tooke yourselfe?

Mr. Sm.—I have the Examinations I tooke myselfe here. The 3 bookes are as I had them from the Secretary, save that I have made a figure of the outside of them.

Mr. Smith withdraws. Mr. Leigh Bankes brought in.

Mr. Ba.—Supposing that Taffe and Lunt had been people to trapan me, on Monday I went and tendred it to my Lord Chiefe Justice. I told him I had conversed with a villan. Hee said he did not think it propper to take it then, but would take time to consider of it till 4 a'clocke and (*sic*) the aforenoon. Hee then told me it would not bee proper then, but he thought it would bee serviceable to the gentlemen, in case they should be tryed.

Mr. Sp.—This was before the tryall?

Mr. B.—This was the 28th. The 27th I was with Taffe; the 1st of October I tendered the Afidavid to my Lord Chiefe [Justice], and I think the gentlemen went down on the 9th or 10th.

Mr. Sp.—Have you a coppye of the Affidavit you tendered to my Lord Chiefe Justice?

Mr. B.—I left it in the countrey. There was one of Mr. Beresford's, a second of Mr. Bagshaw's, my own was the third.

Mr. Sp.—Did you give this information upon the tryall of the gentlemen, in Lancashire?

Mr. B.—I gave very little but my own there.

Mr. Sp.—Was you examined as a witness there?

Mr. B.—Yes, and I gave the evidence there that I have given here.

Mr. Sp.—Did you tell any other circu[mstance] . . . you doe now here?

Mr. B.—I doe not remember any now.

Mr. Sp.—You say the coppeys of those affidavits that you offered to my Lord Chiefe Justice, are in the countrey?

Mr. B.—Yes, I left them with Mr. Pigott, a lawyer in Lancashire. Hee hath mine and the declaration I made, after I had been conversing with Taffe.

Mr. Sp.—Did Mr. Berresford goe with you to my Lord Chiefe Justice?

Mr. B.—Mr. Beresford and Mr. Bagshaw went both with me to my Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. Sp.—You say you heard from severall persons that Mr. Taffe could discover the villiany?

Mr. B.—Mr. Beresford lay at my chamber and sayd it would be dangerous for us to goe about to detect, etc. Mr. Taffe's wife went to Mrs. Dickonson; she related it to one of the gentlemen in the countrey; she sayd she never saw Mr. Taffe himself, but his wife had come crying, several times, and said she was sorry for her landlord. Mr. Dickonson, says she, my husband can descover a great part of the villiany if any gentleman—

Mr. Sp.—Did you hear it from any other person?

Mr. B.—Mrs. Dickonson told me to the same effect, for Mr. Beresford had it from her.

Mr. Bankes withdraws. Mr. Bankes brought in again.

Mr. Sp.—I am commanded by the House to ask you severall questions. First, how long have you been acquainted with Mr. Taffe?

Mr. B.—I had noe acquaintance with Mr. Taffe before the tyme I met him about this buisness.

Mr. Sp.—When was the first time?

Mr. B.—The 27th Sep., when the prisoners came to Coventry. I went down to meet them to pay my respects to Mr. Lee, and I dined at the same house the witnesses did, and I knew him when I saw him again.

Mr. Sp.—This discourse you speake was after they were brought to town?

Mr. B.—Yes, within 9 or 10 days of their going down. I knew him, and he knew mee again, and he asked me if I did not come as a spy at Coventry.

Mr. Sp.—What did you answer?

Mr. B.—We heard there was a parcel of King's evidence at Coventry, soe I and some gentlemen went to dine with them out of curiosity. I did not see him afterwards till September.

Mr. Sp.—Had you any discourse with Mr. Taffe at Coventry?

Mr. B.—Noe, only there was a merrey gentleman with me, and he asked him a great many of questions.

Mr. Sp.—Who was that gentleman?

Mr. B.—His name was Mr. Milward, clarke to my Lord Lovelace's troop. I went down from hence to Coventry. I came on Sonday, and went away again on Monday morning.

Mr. Sp.—Did hee come backe with you on Monday?

Mr. Ba.—No, I left him there; he was about his concerns there, paying of quarters.

Mr. Sp.—You say you heard some of the King's evidence were in a house and you went to see them?

Mr. Ba.—Mr. Milward knew the house. I designed to dine with Mr. Lee and the rest of the prisoners, but at night, we asked what a number of people was there. They sayd there was a parcell of Captain Baker's servants, soe wee supposed they must be good men, and wee went among them to dine with them.

Mr. Sp.—Who did you meet at dinner?

Mr. Ba.—There was Mr. Milward, the only man I knew, the landlord of the house, Mr. Taffe, and 4 or 5 scoundrell fellows.

Mr. Sp.—Did you or Mr. Milward ask any questions relating to the evidence against the gentlemen?

Mr. Ba.—Yes, Mr. Milward did, but Mr. Taffe, taking us to be strangers, was very shy in answering of them. I sayd very little to them, but laughed at them.

Mr. Sp.—Why did you looke upon Mr. Taffe as a dangerous man?

Mr. Ba.—I saw his name in a certain pamphlet directed to my Lord Chiefe Justice Holt.

Mr. Sp.—Was that letter printed before 27th?

Mr. Ba.—Yes, a considerable while before.

Mr. Sp.—What evidence did you give at the tryall, concerning Lunt's having told you that, as soon as these gentlemen were taken off, there would be a further prosecution against severall other gentlemen?

Mr. Ba.—I forgot to tell you that upon Lunt's reading his narrative, that a vast number were concerned. I asked him how it came to pass that soe few were taken up Says hee, it is noe matter, for that, for after wee have cut off 3 or 4 of these, we shall run through the body of England; there is not a county of England shall escape us.

Mr. Sp.—But was this all you said upon this head when you gave your evidence at Manchester?

Mr. Ba.—Yes; I do not remember anything more that I said. I remember one thing more, but I do not know that I did say it at Manchester. Hee said he delivered a commission to one Lee, of Lime. and one Shalcross, and Beresford. I asked him what Beresford sayes. Is he not a tall black man? He said he was a tall black man, and knew him very well, and Mr. Beresford is a middle sized man and weares a flaxen wigg.

Mr. Sp.—Had you any coppye of the narrative?

Mr. Ba.—Hee said, at our next meeting, I should have a coppye of the narrative, and some forged commissions from King James. I asked him

how hee would have King James' hand, and I understood he had King James' hand.

Mr. Sp.—Did he read over all the narrative?

Mr. Ba.—I was then under an apprehension of their being all rogues, and did not take much notice of it. Mr. Taffe read it. I know not whether Lunt can read or noe.

Mr. Sp.—Did Taffe tell you?

Mr. Ba.—Mr. Taffe said Lunt would have brought him to be witness, but Mr. Taffe told him he did not care to swear himself, but he would bring him some other persons.

Mr. Sp.—I am to aske you what you know concerning some warrants issued out against any persons for suborning witnesses against the King's evidence.

Mr. Ba.—I know nothing of that, only the common report that there were warrants against some, for suborning persons to descredit the King's witnesses. I had a caution given me by some of my friends. I heard they were against me and Mr. Beresford. I heard it from a woman, but it might bee only her feares.

Mr. Sp.—You say you looked upon Mr. Taffe to bee a dangerous man, and the reason was because you found his name in a libell; had you noe other reason?

Mr. Ba.—That made me the more to enquire what he was, and I heard hee was a runagate priest. I heard hee was a chiefe evidence in this plott, but I foud him very just, after he did pretend to discover this matter.

Mr. Sp.—When you mett Lunt and Taffe, who shewed it you?

Mr. Ba.—Mr. Lunt pulled it out of his pocquett and he gave it to Mr. Taffe. Wee stood in a cluster, and I looked upon it and said it was a good handwriting. Mr. Taffe read it.

Mr. Sp.—How much did he read of it?

Mr. Ba.—I think he did not read it all.

Mr. Sp.—How much?

Mr. Ba.—I cannot bee positive.

Mr. Sp.—What was the subject matter of the narrative; can you remember the names of the persons mentioned in it?

Mr. Ba.—Noe; but it named the persons in custody and some others. I found very few captains, but there was a pretty many colonels and leiutenat-colonels.

Mr. Sp.—In the narrative Mr. Taffe read, there were severall persons named to bee in the conspiracy, besides those gentlemen that were tryed. I aske you now to declare as many of those persons' names as you can.

Mr. Ba.—Really, at that time, I thought only of Mr. Lee, he being a near relation; not thinking but I should have another opportunity, I tooke notice of very little but that.

Mr. Sp.—Cannot you remember none of the names?

Mr. Ba.—Noe, indeed, sir, I cannot.

Mr. Sp.—You were speaking of Lievetenant-colonels?

Mr. Ba.—He named Mr. Lee as Colonel of Horse, and Mr. Shacroft as Lievetenant-colonel, and Mr. Beresford as Captain.

Mr. Sp.—You said there was Commissions to bee writt over, &c. How was it that you came to understand that Lunt had something under King James' hand?

Mr. Ba.—I asked him how he would get King James' hand, and how he would counterfeit it, unless he had some of King James' handwriting, and I understood him that he had a commission of King James in his pocket, for he said he would doe it effectually. Mr. Taffe and he afterwards went to the window, and he pulled out an old parchment; what it was I cannot tell.

Mr. Sp.—You said Mr. Taffe asked you whether you were not a spy, when you were at Coventry; where was that question asked you?

Mr. Ba.—When I met him, the 27th September, at one Barns his house in Brownlow Street, in Drury Lane; that was the day I mett Mr. Taffe.

Mr. Leigh Bankes withdraws. Called in again.

Mr. Sp.—I am commanded to ask you, when he went to my Lord Chiefe Justice and tendered him those affidavits, what reason did he give why he would not take them?

Mr. Ba.—My Lord said it was not proper at that time, and he thought he would not take them, and he would take it into consideration, and he desired me to come again at 4 in the afternoon, and accordingly I did come, and then he said it was discursing the King's evidence, and it was not proper, but in case the gentlemen should be tryed, it would bee of service to the gentlemen.

Mr. Sp.—Did my Lord Chiefe Justice direct you to goe to any other person?

Mr. Ba.—Noe. I prayed my Lord Chiefe Justice to advise me whether I might proceed with safety any further with these fellows, and hee told me I knew my own business best, he could not advise me.

Mr. Sp.—You were pleased to say, when you mett Taffe and Lunt there was an appointment to meet him on the Saturday after, and that you and Mr. Beresford did advise about going to meet him, and that you did not thinke fitt to meet him any more. The House hath commanded mee to aske you who you advised with?

Mr. Ba.—If I must give answer to it, it was Sir Bartholomew Shower.

[Mr. Sp.]— . . . . . made a proposall to you of swearing [to] some things, as he should direct you, wer you to swear the whole narrative, or some particular point? He made a proposition to you of swearing a falsity; what proposall did hee make you of a rewarde for it?

Mr. Ba.—All he said was that if I did him service, I should be plentifully provided for. I told him it was a shrewd temptation, and I should doe him what service lay in my power.

Mr. Sp.—Did you ask him how much?

Mr. Ba.—Wee were not come to bargain, for on Saturday after, I was to have received further instructions.

Mr. Sp.—Well, hee did not propose to you any particular sume, or any estate?

Mr. Ba.—Noe, sir, hee said I should bee plentifully provided for, and I seemed satisfied with it.

Mr. Leigh Bankes withdraws. Called in again.

[Mr. Sp.]—I am commanded . . . . . questions. When . . . . . again on Saturday yo . . . . . was to goe to the Secretary's . . . you had had it under his hand to goe to the Secretary, and clear these gentlemen. Why did you not meet Lunt on Saturday, according to appointment?

Mr. Ba.—I and Mr. Beresford advised about it, and we thought it might be dangerous to the gentlemen.

Mr. Sp.—Why did not you goe to the Secretary's and discover what you had already found out, for you had sufficiently found out that this was a conspiracy and design against the gentlemen, by what discourse you had with Lunt and Taffe?

Mr. Ba.—I acquainted my Lord Chiefe Justice with it, and I thought he was fitter to represent to the Secretary than I was.

Mr. Sp.—How long was it after the Saturday?

Mr. Ba.—On Monday morning after, about 10 o'clock . . . . .

24th November, [16]94.

[Mr. Taffe brought in.]

Mr. Sp.—Pray, Mr. Taffe, where is your house; where do you live?

Mr. Taffe.—I live in Berry St., by St. James'.

Mr. Sp.—When was it that Lunt came to you first?

Mr. Ta.—A little after Christmas, I tooke noe note of it. It is easily known, because he hath given an information, to the Secretary of State, of the very time.

Mr. Sp.—What doe you mean by a little after Christmas?

Mr. Ta.—I believe it might be a month or 6 weeks.

Mr. Taffe withdraws. Brought in again.

Mr. Sp.—I am commanded by the House to ask you severall questions, which most part of them do arise from the narrative that you have made to the House, and they expect you should explain it. You say your house is in Berry Street. How long have you lived there?

Mr. Ta.—I have lived there a year and halfe at Christmas.

Mr. Sp.—But where did you live before?

Mr. Ta.—In St. James' St., next street to it.

Mr. Sp.—How long there?

Mr. Ta.—Since the Revolution.

Mr. Sp.—What do you mean by since?

Mr. Ta.—From the begining.

Mr. Sp.—Did you know a gentleman called Count Taffe?

Mr. Ta.—I never saw him.

Mr. Sp.—What Count Taffe is it you know?

Mr. Ta.—I know him that was killed at the Boyne.

Mr. Sp.—Where did he lodge when he was here in town?

Mr. Ta.—He lived in Wild House, and was sent Embassador into Germany, and then he went to France and thence to Ireland, [to] the Earl of Carlingford.

Mr. Sp.—Did any person under the name of Count Taffe lye at your house?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, sir, never.

Mr. Sp.—Did my Lord Car[lingford] lye at your house?

Mr. Ta.—Noe.

Mr. Sp.—Did any letter come to your house directed to Count Taffe?

Mr. Ta.—Not as I know of.

Mr. Sp.—Did any letter come enclosed to you directed to any person called Count Taffe?

Mr. Ta.—That could not be, for Count Taffe, in Germany, is a man I never had corrospondance with, and as for the Earl of Carlingford, I never saw him since he went into Germany; the reason was, I was of the Church of Rome, and changed my religion; the Bishopps were sent to the Tower, and I have had noe correspondence with them since.

Mr. Sp.—Did ever any letter that was directed to you, either by mistake of direction or any other wayes, come to the hands of Count Taffe?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, not as I know of; but there was a yonge man, some tyme last yeare, that received a letter, directed to me by the penny post; the penny post that brought my letter asked for one Taffe, and they directed him to the King's Head, and he opened it, and came and beged my pardon, and sayd there was a letter soe directed, but it was not to him; but it was a letter of no consequence.

Mr. Sp.—What was in that letter?

Mr. Ta.—I cannot tell, but it was a letter of no consequence.

Mr. Sp.—Did you inquire who the yonge man was; did you know him?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, truly, I do not thinke I do.

Mr. Sp.—Have you the letter?

Mr. Ta.—I threw it upon the table, I know not what is become of it.

Mr. Sp.—Did Lunt goe down in a borrowed name?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, by the name of one Smith. I asked Captain Baker why he would bring the witnesses down; he sayd he had a particular reason, but would not tell it. Then I asked Mr. Lunt. Sayes he, you must know I do not know these houses, and soe I goe to them, that I may know the place and people, and, sayes he, I have fixed upon a matted roome or matted gallery. And; sayes he, I will sweare to that place, for, in my narrative, I have not put it down the particular place, but I will put it into my information, when I come to London.

Mr. Sp.—When was this discourse?

Mr. Ta.—It was at Wigan.

Mr. Sp.—Who was present when you discoursed this with Lunt?

Mr. Ta.—Noebody, for I called him aside to discourse with him.

Mr. Sp.—Had you noe time to aske Lunt this question, till you came to Wigan?

Mr. Ta.—It never came into my mind till then. The countrey people said, that those people that were come to take them up are to be witnesses.

Mr. Sp.—What do you know of any articles for dureing of the gentlemen's estates, that were thus prosecuted?

Mr. Ta.—There are a great many articles. I know not the contents of them. There were articles made between Mr. Wybraham and others.

Mr. Sp.—How many articles doe you mean?

Mr. Ta.—There were several gentlemen that made articles with the undertakers, about begging their estates of the King.

Mr. Sp.—When were those articles made?

Mr. Ta.—There have been severall, since these 4 yeares. Some articles were between the Marquis of Winchester and Mr. Samd(?) and Mr. Wybraham, and between Sir Scroope How and Sir J. Guise.

Mr. Sp.—When were these articles made?

Mr. Ta.—Some tyme the last yeare. The articles are in being, if this House desire them to be produced.

Mr. Sp.—You speake of articles. Doe you know of any articles that you are a witness to?

Mr. Ta.—Noe.

Mr. Sp.—How do you know that there were articles?

Mr. Ta.—I know nothing but what they told me. There were articles between Mr. Wybraham, Goddard, and Hall. I saw them in Wybraham's hand and Captain Baker's hand. They were left at my house once.

Mr. Sp.—Did you read them?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sp.—Why were they left at your house?

Mr. Ta.—Mr. Wybraham went out of town, and he left all his writings, to keep for him in my scrutore. There was a noise they were in trust for the witnesses. Says I, I will have nothing to do with them.

Mr. Sp.—Why did you looke into them?

Mr. Ta.—He gave me leave, and we read them together.

Mr. Sp.—Why did you deliver them to Mr. Baker, without Wybraham's leave?

Mr. Ta.—There was a report that these articles were in trust for me, because in my custody, and to shew they were not, I delivered them to Captain Baker, for he was undertaker of the whole matter.

Mr. Sp.—Were you to have noe share?

Mr. Ta.—Not as I know of. They told me when the business was done, they would reward me very well.

Mr. Sp.—What doe you know of articles about their estates in Lancashire?

Mr. Ta.—I know of noe other. It was the estates of 2 or 3 gentlemen at Manchester, for setting their estates to superstitious uses.

Mr. Sp.—Pray tell mee what was your share?

Mr. Ta.—I do not know. They never specified to me anything in particular, but said I should be well rewarded.

Mr. Sp.—Who is your trustee among all these men?

Mr. Ta.—Truly I have none at all.

Mr. Sp.—What were you to doe?

Mr. Ta.—I was to be rewarded for making a discovery.

Mr. Sp.—Were you examined as a witness?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, in the Exchequer, upon the Commissions of Inquiry, in the countrey.

Mr. Sp.—When you were here last, you acquainted the House that Captain Baker tooke you along with him, to assist him to take the gentlemen in the countrey; I ask you whether you did see the list of the gentlemen that were to be taken up?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, I saw the list in Lunt's narrative, and warrants against them.

Mr. Sp.—I ask you if you saw any list in Captain Baker's hands, or any other person's hands, of the persons to bee taken up?

Mr. Ta.—I did not see it at that tyme, but I saw it before, when they were writeing, when Lunt brought the narrative to Mr. Leigh Bankes.

Mr. Sp.—When; who was writeing of them?

Mr. Ta.—When? Captain Baker's clarke and he himself.

Mr. Sp.—Had you ever any coppy of them?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, sir; I had a list of them, but I cannot tell what has become of it.

Mr. Sp.—Can you remember any of their names?

Mr. Ta.—There was my Lord Molineux, Garrard, Stanley, Clifton, Dickinson, Standish, Girlington, Blundell, Langton, Jackson, Wood, Wilson, Lee, Townley, Gerrard, and Esquire Molineux.

Mr. Sp.—Did you see any of the warrants?

Mr. Ta.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Were there warrants against all those?

Mr. Ta.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Were they all taken up?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, a great many got away; Standish and Esquire Molineux made his (*sic*) escape.

Mr. Sp.—You saw Lunt's narrative. Did you read it over?

Mr. Ta.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Can you remember the names that were in that narrative?

Mr. Ta.—I can remember some of them. Most of the gentlemen that I have named were in. In the first narrative, there was the Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Hallifax, Sir John Manwaring, Ashby, Lord Nottingham, but they broke the list, for they asked mee my opinion of

it, and I told them if they accused those gentlemen, they were soe much for the government, they would not be believed.

Mr. Sp.—Who shewed you this narrative?

Mr. Ta.—Lunt was the chiefe. There was Captain Baker. I thought it to be a reall thing then. Says I, I know not but they may be guilty, but you will not be believed.

Mr. Sp.—Where was it?

Mr. Ta.—In Captain Baker's office.

Mr. Sp.—Now I ask you, was the narrative that Lunt produced when Mr. Leigh Bankes and you and Lunt were together, was that the same narrative?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, that narrative was the narrative when the plott was perfect; upon that they grounded it.

Mr. Sp.—Did they make any more narratives but one, before they made that?

Mr. Ta.—They have made severall broken papers—rough draughts—but I never saw any other in forme, that was approved.

Mr. Sp.—You read over the narrative, did not you? Pray give an account to the House, of the names of the persons that were named and mentioned in the narrative.

Mr. Ta.—As far as I can remember, there was my Lord Mollineux, Sir William Gerrard, and all that were taken up, and one Symonds.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any there in any other countyes than Lancashire and Cheshire?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, there was one; I thinke Wilson named Symonds.

Mr. Sp.—I ask you whether there were any other gentlemen that you know of, of any other countyes, named in that narrative; not what Wilson told you?

Mr. Ta.—Truly, to the best of my remembrance, I thinke there were some Yorkshire gentlemen. I think my Lord Dunbarr was there, Sir John Lawson, but I am not positive, because I am not acquainted with those gentlemen; and severall of the men taken up in Kent, that were to murder the King, I think were in it.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know any particular county in England, one more than the other?

Mr. Ta.—Lancashire.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any more you have not named in Lancashire?

Mr. Ta.—Not that I remember at present.

Mr. Sp.—You were speaking of Roger Dickonson, and sayd that when you and Lunt and he were together, you sayd Lunt turned you out of the room?

Mr. Ta.—They desired mee to goe out of the room, soe I went down stayres.

Mr. Sp.—What did they say to you when you came up?

Mr. Ta.—That they had agreed an appointment to meet in the afternoon.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know Mr. Dickinson?

Mr. Ta.—Hee said he was a Roman Catholic, but was brought up in the Church of England.

Mr. Sp.—When was the first time that you and Mr. Bankes met together?

Mr. Ta.—Sir, I cannot call to mind at present, but it was about a month or 3 weeks before the tryall.

Mr. Sp.—When did you meet the first time?

Mr. Ta.—It was in Russell Street, at one Mr. Banister's house, where Mr. Dickinson appointed mee to meet him. I am not positive it is Russell Street. I was never there before; it is in Bloomsbury.

Mr. Sp.—Who was with you besides Mr. Bankes?

Mr. Ta.—There was noebody but hee and I.

Mr. Sp.—Who was it told you he was to meet you there?

Mr. Ta.—Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Sp.—Were you there first, or Mr. Bankes?

Mr. Ta.—I thinke I was there first.

Mr. Sp.—Who brought Mr. Bankes into the room to you?

Mr. Ta.—The woman of the house; shee knew we were to meet there.

Mr. Sp.—What was the next time?

Mr. Ta.—The next morning.

Mr. Sp.—Where was that?

Mr. Ta.—Att his chamber in Gray's Inn.

Mr. Sp.—Who was with him there?

Mr. Ta.—Mr. Beresford and another gentleman.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any more in the company but you and Mr. Leigh Bankes and Mr. Beresford and the other gentleman?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, sir.

Mr. Sp.—When was the next time you and Mr. Banks mett?

Mr. Ta.—That very afternoon.

Mr. Sp.—Where was that?

Mr. Ta.—At the 'Ship' alehouse, in the Butcher Row, without Temple Barr.

Mr. Sp.—Who mett you there?

Mr. Ta.—Mr. Lunt and I came there first, and when wee had been there a little while, Mr. Leigh Banks and Mr. Beresford came in and took a room and sent for mee. They were loth to speake with Mr. Lunt, but I perswaded them to speake with him. Mr. Beresford went away, and I brought Mr. Lunt to Mr. Banks, and wee were all three together.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any other persons at that meeting but Mr. Lunt and you and Mr. Leigh Banks and Mr. Beresford?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, but Mr. Beresford did not speak to Mr. Lunt.

Mr. Sp.—When was the next time you mett with Mr. Leigh Banks?

Mr. Ta.—I saw him very often, almost every day.

Mr. Sp.—When was the next time you and Mr. Leigh Banks mett?

Mr. Ta.—I came to his chamber next morning again, and then found him shy of mee, because they had had some lawyer's advise, and I went to see if he had got another man to goe with him, and then I went to Mrs. Dickinson, and then I found Mr. Roger Dickinson.

Mr. Sp.—After the meeting you had in the Butcher Row, was there any other appointment between you and Mr. Leigh Banks and Mr. Beresford to meet?

Mr. Ta.—There was noe meeting between Mr. Lunt and Leigh Banks and mee, afterwards, but wee appointed, that night, to meet next morning, but Mr. Leigh Banks would not come.

Mr. Sp.—Where?

Mr. Ta.—Wee did not fix on any particular place then, but I was to give Mr. Lunt notice of it.

Mr. Sp.—What was the meeting you talked of?

Mr. Ta.—We were to meet somewhere thereabouts, and then to goe into the Savoy and counterfeit comissions. The reason wee were to goe into the Savoy was because Mr. Lunt would goe to noe place but some priviledged place, for he was afraid to bee taken up.

Mr. Sp.—When did you come to Lunt to tell him of this meeting in the Savoy?

Mr. Ta.—I was to come to him the next morning.

Mr. Sp.—Did you goe to Lunt first, or Mr. Leigh Banks?

Mr. Ta.—I was to goe to Mr. Leigh Banks first, and accordingly did goe to him first, but Mr. Banks was shy, and instead of bringing Mr. Leigh Banks, I brought Mr. Roger Dickinson.

Mr. Sp.—What house were you in at the Savoy?

Mr. Ta.—Wee never were there.

Mr. Sp.—Where was it that Lunt was taken by the constable?

Mr. Ta.—Att a little coffee house in Fetter Lane.

Mr. Sp.—Who was there at the time when he was taken?

Mr. Ta.—None but he and I.

Mr. Sp.—Where was it that Mr. Banks went away?

Mr. Ta.—It was at that coffee house. He came with Mr. Dickonson and Mr. Beresford, but hearing of a constable, they went of. Mr. Banks did not see Lunt there.

Mr. Sp.—You say Capt. Baker writt a letter to you into Lancashire, and that you answered that letter again?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sp.—Have you that letter that Capt. Baker writt to you?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, I have it in my pocket. It is directed to an attorney that it might the better come to mee. [He read the letter at Barr.] Mr. Barrow was the attorney that was employed for the Comission below, and he had layd out some money, and I wrote to Capt. Baker to get him paid.

Mr. Sp.—You say you had severall discourses with Mr. Smith and Capt. Baker. Pray how many meetings had you with Mr. Smith?

Mr. Ta.—I had noe meeting ever with Mr. Smith, but by chances; when Mr. Lunt was taken up by a constable, he then came to goe with him before my Lord Mayor. That was the time I had most discourse with him.

Mr. Sp.—How long since is it that you knew Mr. A[aron] Smith?

Mr. Ta.—I never had familiarity with that man, but he used to come often to Capt. Baker's office. But when I came out of the countrey, I went to him about an horse I had hired. Mr. Baker directed me to Mr. Smith, and he sayd he had noe order to doe any such thing. That was the first time I spoke to him and had any conversation with him. The second time hee came to baile Mr. Lunt, and then hee called me aside, and said it was a sad thing, he was an ill man; and he desired me to goe to my Lord Mayor's, and because I told him Lunt had two wifes, he turned me off.

Mr. Sp.—You sayd you had some offers of money by Mrs. Dickinson?

Mr. Ta.—They did not offer mee money, but they asked me what summe I would have and name my summe, and I should have what I pleased, for they had resolved, if I had named any summe, they would not have taken any notice of me, and when I told them I did not do it for reward, they thought I was reall.

Mr. Sp.—But how did you know this before?

Mr. Ta.—I knew it but since; they told mee soe.

Mr. Sp.—Have you had any money since?

Mr. Ta.—I have had money to bear my charges up and down.

Mr. Sp.—Have you had money from those gentlemen?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, I had 6*l.* to bear my charges down, and post. And when the tryalls were over in Chester, Mr. Beresford, that payd the charge of the witnesses, asked me if I wanted money for my charges, soe he gave me 20*l.* I told him I had been there a fortnight.

Mr. Sp.—Who paid you the 6*l.*?

Mr. Ta.—It was sent to mee by Mr. Leigh Banks.

Mr. Sp.—Have you had any more money?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, sir.

Mr. Sp.—You say you went down with Lunt and Capt. Baker into those countreys. How instrumental were you now to Capt. Baker or Mr. Lunt? What hand had you in seizing of horses?

Mr. Ta.—I had noe hand in it; there were 4 messengers and they toke 4 parts, and I went with one when hee tooke up Sir William Gerrard, and was at Standish Hall when that was searched, and was then about seizing of horses and seaching for armes.

Mr. Sp.—What other service did you doe?

Mr. Ta.—That is all.

Mr. Sp.—But it is pretty strange that Capt. Baker and Lunt should carrey you into the countrey and you should not bee more servicable than this?

Mr. Ta.—The reason was, Capt. Baker did not care to trust him soe far with these men, and he was willing to have my advice.

Mr. Sp.—And you did advise from time to time?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, I gave him my advise as well as I could.

Mr. Sp.—What way of living have you in this town?

Mr. Ta.—I have an house and let lodgings. I have a pension from the King; the King allowed me 100*l.* a yeare.

Mr. Sp.—How long have you had it?

Mr. Ta.—About 3 or 4 yeares.

Mr. Sp.—Upon what account had you that pension?

Mr Ta.—My Lord Bellamont introduced me to the King, and spake for me, as I had been a sufferer in King James' time and had noe estate to live upon.

Mr. Sp.—What sufferer were you in King James' time?

Mr. Ta.—When the seven Bishops were sent to the Tower, I changed my religion. I was a clergyman of the Church of Roome, and asked to say mass at the Pope's Nuncio's, and after, came into England and had a designe to change my religion, and thought I could not have a better time for it than when popery was in its height, to shew the world I did not doe for interest, and soe the day the Bishopps were sent to the Tower, I recanted before Mr. Tenison, and afterwards I was trapanned and put into prison, and lay there 28 days. I had a knife to cut my victualls, and with that cut through the bricks and got out and leaped into the garden, and then put on my clothes and got a ladder and got atop of the wall, and leaped into the street and broke my leg, and lay there a good while. There was an acquaintance of mine, a Roman Catholic; I thought if I could get to his house, he would save mee, so I went as well as I could to his house, and he received mee, and keept me till I was pretty well, and lent me his horse and clothes and sent me to Dunkirke, and came over at that time King James went to Salisbury Place, and my bookes, my writings, and clothes, were all taken from my lodgings. I cannot say the pension was granted particularly for that, but Lord Bellamount had some business in the countrey, and desired me to goe along with him, and when I came home, he spake for mee to the King, and said I was very serviceable.

Mr. Sp.—What were you to doe for my Lord Bellamount?

Mr. Ta.—This was one reason. Wee went into the country to follow one Shynner that was gone into Ireland. My Lord Bellamount was sent to examine him.

Mr. Sp.—How many pentions have you received?

Mr. Ta.—It is about 3 or 4 yeares.

Mr. Sp.—When was the last payment paid you?

Mr. Ta.—At our Lady day last.

Mr. Sp.—What, are you in arrear then?

Mr. Ta.—Noe more but from that time.

Mr. Sp.—Were you paid it yearly, half yearly, or quarterly?

Mr. Ta.—Every halfe yeare.

Mr. Sp.—How much is due to you now?

Mr. Ta.—3 quarters at Christmas.

Mr. Sp.—Have you demanded what was due?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, my wife has.

Mr. Sp.—From whom?

Mr. Ta.—From my Lord Portland's secretary. The first time she went, he told her it would come in two days, then she went and he put her off till next Monday.

Mr. Sp.—You say you never saw Lunt till after Christmas?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, I doe not say soe, but I say he came to my house, at that time, to acquaint me of the plott; but I have known him 2 years before that time.

Mr. Sp.—How come you to bee acquainted with Lunt, and how long have you been acquainted with him before Christmas last, and upon what occasion?

Mr. Ta.—I cannot possitively, but the year is remarkable; it was when the French were beaten by Admiral Russell. The Easter Monday before la Hogue buisness, he came to my house in St. James', and told me he was newly come from Lancashire, and that he had married my wife's sister. I asked him what name, and he said Capt. Witherington. Says, I, what is your religion? Says he, a Roman Catholicke, and I would faigne goe to King James. Says I, if you would goe to King James, I will have nothing to do with you. Hee delivered a letter of recomendation to Mr. Walmsley, in France. Afterwards, he was taken and comitted to the Gate House, and I never saw him afterwards, till after last Christmas.

Mr. Sp.—When did you carry Mr. Lunt to my Lord Bellamount?

Mr. Ta.—It was a little after Christmas last.

Mr. Sp.—About what time, doe you thinke?

Mr. Ta.—As I told you before, it may bee a month, or 6 weeks, or 3 weekes; I cannot tell.

Mr. Sp.—Had hee been with the Secretary before you carryed him to my Lord Bellamount?

Mr. Ta.—It was after, for my Lord Bellamount spake for him to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Sp.—Is there any relacion betwixt you and Mr. Lunt?

Mr. Ta.—He told me he marryed my wife's sister, but he had a wife before, soe it was but a cheat upon her.

Mr. Sp.—Did you see the passe that Mr. Lunt had from my Lord Melford?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, Mr. Lunt has it, I suppose.

Mr. Sp.—Did you see it in Lunt's hands?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, I read it, and it is in French.

Mr. Sp.—When did you see that passe first?

Mr. Ta.—The first day he came to mee.

Mr. Sp.—Did you see it at any time afterwards?

Mr. Ta.—When I brought him to my Lord Bellamount, he shewed it to him and severall people, to Capt. Baker.

Mr. Sp.—You mentioned some money that was given to witness. Pray, by whom was that money given, and what money?

Mr. Ta.—I was never at the payment of any considerable summe, but Capt. Baker payd them money, and Aaron Smith at other times, as they told mee.

Mr. Sp.—Did you see any money payd?

Mr. Ta.—I doe not remember I was present at any payment, but I have seen them come with summes of money from Capt. Baker and Mr. Smith, and shewed me they have had guinneas.

Mr. Sp.—Did Capt. Baker ever tell you that he had paid money?

Mr. Ta.—Yes, he said there was 50 guinneas, and that Mr. Lunt and he had divided it. Capt. Baker said he had only 10 of it.

Mr. Sp —Did Aron Smith ever say that he gave any money?

Mr. Ta.—Noe, I do not remember he did.

Mr. Sp.—For what was this money?

Mr. Ta.—It was to maintain the witnesses and encourage them, and that Mr. Lunt might goe among his friends and see whether they would come in with him and confirme what he said. Wilson, that had not bread to eat before, was tempted with soe many guineas.

Mr. Sp.—What doe you remember of the narrative that Mr. Lunt drew out when Mr. Bankes was there? What doe you remember, besides the names of the persons?

Mr. Ta.—I remember he declared he followed King James into France, and from thence into Ireland, and that he was introduced to King James by my Lord T. Howard and George Howard, and they told him he was a very trusty man, and that he was sent with one Melford to carry comissions, and that they landed in Lancashire, and had delivered comissions to the severall gentlemen in custody, and how they kissed the comissions, and drunke King James' health, and gave them money.

Mr. Sp.—Have you any coppye of the narrative?

Mr. Ta.—I had a coppye of some of it, but I can't tell what has become of it.

Mr. Sp.—What is Capt. Baker's office?

Mr. Ta.—A place they call his office.

Mr. Sp.—Why doe you call it an office?

Mr. Ta.—It is a name they gave it. It was appointed to examine what money the dissenters had payd in King Charles' time.

Mr. Sp.—Who was that divided among?

Mr. Ta.—I cannot tell.

Mr. Sp.—You were saying Mrs. Dicconson was very much concerned to know the witnesses' names?

Mr. Ta —Yes, sir.

Mr. Sp.—Was that concern of Mrs. Dicconson and that discourse you had with her, before you spake with Mr. Leigh Banks, or after?

Mr. Ta.—Before, sir.

Mr. Sp.—How long before?

Mr. Ta.—I thinke it was about a fortnight or 10 dayes. It was at the beginning, when my wife spake to her.

Mr. Sp.—I need not ask you what religion you are of?

Mr. Ta.—I am of the Church of England.

Mr. Sp.—You were giving an account to the House, of Mr. Leigh Banks his going to my Lord Chiefe Justice. Pray, who was in company when he went to my Lord Chiefe Justice?

Mr. Ta.—I doe not know, for I did not know of their goeing till afterwards.

Mr. Sp.—Who told you of it afterwards?

Mr. Ta.—Mrs. Dickinson told mee first, and afterwards I asked Mr. Banks, and hee told mee he was there, and he told mee there was Mr. Leigh Banks and Mr. Beresford; I know not who else.

Mr. Ashton brought in.

Mr. Sp.—What countrey man are you?

Mr Ashton.—Lancashire; I lived at the 'Three Tunns,' in Bread Street.

Mr. Sp.—How long since?

A.—A matter of 6 weekes. I came out of Lancashire, and lost my place in going there.

Mr. Sp.—With whom did you live in Bread Street?

A.—Mr. Wright, I thinke they called him. I lived with him a month or 5 weeks.

Mr. Sp.—In what quality did you live with this gentleman?

A.—I was under-chamberlain.

Mr. Sp.—What doe you know of the proceedings against severall gentlemen that were indicted and tryed in the County of Lancaster and Chester?

A.—I doe not know that ever I knew any thing against them.

Mr. Sp.—What doe you know of the proceedings against them?

A.—Why, there was one Wombell, a carrier, and I was a carrier. I asked him how he lived, and he said he was the King's messenger. I asked him if he could doe me any kindness in that concerne, and he said he did not know, but he might. He asked me to come to his lodgings, and I came and lay with him, and he said he did not know but he might helpe mee to a place, in a short time, and said if I could swear that I had carryed armes for such and such a gentleman, hee would helpe mee to a place, or money to maintain me. He named Mr. Legh of Lyme, and ———. Hee said he would help mee to 50*l.* a year or 27*s.* a weeke. I told him I knew nothing of it.

Mr. Sp.—Was you at Manchester?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Were you examined as a witness there?

A.—Yes, I gave that evidence there.

Mr. Ashton withdraws.

28 November, 1694.

Capt. Baker, after he was withdrawn, being called in again.

Mr. Sp.—I am commanded by the House to ask you severall questions upon the narrative you have made to the House, that it may be the better understood. You were pleased to say that you searched Mr. Standish's house yourself, and that you tooke some papers there; have you those papers about you?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sp.—What papers are they?

Capt. Ba.—There is a paper relateing to the tryall of some pyrates, the other is called Rules for Exercise. I thinke the other is a paper that I marked. I tooke it to be heads for a declaration upon the intended insurrection.

(He delivered in the papers, and that importing heads of a declaration was read by the Clarke.)

Mr. Sp.—You should acquaint the House with the matter of this paper. Did you thinke this was a paper fitt to make a declaration out of? It is fitt to be burned, and not produced to the House. Where did you find these papers?

Capt. Ba.—I found them at the house of one Mr. Standish, called Standish Hall. I found them above staires in a bed chamber.

Mr. Sp.—You say Lunt went down along with you into Cheshire; I am commanded to ask you by what name did he goe down with you?

Capt. Ba.—He went mostly by the name of Smith.

Mr. Sp.—By what other name?

Capt. Ba.—By the name of Lunt.

Mr. Sp.—Did he pretend to know any of the gentlemen that were to be taken up?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, sir, he pretended to know Mr. Leigh of Lyme.

Mr. Sp.—What house did Mr. Lunt go to, in Lancashire and Cheshire for [which] you had the warrants?

Capt. Ba.—Sir, I sent him to noe house in Lancashire or Cheshire, but only to Mr. Legh of Lyme.

Mr. Sp.—Did he obey your commands in that, or goe to any other?

Capt. Ba.—I know not that he went to any other; I gave noe warrants to Mr. Lunt, or any other but the King's messengers.

Mr. Sp.—You were speaking of Mr. Taffe, that when he returned from Cheshire and Lancashire, that he came to you for a reward, to satisfye him for his journey, and afterwards he desired you to goe along with him to Mr. A. Smith; that you did not goe with him that morning, but he went afterwards by himself, and you said you were told Mr. Taffe was angry, and threatened revenge?

Capt. Ba.—I did soe.

Mr. Sp.—Who was that person?

Capt. Ba.—There was one Dibidderon that told me he talked of revenge, and there was one Wybraham that was one in the lobby, when I came into the House.

Mr. Sp.—Where is the other?

Capt. Ba.—I doe not know where he lodges, but I believe I can find him, in a day or two.

Mr. Sp.—By whose order did Mr. Lunt goe down?

Capt. Ba.—By the Secretary.

Mr. Sp.—What Secretary?

Capt. Ba.—Both of them.

Mr. Sp.—For what reason, to what purpose, did he goe down?

Capt. Ba.—I doe not know the reason; I suppose there was cause and reason in the information before them.

Mr. Sp.—In your information to the House, you made mention of one Wilson, that I thinke you say you met at Manchester?

Capt. Ba.—I mentioned one Wilson that was taken up for high treason, among the rest; he was carryed down to Manchester, among the rest.

Mr. Sp.—Why was not he made use of as a witness?

Capt. Ba.—I cannot answer that reason, but he was upon the briefe, and the councell pressed to call him.

Mr. Sp.—Which of the King's councell did you speake to, to call Wilson?

Capt. Ba.—Sir, it was Mr. Napp that told mee hee had received hard language for pressing him to be called.

Mr. Sp.—Who was the King's councell?

Capt. Ba.—There was Sir William Williams, Serjeant Gould, and Mr. Hawles.

Mr. Sp.—But you say you spake to some of the King's councell, yourselfe?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, I did speake to Mr. Sergeant Gould and to Mr. Ball and some of the managers.

Mr. Sp.—When you pressed that hee should bee called, what answer was given to you?

Capt. Ba.—None at all.

Mr. Sp.—Did you hear the King's councell give a repremand to Mr. Napp for pressing the calling him for a witness?

Capt. Ba.—Noe, sir.

Mr. Sp.—When you were at Mr. Standish's house, you came into the lady's chamber, and the lady told you you came too late, for that she

had an information, some time before, of your coming into the countrey, and since that time, you said you came to understand how the intelligence came to be given?

Capt. Ba.—I did say I thought there was some reason to believe how. I believe it came from Mr. Taffe's wife, who is godmother, &c.

Mr. Sp.—You say you had money for dischargeing your expenses; pray, what money, and from whom?

Capt. Ba.—From the Secretary.

Mr. Sp.—From both or from whom?

Capt. Ba.—From both.

Mr. Sp.—Was it one summe from both, or severall summes?

Capt. Ba.—It was a summe from each, 100*l.*

Mr. Sp.—You were saying there was some discourse of Mr. Taffe's, that he should say he could serve Mr. Legh. Now, the House desires to know who it was that told you soe.

Capt. Ba.—It was one Mr. Wybraham.

Mr. Sp.—What did he tell you?

Capt. Ba.—He told me he was walking with Mr. Taffe, and that he told Mr. Taffe that such a one did wonder he would be concerned in the matter. Why, says hee, why does he wonder? I am noe evidence. But, says he, there is evidence that will certainly goe to the lives of every one of them, it is soe clear. But, says he, Legh of Lyme is Protestant; for the rest, he did not care if they were hanged. He asked if he knew him, and sayd he wished he could come to some relation or friend of his, for he could put him in a way to save his life, but there was noe comeing to Lee of Lyme, for he was in the Tower.

Mr. Sp.—You say Mr. Lunt was examined; before whom was he examined?

Capt. Ba.—He was examined before the Secretary.

Mr. Sp.—Was he examined before any other person?

Capt. Ba.—They were together.

Mr. Sp.—Was he examined before any other person?

Capt. Ba.—I believe my Lord Keeper was at the Secretary's at that time; they did all ask him questions.

Mr. Sp.—Was he examined by any other persons than them 3?

Capt. Ba.—Not that I know of.

Mr. Sp.—You were speaking of some warrants that were delivered to you, when you went into the countrey?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, they were soe.

Mr. Sp.—Were the warrants all filled up when they were delivered to you?

Capt. Ba.—Every one of them, all but the directions, all but the messengers' names; the body of the warrants were all full.

Mr. Sp.—Were the persons' names inserted in the warrants against whom they were issued?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, they were.

Mr. Sp.—Were there any blanks?

Capt. Ba.—Perhaps for a Christian name, not otherwise.

Mr. Sp.—Had you any blank warrants?

Capt. Ba.—Not one. They were directed to blank such a one, messenger to their Majesties in ordinary.

Mr. Sp.—You did inform the House that about August was 12 months, you were employed in the buisness concerning finding out lands given to superstitious uses?

Capt. Ba.—I was employed to execute a comission in the countrey.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know of any articles for dureing those lands, in case they should be discovered and found out?

Capt. Ba.—The lands were to be the King's. I never was in any articles.

Mr. Sp.—I aske you whether you know of any articles that were made, concerning the devision of such forfeited lands?

Capt. Ba.—Sir, I have heard of an order of the Lords of the Treasury, for inquireing after such lands, and that, for recovery of such lands, there should be a third parte for the undertakers, and did hear there were some persons did enter into articles to bear the charge, and that when they were recovered, they should have them amongst them, soe and soe.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know of the undertakers' names?

Capt. Ba.—I have heard there was one Goddard Stepkyn.

Mr. Sp.—Who employed you in the comission?

Capt. Ba.—I was employed by one Docwra of London, and severall other gentlemen.

Mr. Sp.—Please to name them.

Capt. Ba.—My Lord Monmouth was one, Sir Scroope How, Sir. J. Guise.

Mr. Sp.—Any other person that you can remember?

Capt. Ba.—Not that I remember.

Mr. Sp.—Is there any determination of the matter in the Exchequer?

Capt. Ba.—Noe, sir; there is an information, but the answers some are in and others are out.

Mr. Sp.—It is still in procecution?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sp.—What other comissions doe you know of?

Capt. Ba.—I have heard of one in Lancashire.

Mr. Sp.—What proceedings upon that?

Capt. Ba.—There have been proceedings to the examininge of witnessees.

Mr. Sp.—What witnesses were examined in the last comissions?

Capt. Ba.—A great many. I cannot remember all their names. Mr. Taffe was examined, and one Nevill, and De la Gard, Barrow, and some others.

Mr. Sp.—Has Lunt been examined?

Capt. Ba.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Has Wombell?

Capt. Ba.—As to the credit of the witnesses, noe otherwise, that I remember.

Mr. Sp.—Was Wilson ever tryed?

Capt. Ba.—Wilson was never tryed.

Mr. Sp.—Were you at the tryall at Manchester? Were you there when the Grand Jury did appeare?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sp.—What did you observe? Did you observe there was any alteration to the pannel of the Grand Jury?

Capt. Ba.—Noe, sir; nor I believe there was none.

Mr. Sp.—There was noe names aded nor none struck out?

Capt. Ba.—Noe, sir, that I know of.

Mr. Sp.—Was you there when the prisoners were arraigned?

Capt. Ba.—I was soe, sir.

Mr. Sp.—Did you observe that the pannel of the Petit Jury was either altered or any added to it?

Capt. Ba.—The pannel of the Petit Jury there was an edition to it, and the reason was because it was supposed to be too small, for there was not above 65, soe there was an edition to 112, or 114, or 120 at the most.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any Act of Parliament or Statute read concerning pannells?

Capt. Ba.—There was a Statute read, but I cannot charge myself what Statute or to what purpose. It was something about Grand Jurys, as I remember.

Mr. Sp.—What was done upon it?

Capt. Ba.—I know nothing that was done upon it; the Grand Jury was impannelled and sworne.

Mr. Sp.—What was the occasion of the reading of it?

Capt. Ba.—Upon some speach the Judge made, they called for the booke and ordered it to be read.

Mr. Sp.—What did he say upon the reading of it?

Capt. Ba.—I cannot tell; it did not concerne me.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any declaration made by the Judges, relateing to the law upon the point whether a pannell might be altered?

Capt. Ba.—I believe there was something said that the law was soe and soe, but I cannot remember particularly what it was. The Statute that was read was not relateing to the Petit Jury, but the Grand-Jury.

Mr. Sp.—The House have been informed of an office that you keep, in the Temple?

Capt. Ba.—I am ready to give an account of those chambers they call an office. It was upon this occasion: about 2 or 3 yeares agoe, there was an order issued to some gentlemen, who had made a proposal to make a discovery of great summes levyed upon dissenters, and not paid into the Exchequer. The people that undertooke that, made some progress in it, and thought fitt to make choice of some chambers near the Exchequer office, for the purpose. They discovered 3,000*l.* upon Sir Thomas Jenner, and he pleaded it. Severall great summes were discovered, to the value of 20,000*l.* I was not one of them, but a well wisher to them, soe they called me to their assistance, I haveing laid in goale almost 2 yeares for the service of my countrey and the Protestant religion, as I tooke it, at that time. They tooke these chambers, and I lodged in them ever since they have proceeded to tryall, and there are severall summes of money paid into the King's receiver.

Mr. Sp.—Who are the undertakers?

Capt. Ba.—There was a brother of mine in it, Mr. Dockwra, and one that belonged to Sir William Godolphin.

Mr. Sp.—You say there have been examinations of witnesses upon a comission into Lancashire; has there been any indictment against any of those witnesses for perjury? And what doe you know of any *Certiorari?*

Capt. Ba.—Never that I heard. Mr. Lunt and Mr. Taffe were both witnesses, but I know of noe *Certiorari* in that matter.

Mr. Sp.—When you went down into the countrey was there any horses seized?

Capt. Ba.—Yes, a great many.

Mr. Sp.—Of what value?

Capt. Ba.—Some were worth 50*l.*, 40*l.*, 10*l.* 7*l.*, but the lowest, I believe, was worth 7*l.*

Mr. Sp.—From whom were they taken?

Capt. Ba.—From a great many persons. I suppose Mr. Smith hath given in a memorial whose horses they were. I seized none. I believe a great many was returned. I believe 30 that I thought barely within the Statute. They were seized by virtue of warrants.

Mr. Sp.—How could you direct the returning of them?

Capt. Ba.—Advised it.

Mr. Sp.—Were any taken, under the value of 5*l.*?

Capt. Ba.—None that I know of but was returned.

Mr. Sp.—Pray, how were they disposed of?

Capt. Ba.—According to the orders I received. I believe there are a matter of 30 at Coventrey. I thinke all the rest are at London.

Mr. Sp.—Who did you give an account of these matters to?

Capt. Ba.—To the Secretary of State.

Mr. Sp.—I thought you sayd to Mr. Smith?

Capt. Ba.—I suppose he communicated my letters.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know of any warrants that were issued against any persons to be used as witnesses for the prisoners?

Capt. Ba.—Noe, sir; there were warrants, I believe, against Mr. Taffe. I know none against any body else, nor heard any talk of it. One thing I had forgot. When we were searching at Standish Hall, after a great deale of searching, comeing into the lady's chamber, putting by the hanging by the chimney side, says the lady—Why do you put it by? upon my honour there is nothinge there in the bricks. He put in his hands, and pulled out a matter of 10 yellow swords blades and scabbords, such as the soldiers wear now.

Mr. Sp.—I thinke when you were here before you mentioned a silver chalice and a silver hilted sword that Mr. Taffe had?

Capt. Ba.—There was soe at Standish Hall, and Mr. Taffe threw by his own blacke hilted sword. I did not then contradict him, but afterwards it was sent backe because it was sould away, and caused a fowling peece to be returned, which she said was her son's.

Mr. Sp.—If you found Mr. Taffe such a filching fellow as to rob instead of searching, perhaps if you had not returned it, you might have been in danger of robbery?

Capt. Ba.—I did not take the sword to be robbery, because it looked like armes; it was seized as armes; but I did take the chalice to be robbery. I did injoyn them to goe into noe chappell.

Withdraws. Called in again.

Mr. Sp.—You have delivered a paper in here to the House, that was found at Standish Hall, that was read while you were here. Have you kept that paper ever since yourself?

Capt. Ba.—Noe, sir.

Mr. Sp.—Who did you deliver it to?

Capt. Ba.—To Mr. Aaron Smith.

Mr. Sp.—How long did he keepe it?

Capt. Ba.—I believe he might have had it for 10 days or more.

Mr. Sp.—When did he deliver it to you again?

Capt. Ba.—I believe a weeke or 10 days agoe.

Mr. Sp.—You cannot say whether he showed it to any person?

Capt. Ba.—Noe.

Mr. Sp.—Why did not you carrey it to a Secretary of State?

Capt. Ba.—I believe Mr. Smith did.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any agreement of the prisoners that they should take but one challenge for all, and they all should be concluded by that challenge?

Capt. Ba.—I know not of such agreement.

Mr. Sp.—This was in open court?

Capt Ba.—Noe, sir, I doe not remember any such agreement; but they did talke to one another and mind one another.

Mr. Sp.—You were saying there was some adittion, upon the reading of the Statute, to the pannell, which was at first about 65. Had the prisoners a coppye of the first pannell of the 65?

Capt. Ba.—I believe they had.

Mr. Sp.—Was the addition made after the coppye of the pannell was delivered to the prisoners, or before?

Capt. Ba.—I cannot tell that, for I had not the manageing of that part, nor had nothing to doe with the pannell.

Mr. Sp.—I only asked you if you observed that matter. Can you give an account to the House what the Judges said, upon the adding to the pannell?

Capt. Ba.—I cannot give you any other account than that the Judge sayd he must make a full pannell, and that he would not make it less than 120; but I thinke they did not amount to soe many at last.

Mr. Sp.—You say that Mr. Lunt gave information that Walton was a dangerous man. Why was not he seized?

Capt. Ba.—I believe he was seized. I thinke I saw him once in Newgate when I went to visit one of the prisoners.

Mr. Sp.—But why was not he seized immediately, as soon as he was found out? How long was it after that, that you saw him in Newgate?

Capt. Ba.—I believe it was 2 months and more; but I heared he was seized that very day we went out of ——.

Mr. Sp.—How long was that, after you saw him in the Temple?

Capt. Ba.—I believe a fortnight or 3 weekes.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you remember the time when the pannell of the Petit Jury was altered? Was it when the prisoners were present?

Capt. Ba.—I believe they were present.

Mr. Sp.—You were speaking concerning one Wybrand; was he a party to the articles that were made for deviding the estates given to superstitious uses?

Capt. Ba.—I believe not.

Mr. Sp.—Was he to have any part?

Capt. Ba.—Not that I know of.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know of any affidavits offered and tendered to my Lord Chiefe Justice?

Capt. Ba.—In what matter?

Mr. Sp.—Concerning the information here, and the conspiracy?

Capt. Ba.—Noe, sir; I never heard of any affidavits that were offered to him.

Mr. Sp.—Did Mr. Aaron Smith ever tell you of any affidavits that were tendered to my Lord Chiefe Justice?

Capt. Ba.—Not that I know of. I believe he did say that Mr. Taffe or some body had offered affidavits in the countrey, or just going out of town. I believe he or Mr. Ball told me soe.

Mr. Sp.—Has Mr. Taffe and you held any correspondence by letters?

Capt. Ba.—Sir, I have told you how, and how long the acquaintance, and upon what occasion I sent him 2 or 3 letters, upon executeing the comission he went down about.

Mr. Sp.—Give an account of persons meeting you at Dunstaple.

Capt. Ba.—Mr. Parsons is brother-in-law to Mr. Taffe, and lives within a quarter of a mile of Standish Hall. I thought it an odd thing that Mr. Taffe should meet him at such a time.

Mr. Sp.—You were speaking of the money exacted upon dissenters, and that the money was paid to the receiver. Did he account to the Exchequer, or any other person?

Capt Ba.—He had an express Privy Seale to receive the money and give discharges.

Mr. Sp.—To whom was he accountable?

Capt. Ba.—To the Exchequer, I believe.

Mr. Sp.—You said you were ill-used in the late reignes, and was a prisoner for the Protestant religion. What was you a prisoner for?

Capt. Ba.—I was first taken up for treasonable practice. Atterbury tooke me up, and I lay all that while upon the King's account. I was charged upon other accounts, but, as soon as I had a pardon for that, I superseded the other, or else they withdrew, and I was discharged.

Mr. Sp.—You could not be charged while in Atterbury's hands?

Capt. Ba.—I was, by judgment of the Court, commited to the King's Bench for a fine.

Mr. Sp.—Did you observe the prisoners desired that the witnesses might be examined apart?

Capt. Ba.—I cannot tell; I doe not remember any such thing was insisted on.

Captain Baker withdraws. Mr. Wybrand called in.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know one Mr. Taffe?

Mr. Wybrand.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—How long have you known him?

Mr. Wy.—Three or four yeares.

Mr. Sp.—Have you had any discourse with Mr. Taffe concerning Mr. Legh of Lyme?

Mr. Wy.—Yes, I had some in the Temple, a little before the prisoners went into the countrey.

Mr. Sp.—What discourse?

Mr. Wy.—He pressed me severall times, whether I knew any one that was a particular friend of Mr. Lee's of Lyme, for that he could put him in a way to save his life, and he was sure, if he did, he should make his fortune by it. I asked him, how can you save his life when you said the evidence against him was enough to hang him? Ay, says he, but I have a way to doe it, for all that.

Mr. Sp.—Upon what occasion was this discourse?

Mr. Wy.—Why, sir, being acquainted with Mr. Taffe, a gentleman that was an acquaintance of mine said he heard such a one was an evidence against Mr. Legh of Lyme, and, says he, I wish he was not, because there is one Legh of Lyme, a Protestant and an honest gentleman. I went to him, and he sayd he was not a witness. I pressed him again as to Mr. Legh, and upon that occasion he told me there was evidence enough to hang them all, but there was some disgust; he sayd they did not use him as kindly as he ought to be, and upon that occasion he sayd he would put them in a way to save Mr. Legh of Lyme's life.

Mr. Sp.—Did he complain of ill usage?

Mr. Wy.—He said he was not rewarded well enough for his journey. They would not give him money enough.

Mr. Sp.—Did you see this matter any further, for it seems you were spoken to by a friend of Mr. Legh of Lyme's?

Mr. Wy.—Noe, sir.

Mr. Sp.—That was pretty strange, when he told you he could doe Mr. Legh any service. Did you acquaint him with what Mr. Taffe told you?

Mr. Wy.—Noe, I never saw the gentleman or him afterwards, till I saw him in the lobby.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know of any articles made by any persons concerning the dividing the forfeited estates that were to be superstitious uses?

Mr. Wy.—Yes, I doe know of articles.

Mr. Sp.—Between whom? Doe you know of one Stepkins? Doe you know of any articles with him?

Mr. Wy.—There are some articles I have with him myself, upon the comission that was sent into Lancashire. He was to have such a share for being at the charge of speeding the comission.

Mr. Sp.—Who was to have a share?

Mr. Wy.—I was to have a share.

Mr. Sp.—What share?

Mr. Wy.—I can't particularly tell you the articles. I thinke 100*l.* for every 1,000*l.* that came to their share.

Mr. Sp.—What power had Mr. Stepkin to make the agreement?

Mr. Wy.—He said he had a power from the Treasury.

Mr. Sp.—Were you a trustee for any person, or concerned in your own right?

Mr. Wy.—Only for myself.

Mr. Sp.—You have those articles, have you not?

Mr. Wy.—Noe, I have not, but I can have them. Really, I cannot tell very well, for Mr. Taffe asked me one day for them, and I doe not know whether I had them out of his hands since.

Mr. Sp.—Why did you deliver them to him? How was he concerned?

Mr. Wy.—Hee and I was friends, and had been concerned in this buisness, and I used to leave severall of my writeings at his house. I asked him severall times for them, and he would not give them me. I suppose he hath them.

6 December, [16]94.

Lunt at the Barr; after he had told his story.—

Mr. Sp.—Let me ask you 2 or 3 questions. You gave evidence at Manchester against the prisoners; you did observe there, I suppose, that Mr. Legh Bankes gave evidence for the prisoners?

Mr. Lunt.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—You observed likewise that Mr. Dicconson was a witness for the prisoners?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—And that Mr Taffe was also examined there?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Well, you heard them tell a long story concerning you, of procureing witnesses for the King against those gentlemen. Now, I would ask you, why did not you clear yourself to the Judges and the Jury, and answer those severall objections against you?

L.—I was willing, but they stopped me and bid me hold my tongue.

Mr. Sp.—Who bid you hold your tongue?

L.—The King's councell, till they had done, and after they had done I was never asked. I had severall witnesses that were not examined; I know not the reason.

Mr. Sp.—Who interrupted you?

L.—I doe not know them if I saw them again.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you not know the names of the King's councell that were there that examined the witnesses?

L.—Sir William Williams, I thinke it was.

Mr. Sp.—Why did not you desire to be heard, after the evidence was done, to clear yourself, for they gave very strange evidence against you, as wee understand, for they say you went about London to get witnesses to swear falsly against these gentlemen.

L.—I never did. I will tell you all that I know of Mr. Legh Bankes and Mr. Dicconson. I will give you a just account, as I hope to be saved.

Mr. Sp.—You are now at full liberty to say what you please, as you would have done at Manchester.

L.—If it pleases your honour, Mr. Taffe came to me. Sayes he, did not you know one Captain Howard. Noe, sayes I, I never had much acquaintance with him; there was one Howard in la Hogue buisness, and should have been an officer, but I had noe acquaintance with him. Sayes he, what will you say if he will come in, and evidence for the King; he hath a comission in his pocket. Says I, if he would, it would do a good deal of service; you know how to take him to the Secretary as well as I. But, says he, he hath a great mind to see you. Sayes I, with all my heart. Says he, I would have you tell Mr. Smith of it. That there is such a person, says he, you may take my word, and I believe he knows a great deale, as much as you almost. Sayes I, it may be he does. Sayes I, I will meet him at any time. This passed on for a fortnight. Afterwards, Mr. Taffe comes one morning. Sayes he, you must goe out to see the gentleman, and bring me to 'the Ship' ale house in the Butcher's Row, where I sat, and he went out. I admired he left me in that manner. At last he comes. Sayes he, he is come; let you and I goe above. When I came in, there was a gentleman sat. Sayes he, I beg your pardon, I am in drinke; I am not fit now, but if you will met four a'clocke, I shall bee glad to see you. Mr. Taffe would have been faign putting on what I had to say to the gentleman, in Lancashire. Sayes I, I know not the meaning. Sayes I, is this the gentleman you pretended to have a comission? Noe, sayes he. I told him I had nothing to say to him, and never saw the man afterwards till he came to be an evidence against me. Monday after this I was a little angry with Mr. Taffe. Sayes I, what in the name of Jesuss is the meaning of it, to bring me into such a man's company to make a fool of me? Sayes he, he knew a great deale, but he had dranke soe much he knew nothing of it. On Monday after, sayes he, we shall meet with Mr. Howard as tomorrow. The morrow I came, according to my promise, and saw noebody but Mr. Taffe. He sayd he was engaged with a Jacobite club, but he would meet me next day. Sayes I, I doe not desire to see any of them. On Monday he takes me to meet him, and there I met a gentleman which, if it was Mr. Dicconson, my eyes were not well my own. Mr. Taffe, when he came, he went to the staires. Sayes he, it may be you may have some buisness. Well, sayes he, I will but just goe to the wall; calls in for a pint of mum. Sayes he, I hear you are going to be evidence against some Lancashire gentlemen. Sayes I, who told you? Sayes he, Mr. Taffe. Sayes he, I believe I know and can prove as much as most can, but would not willingly have my name known. Sir, sayes I, if you please, I will send for a gentleman that will take your information what you can say, and I believe it will be kept private. But, sayes he, I can't stay now, but I will meet you in the afternoon. Sayes I, if you please, let it be between 2 or 3 a'clock, and then the gentleman will be within, and I will send for him. I payd for the mum and we parted, and that was all that was sayd upon it, one way or other, in that gentleman's company. Insted of meeting at 3, Mr. Taffe came to my lodging and there dined with me. His wife, Taffe, and I, went to meet him at 2 or 3 a'clock, and I never saw him afterwards.

Mr. Sp.—Mr. Lunt, you heard what Mr. Taffe sayd against you at Manchester, and the other gentleman. How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Taffe?

L.—This 2 yeares and upwards I have known him.

Mr. Sp.—Did you never tell Mr. Legh Banks and Mr. Dicconson they shoud have good rewards out of those gentlemen's estates, if they would swear against them, and they were convicted?

L.—Never since I was born.

Mr. Sp.—Did you never tell Mr. Legh Bank and Mr. Dicconson that you would make a plot of your own?

L.—Noe, never in my days, as I hope to be saved.

Mr. Sp.—Did you never tell him you would carry the plott through all the countys of England, if you could convict these men?

L.—I never said any such thing in my dayes.

Mr. Sp.—What a company of people these are; they have told this House you did say soe.

L.—I cannot help it if they threw 1,000 aspersions upon me.

Mr. Sp.—You say you bought armes, severall times, for these gentlemen in the country; where did you buy them?

L.—I bought some in Middle Row, in Holborne. I bespake above a 100 swords and sword hilts, for they had blades, in the country.

Mr. Sp.—Who paid for them?

L.—Mr. Whitfield.

Mr. Sp.—You bought armes at other times; where did you buy them?

L.—Some armes I bought at Chearing Cross.

Mr. Sp.—You were in Ireland and in France, and have been, after, in prison; you were a prisoner and gave bayle. Who were your baile?

L.—Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Rogers another.

Mr. Sp.—You have been employed by the late King in England, and my Lord Melford employed you; what money was given you? who maintained you?

L.—The Lancashire gentlemen allowed me money in prison, and gave me money when they received comissions of me, and tooke care to maintain me. And when I was at St. Germans, the King gave me money to bring me backe. He gave me 100 livers and 15 pistolls, and another time 200 livers.

Mr. Sp.—Was this all the reward you were to have?

L.—As soon as I came into England, I was to have some forfeited estates.

Mr. Sp.—You had great hopes of these forfeited estates in England?

L.—If King James had come, I should have been sure of it.

Mr. Sp.—You have given your information before some magistrate; before whom was it?

L.—Before the Duke of Shrewsbury and Secretary Trenchard.

Mr. Sp.—Were you sworn to that?

L.—Yes, they were all true; I am sure there is noe person can prove anything false.

Mr. Sp.—What money have you had for bearing of your charges, since those examinations, and for your going down into Lancashire and Cheshire?

L.—I have had in all (but then Sir John Trenchard employed in buisness, sending me down into Essex, that cost me a great deal of money), I believe I have had three score pounds. I have not had four score pounds in the whole world.

Mr. Sp.—But Mr. Taffe sayes you were to have a great share of the estates of those gentlemen in Lancashire, if they were convicted.

L.—Noe, I did not doe it for that; I did it to serve the Government.

Mr. Sp.—You say you have a paper, and you can produce severall witnesses to prove a great many particulars, and to verifye the depositions and your information. What is your paper?

L.—That is a paper of evidence; names that can prove a great deal of what I say, to be true.

Mr. Sp.—Is there only their names?

L.—Their names and what they will speake to.

(Lunt delivered in the paper.)

L.—Here is my pass I had from my Lord Melford, at my coming over last.

(Which he delivered in.)

Lunt withdraws. Called in again.

Mr. Sp.—In this paper you delivered in, it is that William Cooper and Robert Dandy can prove Mr. Walmesley to be in Lancashire, about the time you have mentioned in your information; were these 2 persons at the assizes at Manchester?

L.—Yes, they were there.

Mr. Sp.—Were they examined in Court?

L.—Noe.

Mr. Sp.—Were they in town then?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—You say the King's counsell omitted to call severall persons that were in their breviates. Did you see their breviates?

L.—These evidences were at Manchester, and waited to be [called, but] they were not called.

Mr. Sp.—Who ordered them to attend there?

L.—They were subpœnaed in.

Mr. Sp.—You are shure they were subpœnaed in?

L.—I am sure they were; 2 or 3 came in of themselves, and the rest were subpœnaed.

Mr. Sp.—When these men were there, and your evidence soe confronted by these evidences that appeared against you, why did not you desire that these men should be called in, to justifye your credit?

L.—I expected those that managed the King's affairs would have called them.

Mr. Sp.—When you came out of France, had you a signall or a signet?

L.—Noe, a seale.

Mr. Sp.—When you came over to Dover, you met 4 men there. At what house?

L.—Why, they tooke me to their own house, Captain Noell's house. Capt. Walton lives 7 miles off. Captain Walton came to me to his house, and Preston came there and Captain Roberts.

Mr. Sp.—What house is Captain Noell's?

L.—It is a private house. I was there a weeke. He was Sergeant of the Admiralty, under King William.

Mr. Sp.—What was the day you came over to Dover?

L.—I cannot tell just the day.

Mr. Sp.—What time in the yeare?

L.—In December last.

Mr. Sp.—Was it the beginning, or end, or middle of the month?

L.—Towards the latter end, I thinke.

Mr. Sp.—What was the signet you brought over?

L.—It was the Binkes (?) head.

Mr. Sp.—And what was writt upon the paper?

L.—There was a seale upon the paper. I was to shew it Captain Griffith's lady, who then lodged at Pepper's, in Newgate Street.

Mr. Sp.—You said you were advised by a particular person to disclose this matter. Who was that person?

L.—Mr. Taffe knew of my comeinge over out of France because of his wife, and he introduced me to my Lord Bellamount.

Mr. Sp.—Did Mr. Taff induce you to discover it?

L.—My Lord Bellamount did.

Mr. Sp.—When you were examined at the tryall at Manchester how many places there did you mention that you did buy armes at?

L.—I mentioned Middle Row, Charing Cross, Drury Lane, and the Citty.

Mr. Sp.—Where, at Charing Cross, did you buy the armes?

L.—I am not certain of the place. I was taken down to Charing Cross, and Mr. Whitfield brought me into his company, at the 'Cheshire Cheese,' soe that I was not at his shop. He said he would furnish me, and he had furnished for the north parts. In London, he took me to the 'Swan with Two Necks,' and there came a man that sayd he would provide any armes whatsoever, as pistolls, &c., but I was at none of their shopps but in Middle Row. In Drury Lane, he came to the 'Royall Oake' to me; where he did live, I know not.

Mr. Sp.—You delivered me a paper of the names of witnesses; were any of these examined at the tryall?

L.—Not in the Court.

Mr. Sp.—Were they examined by anybody else?

L.—They said they were examined by somebody.

Mr. Sp.—You sayd, at the tryall, that you did deliver comissions to Sir Rowland Stanley and Sir Thomas Cliffton. Were you ever at Sir Rowland Stanley's house?

L.—I have seen his house; was never at it to lye all night. I was once at it, but I delivered his comissions at my Lord Mollineux'.

Mr. Sp.—Were you acquainted, before the tryall, with Sir Thomas Cliffton?

L.—I had seen him twice; once at his own house, then in his night dress; and at his own house it was, he desired me to buy some swords. Another time I saw him at Standish Hall.

Mr. Sp.—How long before the tryall?

L.—Two or three yeares. I see him once after, at Dungan Hall; I but just see him.

Mr. Sp.—Were you in Court when the gentlemen were arr[aigned]? Remember, you were asked the question which [was] Stanley and which Sir Thomas Cliffton.

L.—Yes; they asked me a question very hastily. I tooke a stick and mistooke, but I meant Sir Rowland.

Mr. Sp.—How came you to make that mistake?

L.—As soon as I tooke the sticke again, I layd it upon every one there; they never told me when they gave me time. I am a little short-sighted.

Mr. Sp.—What religion were you of, when you discovered the plot?

L.—I was a Roman Catholicke.

Mr. Sp.—What religion are you of now?

L.—I did not change my religion; the King does not desire any man to change his religion.

Mr. Sp.—You say you were to have noe reward for giving your evidence against these gentlemen, at Manchester. What made you, then, discover this matter, when you were to have noe reward for the evidence that you gave against these gentlemen, when you were to have soe great a reward if the plott went on?

L.—I was satisfied, by severall priests of the Church of Rome, that it would have been a notorious and bloody murder.

Mr. Sp.—When you came over from Ireland, where did you land?

L.—Att Cockermouth (*sic*), within 4 miles of Lancaster.

Mr. Sp.—You speake of a trunke, wherein were papers and comissions?

L.—Wee tooke those out, and left the trunke in a ditch.

Mr. Sp.—Have you any of those comissions and papers by you, that you did save at that time?

L.—Noe, I have none by me now; I had a comission that I had at that time, but at my last comeing over from France, I was surprised by some persons, and my wife had them and delivered them to ——— Taffe.

[Mr. Sp.]—When you spake of the 4 persons, I think you named 5, you mett at Dover; there was 16 in all. Can you name the names of the rest?

[L.] [No]e, I cannot. Capt. Floyd said he would engage his son, and Capt. . . . lcot sayd he had 6 more.

[Mr. Sp.]—You have been at Dungan Hall, Mr. Walmesly's house?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—You came there in February, [16]91?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—And brought comissions along with you?

L.—I? noe; Mr. Walmesley.

Mr. Sp.—Did you observe Mr. Legh of Lyme to be there at that time?

L.—Yes; he was there at that time.

Mr. Sp.—Was you ever at Mr. Legh of Lyme's house?

L.—I was there in 1689.

Mr. Sp.—Was Mr. Legh of Lyme then at home?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Did you ever tell Mr. Taffe that you were not acquainted with Mr. Legh of Lyme, or knew his house?

L.—I never told him soe, nor he asked me such a question.

Mr. Sp.—What occasion brought you to Mr. Legh of Lyme's in [16]89?

L.—I was ordered by the King to deliver a comission for a collonel of horse.

Mr. Sp.—And you did deliver it him?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Was anybody by?

L.—Yes, there was one Wilson by, that shewed me the way, and he delivered a comission, forthwith, to another that was there.

Mr. Sp.—What time was it you were there?

L.—About June it was. Upon my arrival, the gentlemen in Lancashire, upon those blank comissions that were taken in the boat, were taken up.

Mr. Sp.—What was the day you landed out of Ireland?

L.—I cannot exactly tell the day. I thinke it was Thursday. I beli[eve] the Mayor of Lancaster, that brought up the comissions, [can] give an account of the day.

Mr. Sp.—You sayd you went to Croxteth; how long did y[ou stay]?

L.—I came in the night and went before day. I cam[e] . . . . to Tildsleye's, and thence to Croxteth, and thence to Tow[nley's].

Mr. Sp.—That was 3 dayes?

L.—Not in 3 dayes, I went as fast as I could.

Mr. Sp.—How long did you stay at every one of these places?

L.—I went away the night, or next morning. I humbly beg of this honorable House I have not had a bed these 3 dayes.

Lunt withdraws. Called in again.

Mr. Sp.—Mr. Lunt, I am commanded by the House to ask you some more questions; if you can remember what day of the week you went to Croxton [Croxteth ?]

L.—I cannot tell truly. I did not keep an account of the day.

Mr. Sp.—Can you remember what day of the weeke you went to Townley ?

L.—Noe.

Mr. Sp.—Was Mr. Townley at home then ?

L.—Yes, I am sure he was at home; he received a comission from me.

Mr. Sp.—Well, you were acquainted with Wilson ?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—How long have you been acquainted with him; he that mett you when you came out of Ireland ?

L.—I had been once at his house before that.

Mr. Sp.—What is his name ?

L.—George Wilson.

Mr. Sp.—What time did he come to you, at your landing ?

L.—He was at Esquire Tinsley's [Tildesley's], of the Lodge. Hee was ordered to wait for our comeing.

[Mr. Sp.]—Where did you part with him ?

L.—He went away with me from the Lodge to my Lord Molineux's to shew me the countrey.

[Mr. Sp.]—Did he goe with you to all the places ?

[L.]—All, till I came to Sir Roland Throckmorton's, and there I [par]ted with him.

[Mr. Sp.]—[Yo]u say you delivered a comission to Mr. Lee of Lyme, in 1689 ?

L.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—In what part of the house did you deliver the comission to him ?

L.—It was above staires. I did not take a particular account of the roomes that I delivered the comission in, but it was matted, a kind of a gallery.

Mr. Sp.—Did you take notice of anything else, besides that it was matted ?

L.—Noe, indeed, not I.

Mr. Sp.—Who was in the room when you delivered him the comission ?

L.—There were severall.

Mr. Sp.—Can you name them ?

L.—There was Mr. Shallcross; he delivered him a comission to be lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any other person there ?

L.—Some gentlemen; I doe not know their names.

Mr. Sp.—Did he open the comission ?

L.—Yes, he did, and delivered it to him.

Mr. Sp.—Was there any table in the roome ?

L.—I did not see any table; he signed it in the window.

Mr. Sp.—What, did he call for a pen and inke ?

L.—There was a pen and inke.

Mr. Sp.—Was Wilson there ?

L.—Yes, Wilson was there at the same time.

Mr. Sp.—Was Wilson acquainted with Mr. Legh of Lyme ?

L.—I know not whether he was or noe.

Mr. Sp.—It was a strange thing that you should carry comissions, which was a secret thing, and carry a man, that was a stranger, from house to house; how came you to carry Wilson up staires to Mr. Lee of Lyme?

L.—Hee went with me everywhere . . . . . I was to give an account to the King . . . . . recomended Mr. Wilson to me . . . . . might trust my life.

Mr. Sp.—What reward had you from Mr. . . . . .

L.—I had 5 guineas.

Mr. Sp.—Had Wilson anything?

L.—Not that I saw.

Mr. Sp.—Did he make you drinke?

L.—Yes, he downed on his knees and drank King James' health, and kissed the comission.

Mr. Sp.—Did you deliver any more comissions there besides that?

L.—Noe.

Mr. Sp.—Did Mr. Lee deliver any other comissions?

L.—I saw him deliver 2 or 3, but did not know their names; they were captains' comissions.

Mr. Sp.—Were you not to give King James an account of the comissions?

L.—Yes, I delivered none but collonells' comissions, and they were to make their under officers.

Mr. Sp.—You were in Lancashire along with Capt. Baker; what horses were taken by you or him, in the County of Lancaster?

L.—I cannot give an account of them; the messengers can, I thinke, they had the Secretary's warrant.

Mr. Sp.—What became of them?

L.—They are all in being, I suppose.

Mr. Sp.—How are they disposed of?

L.—I know not, I have none of them.

Mr. Sp.—Of what value were the horses?

L.—They were good horses and fit for service.

Mr. Sp.—Were they all above 5*l.*?

L.—If I had had money, and occasion for horses, I would have given 5*l.* for the worth [worst?] of them.

Mr. Sp.—There was a mistake, it seemes, at your pointing out Sir Thomas Cliffton and Sir Rowland Stanley. Did you mistake any other of the prisoners at the barr?

L.—Noe, Sir.

. . . . . Langton and Blundell?

. . . . . .

. . . . . the one and the other?

. . . . . Langton for Blundell.

. . . . . know Mr. Beresford?

[L.]—I have noe acquaintance with Mr. Beresford; I have heard of such a man.

Mr. Sp.—Have you seen him?

L.—I cannot tell, by his name, whether I ever saw him or noe.

Mr. Sp.—Where are Cooper and Dandy?

L.—They were in Lancashire.

Mr. Sp.—Are they there now?

L.—Yes, and have estates there, indifferent good estates.

Mr. Sp.—Why were they not made use of at the tryall?

L.—I doe not know.

Withdraws.

5th Feb., [16]94[-5].

Oliver Peirson at the Barr.

Mr. Speaker.—Oliver Peirson, I think your name is?

O. P.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sp.—Do you know Mr. Wombell?

O. P.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—How long have you known him?

O. P.—I have known him 20 years.

Mr. Sp.—Were you at any time a servant to him?

O. P.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—How long agoe?

O. P.—A matter of halfe a year ago I came from him.

Mr. Sp.—How long did you serve him?

O. P.—A matter of 2 years and an halfe.

Mr. Sp.—Dureing that time of your being his servant did you goe along with his horses into the countrey?

O. P.—Noe, I went sometimes. I was his husband-man at home.

Mr. Sp.—Did you use to come up to London with his horses?

O. P.—Never, but 2 or 3 times.

Mr. Sp.—Where did he use to inn, in town?

O. P.—At 'the Castle,' in Wood Street.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know of any armes that were brought to 'the Castle,' in Wood Street, to carry down into the countrey?

O. P.—Yes, I know of armes that were carried down into the countrey.

Mr. Sp.—Do you know of any armes brought to 'the Castle,' in Wood Street?

O. P.—There was pistolls and kettle drumms; there might be other armes, but I never saw none else.

Mr. Sp.—Did you open any of the packs that went into the countrey at any time?

O. P.—Yes; I will tell you our misfortune. As I went to meet my master, there was the young lord of Standish and my old lord of Standish a-drinking, and, in Wigan Road, my master had a mare down and fell, and with much adoe wee got her out, and as soon as we came home we opened the pack to see if any damage. In the meantime came my young lord of Standish, and asked for my master. He sayd he had some goods directed to one Lightboune, and had such a marke, and desired the goods home that night. My master broke open the goods, to see what they were, and they proved to bee pistolls. On Saturday or Sunday night, he and I saddled two horses, and put the kettle drums on my head, and went to Standish, and delivered them to the steward, on the bowling green.

Mr. Sp.—When was this?

O. P.—This is 2 years ago, as well as I can remember.

Mr. Sp.—Well, you packed up these armes again?

O. P.—Yes.

Mr. Sp.—Did you carry a year together with your master?

O. P.—I was his husband-man at home. He kept 2 men besides me. I often went out with the goods when they came home.

Mr. Sp.—How many packs did you see?

O. P.—I never saw any armes but those, but I went severall times with goods to the same place, that were expected to bee armes.

Mr. Sp.—Well, you say you helped to open the armes at Standish Hall?

O. P.—I opened no armes at Standish Hall but what I brought there.

Mr. Sp.—Did you help to open them there?

O. P.—Yes, I delivered them to the steward.

Mr. Sp.—At the opening them there, who did you see? Did you see any but the steward?

O. P.—I saw the steward and some of the servants; most of them were gone to bed. It was between 12 and 1 on Sunday night.

Mr. Sp.—What did the steward with them?

O. P.—I did not see where he carried them.

Mr. Sp.—How many packs of goods can you remember that went there?

O. P.—I cannot tell you. Hardly ever came down but there went less or more goods thither.

Mr. Sp.—Doe you know Mr. Walmesley?

O. P.—I was going by Lightbourne, and called to drink a pot of ale, and there was some gentlemen drinking in another roome, and I inquired who such a one was, and they told me, one Walmesley, and about 3 years after, I met him about —— and some 3 men along with him.

Mr. Sp.—Did you know him before?

O. P.—Noe. About 3 years after, I mett the same man, three quarters a mile of Dungan, a place they called Chester parish; there was two or three men along with him.

Mr. Sp.—What sort of a man was Mr. Walmesley?

O. P.—He was a gentillman, a young man.

Mr. Sp.—What size?

O. P.—A middle sized man.

Mr. Sp.—What complexcion?

O. P.—A blacke complexcion, I think he was.

Mr. Sp.—Did he wear his own hair, or a peruque?

O. P.—He had a peruque.

Mr. Sp—Did you see any man in his company that you knew?

O. P.—Noe.

Mr. Sp.—Who told you it was Mr. Walmesley?

O. P.—Some woman in the house, when I went to drinke a pot of ale.

Mr. Sp.—What quantity of armes do you know Woombell carryed?

O. P.—There came, every time almost, goods directed to one place, and went to another.

Mr. Sp—Name the places?

O. P.—I cannot name the places, but I remember they were directed to other places; the reason was wee thought they were armes.

Mr. Sp.—Therefore, name the places.

O. P.—There was goods to Blackbourne and to Standish Town, and they went to the Hall and other places. I did not goe along with them.

Mr. Sp.—Did you see any other goods opened, besides the pistolls?

O. P.—No, never none but those.

Mr. Sp.—Did Woombell tell you he had armes?

O. P.—He told me he mistrusted such things were armes, though I doe not know whether he saw them or noe. If it please this honorable House, I will tell you somethinge more. One Thomas Clayton was a carrier at the same time, and he was gotten fuddled, and he said he would hang my master for carrying of armes, and Thomas Smith, belonging to the same inne, bid him hold his tongue, for he would undoe himself, and others too.

Mr. Sp.—Where was this?

O. P.—In Wigun Lane, at one Thomas Smyth's.

Mr. Sp.—How long agoe?

O. P.—A matter of 2 years, or somewhat more, agoe.

Mr. Sp.—Can you inform this House of anything more?

O. P.—Yes. My master used to bee often at Standish Town; and being there late, I used to watch him home, and coming along, he told mee he had been with a deale of gentlemen, and how they had concluded to give him something, and my Lord of Standish stepped up amongst them, and said hee would not have them trouble themselves, for hee had rewarded him himself.

Mr. Sp.—What did my Lord of Standish doe for him?

O. P.—Nothing at all. He was in a very good way of trading, and well beloved among the gentlemen. His horses never stood nor prospered, after he began to carry armes.

Mr. Sp.—Did he name the persons to you that were there?

O. P.—I believe he named them all.

Mr. Sp.—Can you remember their names?

O. P.—There was Mr. Townley of Townley, and severall other gentlemen.

Mr. Sp.—Did he use to be among these gentlemen?

O. P.—Yes, no [it was?] great day of bowling but he went up still.

Mr. Sp.—What reputation had he among them; you say he was very well beloved of all the countrey?

O. P.—Yes, he was.

Mr. Sp.—What occasion made him fail and breake?

O. P.—I cannot tell. He broke for a small matter, at first. He broke, at first, for the summe of 20*l.*, and they promised to raise him a place to pay it.

Mr. Sp.—Who did?

O. P.—The Lord of Standish.

Mr. Sp.—How much?

O. P.—I cannot tell. Hee told me he was to have money of him, but I doe not know that ever he had any.

The War on the Continent.

894. 1694, November 26.—A document relating to "the quotas, which the confederates and allies do severally furnish."

George Kenyon to his father, Roger Kenyon., M.P., at Westminster.

895. [1694,] December 1.—"If I could have given you any satisfactory account in the business of Lunt, I had done it long agoe. Mr. Threlfall's widow cannot, or will not, take upon her to remember the week, month, or year, her husband came from Ireland; Mr. Winckley continues to say it was the 13th of June. Mr. Patton, nor no others in Preston, can give an account when the Papist gentlemen were brought prisoners, nor when discharged. But, as to the buisiness of Hartley, he took time, as he said, to recollect himself, and now does offer, if I will go over to Lancaster, that he will give me an information against a very great number in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire, and will undertake, upon pain of his life, if I will follow his directions, to instruct me how to take a very great many, actually at work. I have appointed Wednesday next to take his information, and, if you think fitt on it, and I can be empowered and incouraged from above in it, I will take a journey on purpose into those counties, and doubt not to secure them" [the coiners?]. *Seal of arms.*

CHARLES RIGBY to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

896. 1694, December 4. Lancaster.—Encloses Hartley's information, by which he will stand or fall. He always said that he and Richard Allen of "Wallesie" could discover "a vast number, in severall countys, and thinks Allen would readilly joyne with him, if he was apprehended." Though pressed, he denies knowledge of the "robbery." Encloses a certificate by James Crosfield—one of the Custom House officers that pursued Lunt, when he landed—which gives, from a memorandum in his pocket-book, the time. Jaynson was witness of the chase.

J. HARTLEY to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

897. 1694, December 4.—"I doubt not but a greate many honest gentlemen are well pleased with what the King said, as to the witnesses produced at the trialls in Lancashire; and whether Lunt, or who else was concerned, ought not to give account who should have been tooke up, had the business succeeded, by virtue of those blancke warrants, after their names had been inserted." *Seal of arms.*

JANE HOWORTH to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

898. [16]94, December 6. Parkhead.—Finds Mr. Bradyll "eagerly seeking for seats in Whaley church." Entreats Kenyon's assistance in "breaking with the Bushopp, and who ellse may be conserned therein," if he can do anything, on her daughter Oldfield's behalf, either for the two seats next the chancel "which my father might, in his time, have had, or my mother's own seat, with that next before it, in exchange for part of two seats behind." *Seal of arms, broken.*

DR. RICHARD ROWE to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

899. [16]94, December 7.—The account of the election at Liverpool is dull. "If the Bill for a new Parliament goes on, perhaps both [members ?] will wish they had spent less money; and, if what some very honest men say, be true, it is no great matter which of them carryes it." Finds Monday's vote about Kitson and Coachman variously construed; hopes the whole mystery will be discovered, and looks for the account of Wednesday's examination. Wishes the Archbishop "be no worse disposed on that you mention, though he be young enough."

WILLIAM HAYHURST to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

900. 1694, December 7. Preston.—"Wee have a report there are Irish witnesses come over, to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Lunt; that place used to be very fruitfull of such creatures, which will seldom fail to help a lame dog over stile. I pray God direct the councills of the nation; so that, hereafter, it may bee safe for an innocent man to follow his own business with safetie." The Lords of the Treasury have appointed him (the writer) Receiver-General of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and he has given 1,000*l.* security for the due execution of his office; but the auditor, Mr. Marriott, "makes my place as uneasy and unprofitable as he can. He has sent a messenger, one of the King's messengers, [as] a spy, along with mee; and, though the Lords have appointed mee, hee has appointed this messenger, Mr. Boddison, to receeve the best rents (pretending them to bee purchased by the Duke of Leeds), and I am only to receive the small ones." Begs that Kenyon will speak on his behalf, to the Treasury. *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

901. 1694, December 7. Knowsley.—The last year, Sir Christopher [Greenfield] took, or rather bought, the office of Bailiff of this Hundred, in my name. He has agreed with Ned Darbishire about it, and I am to consign it over by a deed. "Now, my objection is, that by my doing so, it obliges me to take the oaths and test, for which I shall hardly do, after refusing a more considerable thing. Pray let me have your thoughts upon it, for your judgment, as it ever has been, must be esteemed by your most affectionate, faithful friend,—Derby." *Seal, broken.*

Lady Standish to Roger Kenyon.

902. 1694, December 14. Duxbury.—My adversaries, upon receiving the news, from London, that their indictment had not that success which they designed, have set another inquisition, privately, at Bolton, before lawyer Leaver and lawyer Starky, and yesternight, when we least thought of it, they brought the under-sheriff, Valentine, and a great deal of the mob, armed with "pikforks" and other offensive weapons; they broke the doors and locks of the mines and have put in their men, so that now they and the water are in possession of the mines. I caused the wheel to be stopped, so that they will be drowned out before to-morrow morning.

Thomas Pierce to Roger Kenyon, at the "Blue Boar," in Holborn.

903. 1694, December 15.—Mr. Hartley solemnly declares he can make no further discovery. "My Lord has signed a warrant for his execution; and, I think, it was delivered to Mr. Sergeant, who, I presume, sent it down, last post, to the High Sheriffe of Lancashire." *Seal, broken.*

William Haydock, "the parson of Standish," to Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

904. 1694, December 16. [Standish.]—"My poor Lady Standish has met with a great disturbance, notwithstanding my Lord Chief Justice Treby's order, &c. . . . pray use your interest (?) for her. She designs honestly, and I hope that right will take place." *Seal of arms.*

Lady Standish to Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

905. 1694, December 16. Duxbury.—"I hope, by this time, you have my other letter, with the account of Mr. Shaw's proceedings about the lead mines; in short, the water has put both them and me out of possession, for they are quite drowned up . . . I hope you will not blame me for letting you know who is Clerk of the Peace now, in Lancashire; it is Mr. Morton, an attorney in Bolton. I suppose he expects thanks for easing your family of the trouble of that office, and I hope you will not forget that he is rewarded. Sir, if this be mallice in me to put you in mind that you are affronted, as well as myself abused, I hope God will pardon it, for I think it is for the public good that these people be made to know themselves . . . I find there is nothing but punishing their purses can procure my peace. Your son advises me to pay them in their own coyn, and indite all but the Sheriff himself." *Seal.*

ALICE KENYON to her husband, ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

906. 1694, December 18.—"Thy friends begin now to wish for thy return. I hope when you have finished the great business, that of the moneys given to his Majesty, thou may then get leave to come home. I am sure thine own family wants thee much. I pray thee, in what part of the world is my Lord Derby, and what is he doing? The drum is beating here for soldiers for Col. Stanley, but he gets few. I pray thee, buy me 'The Art of Patience,' written by the author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' and when thou art alone, read it: thou wilt like it well." *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM DICCONSON to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

907. 1694, December 21.—"You need not begg excuses for your man bringing mee, or others, a draught of the tryalls, for it was my own request to him soe to do . . . I hope, if it be proper, some of our friends will move that the witnesses who have been examined, may be discharged from any further attendance of the House, for the charge will be very great as it is; soe I hope they will not spitefully increase it. Methinks the Court party itself cannot refuse the reasonableness of this; they should, indeed, rather, in honer, make us some amends for our great charge, wrongfully sustained; and, *usque* wee have runn of our lives, exempt us, who were tryed, from dubble taxes for 7 years; but I doubt they will scarce consider us soe farr."

EDMUND HORNBY to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

908. [16]94, December 22. Poulton.—"About ten this evening, I received a warrant (but with some mistakes) from the Attorney-General, to make copy of the indictments against Sir Rowland Stanley, and the other 4 gentlemen tryed with him at Manchester, which my inclinations, as well as profit, would readily have prompted me to, if my (perhaps causeles) apprehentions that some trouble might ensue thereon, had not discouraged me from. But, if that copy be designed to be read in your house, it is naturall enough to believe that the opposing party in that matter, will presently enquire how, or by whom, it was made. If answered, by the Clerke of the Crowne, upon the Attorney-Generall's warrant, and by any considerable part of your great and honourable body objected that that cause being taken notice of by, and now depending before that great counsell, nothing on record relateing to it ought to have beene copyed without their order, it is probable enough that I may be put to the charge of a journey, to shew my warrant, and answere that account, if noe further. To obviate which, and render me easy and safe, I humbly beg your direction; and that the House may (if in your better judgment it be thought proper) be moved to make their order that the Attorney-Generall may send his warrant to us, to make a copy, and that we, thereon, may make one. I made my clerk transcrible (*sic*) this, and have sent the same to Mr. Shakerley, this post. I beg you will please to consider whether the warrant of the Attorney-Generall for the kingdom or for the county, shall be more proper to be sent to us." *Seal of arms.*

RICHARD TOWNLEY to "CAPTAIN BERISFORD, at Mr. Legh's, in Legh Street, near Red Lion Square, in Holburn."

909. 1694, December 23. Towneley.—"In complyance with your desire, I have here sent you what I have found was noted down by

others, as well as myself, about the times you mention. And first, that on the 9th of June, 1689, I was apprehended here, and, by a partie of dragoons, that night carried prisoner to Preston. I was, by virtue of a warrant (if I remember right) from Col. Rocthern and Mr. Patten, [at] once called before them and some other justices, else, for the most part, confined to my chamber, under a guard, till the arrival of the then Lord Brandon, who was, [on] the 14th, pleased to see me, and that night tooke off the confinement to my chamber. On the 16th, I find it noted down that Sir William Gerard and severall others were that day brought in prisoners allso, to Preston, where wee remained till the 25th, when wee were all, under a guard, carried to Manchester, where wee continued prisoners till the 2nd of January following; during which time I was never at home but twice. The first time was on the 1st of August, when I was allowed, with a guard, to go to Towneley, to assist at the buriall of Mr. Kennett, who, not many months before, had married a daughter of mine. The particular time of my being secured, besides its being written down, was remarkable, and not to be forgot, because on the 13th of the said June, my daughter Towneley was brought to bed of her eldest sonne, and a servant was dispatcht to me at Preston, with that pleasing news, and besides, my sonne then absented himself from home, upon the score of his being on the same warrant that I was apprehended by; and by these circumstances, all the familie remember that they tooke notice of everie person that came to the house, and assure me that Lunt came not hither about that time, for had he bene here, he would then have bene particularly remembered, since he had before that, by lettres, made clame, and pretended to be contracted, to a cooke maid of mine, and the yeare following, hereabouts, made a great bustle about her, even after she was married; the clame he made caused a servant of mine, the year, as I take it, before, to enquire of him, meet him, and found he lived with another woman, who was esteemed, and owned herself, his wife; and upon this account, when he afterwards came into these parts, and made these stirs, and came hither, he was always looked upon as an idle and ill man; insomuch, that my sonne would not be seene by him. As for Sir Thomas Clifton, I can give you no satisfactory account, for he was not a prisoner with us at Manchester, nor, that I remember, in the same condition as we were at Preston, if there; but answered for, and under, Mr. Patten. But particulars I cannot remember. However, I hope you will take in good part what I have been able to recollect." *Seal of arms.*

Charles Rigby to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

910. 1694, December 25. Lancaster.—Sending a list of persons against whom Hartley (who had been reprieved) had informed:—

Christopher Carns, Esquire; Taken prisoner in his own house, on 24 June, 1689, by three or four soldiers of Lieutenant Huddleston's (then Sir William Pennington's) troop of militia. Was carried, the same day, to Lancaster and Garstang; next day to Preston—there kept two days—and thence to Manchester, where he found Mr. Dalton, Mr. Sherburne of Stonyhurst (who died there), and several others. He continued a prisoner there till the latter end of the January following, when he had leave to go home; he fell sick, and did not return to prison, as soon after Candlemas, "a releasment came for them all."

Mr. Dalton was apprehended at his own house, on 17 June, 1689, by Lieutenant Usherwood and his men, and taken, about midnight, to Preston, where he found Sir William Gerrard, Mr.

Dickinson, "two Mr. Tounleys," Mr. Chorley, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Blundell of Crosby, Mr. Worthington of Blecickow (?) and his son, Mr. Andrew Mores, and some others. He was kept at Preston 4 days, in the custody of Captain Etogh (*sic*), and thence carried to Manchester, by Captain Ralph Egerton. There, Mr. Dalton and Mr. Stanley were kept prisoners at Mr. Newcome's house, with two men to guard them, to whom they were forced to pay 1/- a day each. Mr. Dalton continued a prisoner at Manchester till the beginning of February following. The other prisoners then at Manchester were :—

Lord Molyneux, "who lay at Mrs. Byrom's."

Mr. Dickinson and Sir William Gerrard, at Captain Dickinson's house.

Mr. Townley, his brother Charles, and Mr. Blundell, "at Newton's, the clerk."

"Two Mr. Worthingtons" and Mr. William Clifton, "at a private house in Millgate."

Mr. Anderton, Mr. Robert Bryon and Roger, his son, at a house near the bridge end.

Mr. Carns, at Lieutenant Ashton's.

Richard Cher of Atherton, nailer.

Richard Houghton [Stoughton ?] of the same.

Thomas Allen of Smallbrooke, "lives at a place called the Mault House" near Newcastle, Staffordshire.

William Lathom of Hartington, Derbyshire.

George Hulme of Langnor, Staffordshire, drov[er].

Francis Stealy of Yeograve, near Hartington.

John Sherbotham of Hulton Hey, near Norton, Staffordshire.

Samuel Nuttall of Yeograve.

Richard Foxley of Buxton, Derbyshire.

Richard Allen of Wallasey, Cheshire.

Ralph Crompton of Tongue-fold, near Bolton.

Ralph Brotherst of Megg Lane, near Maxfield, Cheshire.

Simon Hurst of Deanchurch, Lancashire.

"Two brothers, surnamed Sparrows," betwixt Newcastle and Nantwich.

Elizabeth Redfearne, near Langnor.

"Thomas Allen lives at an house called Malt house, near Weston Cony, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire; Randle Bagnell lives near Allen. They work in Allen's house, in a roome on the second flore; there being a ladder which goes up out of a ground room, on the right hand of the first room [on] entering the house, up into the working room, w[here] there is an hole in the wall of the room where [they] hide their work. They are weekly supplied by Joseph Hoyle, near Uxeter [Uttoxeter ?], for keep, with clippings; he hath a wodden legg." *Seal.*

SIR WILLIAM GERARD to ROGER DICONSON, at "the Barber's Powle in Fullwood Street, neare Gray's Inn."

911. 1694, December 28.—"I finde that I was caried to Preston prisoner, by the dragoons, the 16th of June, [16]89, where I found Mr. Towneley in custody. Wee staied there about 10 daies, and then I and old Blundell went by Wigan, where we staied all night, to Manchester, and wee kept there untill February after. Now, the Militia had then been raised severall daies before, so that there was no likelewood of meeting at others houses. Robert Molineux is here now, and

says that Lunt was with him at Mosbrough, about Midsummer in 1690, and then, told him, severall times, that he then never had seen my Lord Molineux nor me, and desired him he would begg some relief of . . for him, and that Lunt came hither once in hopes of meeting him, and that he would get something for him; but Lord Molineux not coming, hee got nothing, nor did see me then, nor ever else, at any time that I know of, for I never as yet spoke with him or saw him, that I know. My coachman tells me that at Coventrie, in his journey home, he met Bandy, who was well acquainted with Roger, Sir Thomas Clifton's coachman, and there Bandy protested to them that he knew nothing against any of the prisoners. I should think it would be much to clearing of your (?) prisoners, and the lessening of the r[epu]tation of Baker, if Woods of Wigan and W . . . Jackson did declare how often they were tempted by Baker and others, to become evidence against us, and doubtless, no man can thinke that there had been listed above 500, as Lunt and Wilson sweares, but that some of them made (*sic*) have appeared. How should anyone think that so many regiments of horse could have been raised here when, in King James's raigne, all our interest, backed by his authority, could not raise one regiment of foot! I doubt not but all reasonable men will be easily satisfied of the false oathes of our adversaries, and all parties concerned will be ever obliged to you for your great paines and labour you have undertaken for the publick." *Seal.*

Robert Dalton to Roger Diconson.

912. 1694, December 29. Thurnham (?).—"In answear to yours, John Carson's ship came into our port the 13th of June 1689; and it was sayd that Threlfall and Lunt arive[d] in that shipe. I was not then a prisoner, but upon suspicion that they might bee att my hous, which they were not. That night, about 10 of the clock, Sir John Bloud, with a party of hors, came to search my hous and seas me, which they did, and I being much out of order, lett me remayne all night att my owne hous, upon my parole that I would go to them att Lancaster the next day, which I did, and there was bound, in 500*li.* to apeare upon summons. Upon the 20th, Livetenant Ussherwood came allso, about 10 o'clocke att night, and searched agayne, and tooke me away to Preston that night, whither we arive[d] next morning about 5 o'clocke. There I was delivered to the Militia souldiers, and there kept untill the 26th of June, on which day I was conveyed, with severall other gentlemen, to Manchester, by Captin Ralf Egerton, with a party of the Militia hors. If you see my Cousin Kenion, you may give him this account, for itt iss exacter than that I gave lawier Rigby, who came, with his Secretarie, about itt."

Charles Rigby to Roger Kenyon.

913. 1694, December 30. Lancaster.—Giving an account of the confession of Hartley, the coiner, who had been condemned, and was reprieved upon giving information against other coiners and clippers. "But the trouble, at this time, is to acquaint you with Hartley's complaints against Mr. Elletson, the goaler, since he hath relied on the discovery he hath made for procureing his pardon, and hath left of feeding the gaoler with monye. He says the gaoler, soon after the Assizes, had a considerable sum of money of him, in order to procure his pardon,

and, though he effected nothing, yet keept his moneye. Hartley allso gave 12*l.* more, or upwards, to keep the yrons of him; but this notwithstanding, the gaoler now threatens him with grievous ill usage, unless Hartley will weekely pay him his owne demands, which are very large; and not only so, but this day the goaler threatned that he would, by this post, write some things of him that should do his worke, which makes Hartley fear that because the goaler cannot have his end of him, he will endeavour, by some false story, to incence you, or others, against him. Hartley therefore desires that, since he is resolved to deal ingeniously in his discovery, that he may not be discouraged in it by the goaler, who hath no ends but his owne private gaine." *Seal, broken.*

Account of the Arrest and Imprisonment of Mr. Leigh, of Lyme House.

914. 1694.—The 17th of July, 1694, "Mr. Clark, the messenger, and Mr. Lunt, together with 14 Dutch troopers, came to Lyme, between 6 and 7 of the clock in the morning. That the messenger, with one Oldham, who was their guide, with two or three Dutch troopers, came up the great stairs in Lyme House, and apprehended Mr. Leigh in his night-gown; and the messenger charged him with a warrant for high treason, and carryed him, the said Mr. Leigh, out of his dressing roome to his closett, where stood Mr. Lunt, with two or three Dutchmen, and then all went into the closett. The messenger and Lunt searched through Mr. Leigh's papers from 7 till 12, and Lunt, when he mett with any paper that pleased him, putt it in his pocket. And from thence they carryed Mr. Leigh downstairs into the parlour, and there sett two Dutchmen to guard him whilst they searched every roome and place for armes, finding onely a case of pistolls and carrobin in Mr. Leigh's closett, which they carryed away. And that night, they took Mr. Leigh from his house and carryed him to Knutsford, guarded by the messenger and 12 Dutchmen. That Lunt seized one of the best horses Mr. Leigh had, sett his owne saddle upon him, and carryed him quite away. That they carryed Mr. Leigh to Chester Castle the next day, where he remained till the last day of August, or the first day of September. Then he lodged ther with ———— were carryed from Chester to London guarded by 4 messengers and 21 Dutch troopers, comanded by Captaine Baker in person, and at St. Giles Barr's house, committed to the hands of the messengers, and there kept three dayes, and then brought down to the Secretary's office, Duke of Shrewsbury, principall Secretary, who examined Mr. Leigh and remanded him back to the messengers for three dayes more, and then committed to the Tower. Whilst Mr. Leigh was in the Tower, and in the worste roome in all the Tower, [he] had very hard usage; that his lady, at the first, was denyed either to see him or heare him speak. That old Madam Leigh came under the window where Mr. Leigh lodged, and asked her sonn, Mr. Leigh, how he did; and [the] sentinell, with his gun cockt, said, if she spoke another word, he would shoot her. That he had notice to prepare for his tryall at Chester Castle in fourteen dayes, and within six dayes after, was removed out of the Tower and carryed down to Chester, guarded by a party of horse, the gentleman porter, and the gentleman gaoler of the Tower, and each two warders, and committed to the Constable of Chester Castle, after which, he was onely called to the barr, and discharged without tryall."

ACCOUNT of the ARRESTS of PHILIP LANGTON and MR. BLUNDELL.

915. [1694.]—27 July, 1694.—"Philip Langton, when gone to Wapra, in Flintshire, to the buriall of his sister-in-law, was there taken up by Marisco, the messinger, alone, and the same day taken to Chester Castle, and there kept till Thursday the 30th of August, and then brought by Captain Baker and his Duch Guards to London, upon Wensday, 5th of September. And there, at one Beak's, a messinger's house in Warwick Street, near Golden Square, in St. James's, was kept with Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton, and Mr. Legh, till Tuesday the 11th, and that day brought before the Duke of Shrewsbury; and the next day, September 12th, carryed to Newgate, where he remained prisoner with Mr. Blundell, but in different rooms, till Wednesday the 10th of October, and there was then brought down to be tryed with the rest of the gentlemen, at Manchester.

"30 July, 1694.—About half [an] hower past five in the morning, three of the King's messengers, Francis Clark, Richard Heward, and Peter Moriscoe, together with John Lunt, John Wombell, and Christopher Ellis, came to the hall of Crosby, to take up Mr. Blundell; and young Mr. Blundell, being the first person the messingers there met, which Clark and Heward, with pistolls in their hand, asked if Esquire Blundell was stirring, hee told them hee thought hee was not. They then required him to bring them to Esquire Blundell's chamber, which forthwith he did, and called of his father, who arose and unlocked his door; then Haward, the messinger, went into the roome, desiring the other messinger, Clarke, to go down the stairs to call up some more of their company, who went accordingly, and young Mr. Blundell followed him down and went away. The house was then very strictly searched, and a case of pistolls, two swords, one birding piece, seaven horses, and two hackney saddles were taken, and brought to Captain Baker at Wigan, But the old gentleman, Esquire Blundell, who for more than thirty years hath been very lame, when they saw what a man hee was, they did not think fit to carry him with them. And at young Mr. Blundell's return, his horses, though of small value, being taken, he went (in hope of his aid to get his horses agane) to his neighbour Mr. Norris, who committed him to the care of Mr. Mawdit, then Mayor of Levepoole (now Mr. Norriss's brother-burgess in Parliament, for Leverpoole), with whom Mr. Blundell must stay till Captain Baker's comeing thither the next day, and then hee, instead of his father (as the likelyer man of the two, though he also is very lame), was then sent to Chester Castle a prisoner, and thence, with the rest of the prisoners, taken to London."

NOTE, in the handwriting of ROGER KENYON, of the arrest of SIR WILLIAM GERRARD.

916. 1694, ———.—"Sir William Gerrard taken up on Tuesday 17th of June, 1694, about 7 in the afternoon, at Garsewood, his own house, by Marisco, the messenger, accompanyed by Mr. Taaf and John Womwall (*sic*), and attended by eight Duch troopers. They suffered Sir William to tarry at his own house that night, and the next day, the messenger, with four Dutch troopers, carryed Sir William to Chester Castle, where he was kept prisoner six weeks and one day, and, the 30th of August, taken with the rest, by 30 Dutch troopers or thereabouts, towards London, whither they came the 5th of September, and then Sir William, for a week, was kept at Morison's house in Dartmouth Street, Westminster. No other gentleman was there, except a Frenchman, upon some other account. Six days after Sir William's being first in

that house, hee was taken before the Duke of Shrewsbury, and a few questions asked. He was after that remanded to the messenger's house, and, the 12th of September, at night, brought to the Tower, and after a month's stay there, brought thence by Major Hawley and the gentleman gaoler, sixteen of the Tower warders, and 32 of the Earl of Oxford's troop, to Coventree, and thence by a party of Dutch horse, commanded by the Tower Major, Major Hawley, who brought them to Manchester, and there delivered to the Sheriff of Lancashire on Teusday, 16 October, 1694."

The Case of Peter Leigh of Lyme, in the County of Chester.

917. [1694.]—"Peter Legh of Lyme, in the County of Chester, Esquire. Hee hath allways lived in the communion of the Church of England, free from any factiouse hankering, either towards Rome or Geneva. A gentleman of a plentiful estate, under no necessitouse exigencies to induce him to a change for the bettering his conditions. A man of great moderation and temper, both in his words and in his actions; so far from being a busie body, that hee never had nor sought for any office. Hee was, in the reign of King [Charles] the Second, a Member of Parliament, and on that occasion onely tooke the oaths of allegiance and supremace, and never els, till of late, being subpœnad a witness, on his now Majestie's behalf, did he, in all his life, take any oath.

"His case and usage. On the 17th of July, 1694, betwixt 6 and 7 in the morning, in his morneing gown, just come from his bed, hee was seised in his dressing room at Lyme, by Mr. Clerke, one of the King's messengerrs, accompanied by John Lunt, the informer, guarded by a party of Duch troopers, charged with a warrant for High Treason; his house ransacked for armes and papers from 7 till 12 o'clock, but nothing to their purpose found. Hee was, that day, by the messenger and 12 Duch troops, taken to the market town of Knutsford, and thence, the next day, to Chester Castle, the common gaol for that county, and there kept prisoner 6 weeks and 2 days; and thence, by about 30 Duch troops, commanded by Captain Baker, carryed to London, and for some time kept a close prisoner at a messenger's house in Barwick Street; and, after, by the Duke of Shrewsbury's warrant, committed to the Tower of London, and had there a bad room and ill usage. His wife was denyed to see or speak to him, but she obtained the Queen's order to be kept with him. His mother, though under his window, was denyed the satisfaction to hear him speak to her, and after one month's endurance there, hee was, with other prisoners, taken by the Tower officers and a numerouse guard of troopers, exposed as a show, through the streets of London and through the severall countys and townes in the road, from thence to Chester. And when thither comme, kept in gaol there till the comeing of the Judges, at whose sitting in Court, he, together with Sir Thomas Stanley, being by the gaoler brought to the barr, they were without any impeachment, arraignment, or anything layed to their charge, discharged. But Mr. Legh, in fees and payments under his several confinements, and in preparation for a tryall for his life, his charge of witnesses and counsel, and in his expenses at those chargeable places for himselfe, his wife, and their attendants, besides the hard usages, the indignity and reproaches he sustained, at least the charge of [ ]. Such as sit at the helme seem not yet at leisure to think how disagreeable such usages are to our civil constitution; that our English laws—*leges Angliæ quas nolumus mutare*—should endure such sufferings, remediless of relief.

"Do our English laws authorize a Minister of State, by his arbitrary warrant, to empower any common person, that hee will style the King's messenger, to break and enter into any man's house, all England over, to search for and seize armes, commonly shewed at musters, or armes usually worn by the maister and servants, park guns, or fowling or birding pieces, or to break into and ransack and search every room, cabinet, and drawer, chest, trunk or box; break locks, bolts, and barrs, to come to everything jewells, gold, silver, plate, evidences, bonds, bills, bookes of accounts, letters of a man's most important and secret correspondencie, and to take away what he shall judge fit to be seised, and to seise and carry away with him the master of the house, from his house and from his county, supposing him a criminall; may he be carryed quite away from that county where the fact is supposed to be done, and is onely tryable, and carryed into a far remote county, to the great minister by whose warrant he is seised; and to be committed close prisoner to no known prison, but to a messenger's private house, and there kept day by day, nor friend, nor servant suffered to see him; and, after that, sent to the Tower of London, to be there kept some weekes, in order to be sent to his tryall at Chester, from which county he was first sent for, and when thither brought, on pretence to bee tryed, after all, neither prosecutor nor witnes appear there against him; nor more to be done, but pay the fees demanded and go home?

"But the thing done—if pretending to be a legall prosecution—was not more unusual than was the manner of doing it; for the laws of England establish to us known officers, judiciall and ministeriall, in the Crown Office, or Court of Pleas; wee know none by the name of King's Messenger. However, his coming might be more formidable by being accompanyed by an armed power of aliens, never naturalised nor made denizens, and by his associate Lunt, more dangerous and dreadfull than them all.

"It was, sure, an extravagant apprehension possessed the Minister of State, that he durst not rely upon the *Posse Comitatus*, to bring Mr. Legh, if a criminall, to the propper tribunall, to receive his doom. It is, by our English laws, a part of the civil magistrate's oath, when he takes his office, not to send his warrant against any man to be taken up and abridged of his liberty, directed to the party upon whose information, or at whose instance, the man is to be apprehended, but to direct it to such indifferent person as will do right. Now that Mr. Lunt, upon whose information Mr. Legh was to be taken up, must be one to take up Mr. Legh, and one to go through his house, which he had never seen before, and have the perussall of his study and papers, from 7 o'clock till 12, and make his observations upon the person of Mr. Legh, whom, though he had sworn against, hee had never, till then, seene. This, one would think, may pass at least for a peccadillo, when our laws are consulted on the case.

"And surpassing were the unparalleled preparations for the management of the ensuing tryalls. Mr. Aaron Smith, solicitor of the Lords of the Treasury, who, to the fame of their choyce, had in the late reign stood in the pillory, in regard of his parts, was, with a good purse, sent in state with his coach and six, first to Manchester, a trading town in Lancashire, where never an assize had been before kept, to appear great there, where the tryalls were to be begun, as principal solicitor against the prisoners; who, after he had convicted there (for nothing less than convictions were thought on) eight red-letter criminalls, he was to take Chester in his way home, to do Sir Thomas Stanley and Mr. Legh's businesse there, both gentlemen of the Church of England.

"But some months before this, Captaine Baker, who, in the late raigne, had received a harder sentance than the pillory, though he escaped the execution, he was not so soon acquainted with Lunt, as Mr. Smith was; but he, after he had licked into forme Lunt's, Wilson's, and Wombwell's informations, and introduced those informers to a great Minister of State, hee was thought fittest, before Mr. Smith, to be dispatched into Lancashire and Cheshire, with a purse, to take down 4 messengers, and more informers, with letters to 2 Justices of each County to assist him, and a power to command a party of Duch troopers to take up and carry the gentlemen, in the messenger's warrants, first to Chester Castle, and after, together, to London, which, when hee had performed, hee againe came downe at their returne to be tryed, his chiefe charge being then to take care of the witnesses, hee having most reason to know best how to manage his own creatures.

"The two entrusted Justices, writ to in Lancashire:—one was made one of the commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, and sate as Judge; the other, reserved for . . . . of finding the bills, to be foreman of the Grand Jury. The bills, being long and of unusuall forme, they were brought down ready drawn. And, least the Clerk of the Crown of Lancashire, whose office it is, by the King's letters patent, that hee, or his sufficient deputy, sit under the Judges to dispatch the business of the Crown in that County Palatine, least they should not manage to Mr. Aaron's mind, hee brought down one Winter, from the King's Bench, who did officiate, and, which was more than usuall, went from the Court to read the bills to the grand jury. Mr. Boyd, another King's Bench practiser, came down as a second-rate solicitor, with briefs to instruct and inform the King's counsell. No lesse than 5 lawyers were brought down, to be of counsell for the King and Queen. 137 gentlemen, from all parts of the County of Lancaster, were summoned for Jurors, and with 4 of the Judges (doble the number of our circuiters) sate, and 4 other great persons joyned with them in the commission of Oyer and Terminer. No person that could be any way usefull, was unbrought. Nothing was omitted tc agrandize the solemnity of this session!

"The first tryall was against 5 of the prisoners, indicted together in one bill:—Sir Roland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton, Mr. Dicconson, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Blundell, against whom were produced 8 witnesses, who severall of them gave a full evidence against the five. But, when all that evidence was over, the prisoners called 34 witnesses, by whom the said former witnesses were so disproved and detected, that the Judge said it was a great mystery of iniquity on one side, saying to the Jury, if the first witnesses be believed, there is a plaine proofe of a great contrivance to bring in the French King, and raise a rebellion here; but if you believe that Lunt and the rest have contrived this way to ruin the gentlemen, and take away their lives and estates, in hope to enrich themselves, then the falt will lye more upon the accusers. Then the gentlemen are innocent; you must acquit them. The Jury, without going forth of Court, sayd they were agreed of their verdict. And being called to give their verdict, and demanded to each of the prisoners whether guilty or not guilty, they gave their verdict to each apart, not guilty. After which the Lord Molineux, Sir William Gerard, and Bartholomew Walmsley, Esquire, the other prisoners there, being on Monday brought to the barr, and the Jury to trye them, sworn and charged, and the indictment opened to the Jury, no witness appeared against them, so the Jury, to each of them apart, gave their verdict not guilty. Whereupon, Mr. Justice Eyre said: 'Gentlemen, you that are acquitted, you have a very pregnant instance shown to you that the Court refuses to give credit, or so much as an ear, to what the witnesses on Saturday

have sworn to; and since there are none to accuse you (for the witnesses were sent away), I do not condemn you.'

"The assizes, for the tryall of Sir Thomas Stanley and Mr. Legh, being appointed to be two days following, at Chester, viz., on Wensday, 24 October, 1694, the Judges were thither comme, but Lunt, Wilson, Wombel, and Bruerton, the four principle witnesses, being vanished, there was none found to swear to the bills against Sir Thomas Stanley or Mr. Legh; and no bill being found against them, there was nothing to try, nor to do, but dismisse them; the cryer's proclamation being far from so loud as the acclamation of the people.

"Now, as to Mr. Legh, of whom particularly this paper is intended to give an account, it may very truly be said hee is a gentleman well known, and as well beloved, who never did a thing offensive to the government hee lived under, and as seldom as any to anybody in it. A gentleman who avoyds disputes, meddles not in the controversies of the time, it may perhaps be hard to find one to whom this character is so truly due; and can this his case and usage, were the lawes of England had in due execution, lye long unremembered, or, when remembered, remaine unresented? Would it not beget at least a hard thought, if not a sensure, which should by no means be suffered towards our government, which hath enemies too many, that would be too ready to improve it, being that which cannot by reason be justified. It is from no disafected wish to pray that justice and right may be done; for it is justice doth establish the throne!"

Depositions of Edward Beresford.

918. [1694.]—"Edward Beresford of London, gentleman, maketh oath That Mrs. Dickenson, wife of Mr. Dickenson, now in custody, having several tymes desyred this deponent to meet, or procure some one to meet, one Mr. Taffe, who told her that he had some things to say of importance, relating to the service of the Cheshire and Lancashire gentlemen now in prison, and that he desyred very much to meet any one that he might declare his mynd to. That this deponent, having noe inclynation to meet or converse with him, had put it off for above a weeke, during which tyme, as the said Mrs. Dickenson told this deponent, the said Mr. Taffe, or his wife, had severall tymes presst to have some one to meet him. At last one Mr. Bankes, of Gray's Inn, did consent to meet the said Taffe, saying he would hear what the gentlemen had to say, and thought there could be noe danger in it, and accordingly did, as this deponent beleeves, meet the said Mr. Taffe on the twenty seaventh day of September last in the afternoone. That on the twenty eighth of the same month, in the morning early, the said Mr. Taffe came to Mr. Banks at his chambers in Gray's Inn, where this deponent alsoe then was. That after some complements past betwixt Mr. Banks and Mr. Taffe, the said Mr. Taffe tooke occasion to say that he was very much concerned for those gentlemen that were prisoners, meaning those of Cheshire and Lancashire, as this deponent beleives.

"That he was noe witnesse himselfe, nor any wayes concerned, but that there was one Lunt, *alias* Smith, who, he said, was a witnesse against them, in relation to a plot against the Government, and that he reposed an intyre confidence in him, the said Taffe. That he, the said Lunt, had often read to him his narrative of the said plot; that he was a loose, extravagant talking fellow, and would expose and reveal himselfe at first sight to any one or more that he, the said Taffe, recommended, or to that effect. And farther said that

Lunt was a great rogue; and he, the said Taffe, proposed to recomend someone to his acquaintance as a certayne means to detect him, or to that effect. That what he proposed was in respect to the Government as well as truth. That he had great obligations, and was zealous for the interest of the Government. That he began to have a distrust of the plot, and in particular of Lunt's testimony, upon the said Lunt and a messenger going lately to seize young Mr. Blundell of Crosby, now a prisoner, against whom Lunt was a witnesse, as the said Taffe declared; that he, the said Lunt, met the prisoner, Mr. Blundell, and askt for Esquire Blundell, and the prisoner showed them upp to his father and then left them; upon this accident the said Taffe said he began to conceive a bad oppinion of him and his evidence because he knew not the man against whom he had sworne, or to that effect.

"That Lunt had often complayned to him that he wanted a man or two—as this deponent supposed, to be evidence in his plot; but he desired one of credit, that was a protestant and lookt like a gentleman or an officer, and had often prest the said Taffe to helpe him to some such, according to his promise. That Mr. Taffe farther sayd that yf some gentleman woud consent to see him upon his, the said Taffe's, recommendation, he questioned not but upon the first or second tyme of seeing him, he, the said Lunt, would give the said gentleman what he would have him to swear, in wryting, relating to his plot, as this deponent beleeved. He, the said Taffe, prest his method very much, and said he beleeved it the only way to discover the rouges, whereupon Mr. Bagshawe of Gray's Inn, who was then by, consented to meet him, the said Taffe, at the 'Ship' alehouse, by Temple Barr, at three of the clock in the same day, the said Taffe undertaking to bring the said Lunt thither.

"Thereupon, Mr. Taffe instructed Mr. Bagshawe what to say and how to behave himselfe, and so Mr. Taffe went away. Mr. Bagshaw afterwards, upon further thought and reflection, was unwilling to goe till hee had further consulted what was adviseable and safe, and it was agreed that Mr. Bankes and this deponent should go to the place named, and disappoint the meeting by telling Mr. Taffe the reason of Mr. Bagshawe's not coming, which this deponent did, upon which Mr. Taffe seemed very much concerned that he must disappoint Lunt, who was very eager, he said, and would not stay to be sent for, as was agreed, but would come along with him. And the said Taffe was particulerly concerned that Mr. Bagshawe would not come, because, he said, he was mightily taken with his countenance. Mr. Taffe was very urgent with Mr. Bankes or this deponent to stay, though it were only to drinke a glasse of ale with Lunt, and nothing of business should be talked of. Thereupon, Mr. Bankes consented to stay, and this deponent imedeately left him and Mr. Taffe together, and went to the 'Rainebow' coffee-house, to Mr. Bagshaw. About an hour afterwards, or something more, Mr. Bankes came to this deponent and Mr. Bagshaw, and all three imediately went into Lincoln's Inn walks, where Mr. Bankes gave a relation to this deponent and Mr. Bagshaw of what passed at the 'Ship' alehouse, betwixt him, Mr. Taffe, and Mr. Lunt."

Lancashire Plot.—Depositions of Laurence Parsons and James Parkinson.

919. [1694].—Laurence Parsons, of Shavington, in the parish of Standish, in the county of Lancaster, dyer, deposes that in May last, he met Lunt in London, and that Lunt promised, if he would swear that

they together did deliver commissions from King James to gentlemen in Ormskirk and other places, that he should receive 150*li.* and be entered into Capt. Baker's office and have the King's pay of 20*s.* a week. And Lunt told him that he should soon have a commission from the Secretary of State and Privy Council for seizing of horses and arms in Lancashire, and requested deponent to join with him in the execution thereof. Deponent afterwards travelled to Manchester with Lunt, Taaffe, John Woombell, Captain Baker, Christopher Ellis, and George Wilson.

James Parkinson, of Carhall, in the county of Lancaster, gentleman, deposes that one Ellis, servant to Captain Baker, and one of the King's messengers, had seized two of his horses, and deponent sent his wife to try if she could prevail on Ellis and his company to restore his horses, and his wife informed him that John Lunt, who was with Ellis, said he had matters of consequence to impart to deponent. And deponent went to Lunt, who asked his assistance in giving evidence against Lord Molyneux and other gentlemen in the county; to which deponent said, "I know nothing against them"; to which Lunt replied, "You know as much as I do"; and added, "We have taken Lord Molyneux and Sir William Gerrard; if we could but take Master Molyneux and Esquire Gerrard we would let the Lord Molyneux and Sir William Gerrard go."

Depositions of William Whalley concerning the Lancashire Plot.

920. [1694.]—"I doe remember that on Saturday, the 20th of October, 1694, I was on the jury that tryed Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton, William Dickonson, Esqre., Philip Langton, Esqre., William Blundell, Esqre. Att which tryall John Lunt was produced as an evidence for the Kinge and Queene, and swore that, att Dunkenhall (which to the best of my remembrance as to the time) he affirmed to be in the yeare 1691, in his presence, Mr. Walmsley did then and there deliver to Mr. Dicconson, of Wrightington, a comission from Kinge James to bee a Lieftannant Collonel of Horse, and that Mr. Dickonson did then and there take and receive it att his hands.

"I doe alsoe remember, at the same tryall, George Wilson was then and there produced as an evidence for the Kinge and Queene, and swore that hee was in the company of John Lunt att Croxtath, and there found the Lord Mollineux, Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir William Gerrard, and others, mett together, and that hee was present when John Lunt att Croxteth did, with his owne hands, deliver to the Lord Mollineux a comission under or from Kinge James, that made him Governor of Liverpoole. And that hee was present alsoe when John Lunt did deliver, then and there, to Sir Rowland Stanley a comission, from or under Kinge James, to make him a Collonel of Horse; and alsoe when John Lunt did then and there deliver to Sir William Gerrard a comission under or from King James to make him a Collonel of Horse (and this to the best of my remembrance as to the time) Wilson swore to bee in the month of June or July, 1689.

"I doe alsoe remember, att the same tryall, the said Wilson swore that hee was present at Dunkenhall, and that Mr. Walmsley did then and there, in person, with his own hand, in the presence of him, the said Wilson, deliver to Mr. Dickonson a comission in writinge, under and from Kinge James, to make him, the said Mr. Dickonson, a Lieftennant Collonel of Horse, and that Mr. Dickonson did then and there, in his presence, receive and accept the same att his hands, and this, to the best of my knowledge (as to the time) Wilson affirmed to bee in February, 1691.

"I do alsoe remember that John Wombell, at the same tryall, was produced as an evidence for the Kinge and Queene, and swore that hee came to Standish Hall with armes, and then and there found and saw Mr. Dickonson, Mr. Blundell, and others, present and mett together, and that hee then and there saw great quantity of armes to be divided, and that a certain part of the said armes to be shared and distributed between Mr. Dickonson and Mr. Blundell, and that Mr. Dickonson and Mr. Blundell did, in his sight, take their share of the arms soe divided, and this to the best of my remembrance (as to the time) Wombell swore to be about December, 1691.

"I do alsoe remember the said Wombell, att the same tryall, being asked by Mr. Blundell whether hee was not att Crosbie with the Kinges messengers, att the search for arms. Hee answered, hee was there. Mr. Blundell asked him whether he knew anything of any moneys taken there by any of the company, and whether none was found about him, being searched, who answered, no money was found about him butt his owne, which as I remember hee said was about 12*s*. *Copy.*

[*Depositions to same effect made by Hugh Holme.*]

NAMES of those appointed to make arrests, and of informers.

921. [1694]—"The names of the persons employed to take up persons impeached, as also of the informers, with an account of who and what they are or have been."

The NAMES of the Gentlemen informed against by LUNT.

922. [1694.]—In all, there are the names of 103 persons, viz.:—"Lord Thomas Howard, Lord George Howard, Dr. Bromfield, the Earl of Melfort, Mr. Edmund Threlfall (dead), Mr. Gourden, the Lord Molineux's son, Thomas Tildesley, Esquire, Mr. Dalton of Thurnham, Mr. Sherburn of Stonyhurst, Mr. Townley of Townley, Mr. Girlington, Mr. Westby of Mowbreck, the Lord Molineux, Mr. Legh of Lyme, Sir Thomas Stanley of Aldersley, Mr. Cholmondeley of Valeroyall, Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton, my Lord Brudenall, Sir ——— Troogmorton (?), the Lord Dunbar, the Lord Preston, the Lord Fairfax, Mr. Strickland, Sir Thomas Gascow, Sir ——— Stapleton, Mr. Tempest, Mr. Vavasour, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Traps, Mr. Lawson, Major Moor, Sir William Gerard's son, Mr. Dicconson of Wrightington, Capt. Griffith, Whitney the highwayman (dead), Mr. Stanley, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Tildsley of Stonesacre, Mr. Langton, Mr. Chantrell, Colonel Walmsley of Dunghall, Mr. Dracot of Pansley, Staffordshire, Sir Richard Fleetwood, Mr. Roland Fleetwood, Mr. Whital, Mr. Cuny of Cuny, Mr. Stacy of Reddington, Sir James Simons, Mr. Bazil Brook, the Lord Stafford, Mr. Stafford, the Lord Stafford's brother, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Basell, Capt. Goodman, Mr. Pollard of 'the Blue Posts' in the Haymarket, Mr. Towgood at 'the Griffin' in Bloomsbury, Mr. Clarkson at 'the Lancaster Castle' in Red Lyon Square, Mr. Vaughan at the 'White Horse' inn in . . . . , Mr. Eason at 'the George' inn by Holborn Bridge, Mr. Carre at 'the Royall Oak' in Drury Lane, Mr. Jolly of 'the Black Posts' in Drury Lane, Mr. John Sharples in the Haymarket, Mr. Rigby in Covent Garden, and his son, the Lord Arundell, Lord Barimore (?), Lord Griffin, Sir William Goreng, Colonel Tufton, Colonel Holeman, Colonel Bernard Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel Bankes, Colonel Porter, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, Captain Goodman, Capt. Nelson, Captain Tozar, Captain

Spencer, Mr. Standish, Captain Noell, Captain Walton, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Preston, Captain Roberts, the Lord Feversham, Mr. Tasbrough, Mr. Kingsley, Colonel Griffin, Colonel Tufton, Lord Strangfort, Mr. Basteen, Mr. Clark, Mr. Loe, Alderman Crosse of Rochester, Lord Carrington, Lord Salisbury, Lord Huntington, Sir Henry Tichburn, Sir John Friend. *In the handwriting of Roger Kenyon.*

Draft Speech, probably to be delivered to the House of Commons by Roger Kenyon.

923. [1694.]—"Wee are now to consider the present posture and condition of the nation, and this our resolution being published, the eyes of our countrey are upon us, and makes them hope for and expect redress of those grievances under which they labour. You had some of them hinted at the other day, under the heads of false evidence, forrainers in our councells, and an unequall burthen of the warr upon us. But the first of these is that which most sencibly affects mee and my countrey, where the blackest of vilanyes has been most plainly detected, and the thoughts of it strikes all men with horror and amazement. Gentlemen of peaceable dispositions (but, indeed, they had good estates, and that was their greatest crime) were under Dutch guards, to the great expence of their fortunes and hazard of their lives, hurryed from their own house to Chester Castle, thence to the Tower and Newgate, thence down again to the countrey, and there arraigned and tryed for high treason, but, God bee thanked, acquitted. I happened to bee at the tryall, and shall, by your permission, give you a short account of some transactions I there observed, the legality of which I shall not take on myself to determine, but sure I am, most people thought they were very great hardships. A power was avowed, in open court, that the judges might put into, and put out of, the pannell of the Grand Jury what persons they pleased, and that in cases of high treason. The Judge, in his charge, passed his censure upon the gentlemen before any bill was preferred against them, telling the jury that the occasion of their coming armed with that commission was the treachery of their own countrymen; but this was also accompanyed with a side blow at the Church of England, hee adding that those countrymen of theirs were Protestants and Papists: 'Protestants,' sayes hee, 'of the Church of England, as they call themselves, who mingle with Papists, as the iron and the clay at the feet of Nebuchednazer's image.' The Lord Mollineux, upon his arraignment, put in a petition, that, by reason of his great age and infirmityes, hee could neither see, hear, nor understand, soe prayed that councell might bee assigned him, but this the Court very truly told him could not be granted by law; yet Barron Powell, one of the judges, in tender compassion and commiseration of his condition, said that if he had a friend or two to stand by and assist him they would connive at it, but this the judge who managed the Commission opposed, and sayd it must neither be granted nor connived at. Five of the gentlemen being put into one indictment, and a coppye of their pannell given them, the Court terryfyed them, telling them that if they would not wave their seperate challenges and consent that one of them should challenge for the whole, the Court would proceed to try one of them presently. Whereupon they waved their right, given them by law, and consented; which being done, and they withdrawn under their guards out of Court, the judge ordered 40 more to bee added to that pannell, which was accordingly done. Tenn gentlemen of quality, some of them members of this House, some of them deputy lievetenants, but all of them justices of the peace for that county, were all excepted against by the King's

councell, without cause shewn, by direction, as was reasonably supposed, of Aron Smith, and not one gentleman of note was allowed to serve on that jury; soe the foreman was an ordinary tradesman and the landlord of the house where the judges lodged. The prisoners desired that the evidence against them might be examined seperately and apart, but this was denyed, the judge saying it would cast a reflection upon the King's evidence. Lunt, the first evidence, said he knew the prisoners very well, that he had been often in their companyes, done business for them, and given commissions to them, but being demanded which was Sir Rowland Stanley, he pointed to Sir Thomas Cliffton and called him Sir Rowland Stanley, and pointing to Sir Rowland Stanley and called him Sir Thomas Cliffton, which caused some just muttering against him by the people in the Court. Therefore, to rectifye this his mistake, hee was bid to take the cryer's staffe and lay it upon Sir Rowland Stanley. Hee tooke the staffe and layd it upon Sir Thomas Cliffton, and again called him Sir Rowland Stanley, and Sir Rowland Stanley he again called Sir Thomas Cliffton. Now, to help this lame evidence out of this ditch, which the cryer's staffe was not stronge enough to doe, the judge asked him if those were the two knights for whom hee had done busness and to whom hee had delivered commissions, to which leading question the profligate wretch could easily make an affirmation, and soe he said that they were. 'Why then,' sayes the Judge to the Jury, 'gentlemen, you are not to lay any stress at all upon his mistaking of one for the other, nor is it to weigh anything with you.'

"These, sir, are some of the hardships I observed at this tryall, but how the evidences were confronted and their perjurys manifested, and how it was made to appear that had those knights of the post succeeded in this first essay of their plott, they would have caryed it on to the gentlemen of the best estates in England, and where and by whom an office is kept, where informers are listed into pay, I hope other gentlemen who were there and have better memoryes than I have, will acquaint you. And then I hope you will not only pass your sensure upon the wrong-doores but that you will also by some good bill or bills" [*ends abruptly*].

In the handwriting of Richard Edge.

EDWARD FINCH to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

924. 1694, "Friday, 9th." Winwick.—"We expect my Lord Derby here to day, whom I beleive I shall perswade to go up to parliament earlier than he used to do. I shall meet the Chester coach at Whitchurch next Monday night, and go up to London in that. I have so many things to confer with you about, that it would be in vain to attempt it by letters, in so short a time as I have to stay in the country. But thus much I think I ought to hint to you, viz. that I hear the wittnesses are clapped up and ordered to be prosecuted for perjury. I hope your illness will not hinder your early attendance in parliament, and the rather because what you are able to make out concerning our sham plott's being built upon Dodsworth's, will be so verry material that it may be a means effectually to prevent the game which I apprehend they will endeavour to play, because it was what they did do in Admirall Russell's business—voted him first the thanks of the House for his courage and conduct in beating the French fleet, and thereby precluded themselves from examining into my brother Nottingham's papers and orders, which were sent down to our House from the House of Lords, and sent back again, without examining or suffering them to be on the table, as usual in such cases, whereby it would plainly have appeared that had

it not been for Admiral Russell's missmanagement and disobedience to positive and repeated orders, he had wholly destroyd the French fleet. Just so, I suppose, they will convict these people of perjury, to stop higher inquiry; vote Trenchard, Shrewsbury, Willoughby, and Norris (and for ought I know Baker and Judge Eyre) the thanks of the House for their watchful care of the Government, in his Majestie's absence, so that their scandalous grafting upon Dodsworth's plott will be looked on as a pardonable over-forward zeal. The wittnesses being pilloried, all is done that can be; for shall the House find fault with the same people they thank? This they will urge as a ridiculous thing to appear in our votes. By all means possible hasten your own journey to London, and the rest of our Lancashire members, for I wonder to find that severall of them that were present at the tryalls, intend to stay so long in the country. If they cry 'whose first' (as the saying is), we come upon a disadvantage, and a very great one." *Seal with crest.*

CUTHBERT HESKETH to [ROGER KENYON].

925. 1694[–5], January.—"I have seene John Wilson, who was a prisoner at lardge, and accused for to bee guilty of the late plott, and have discoursed him, and desyred him to lett me know how farre he was moved to bee a witness against Mr. Walmesley of Dunkenhalgh; and hee tells me that Aron Smith, Captayne Baker, and Lunt, did much solicite him to sweare that Mr. Walmesleye was att Dunkenhalgh about three years since, to which hee did say, and is ready to testify, that hee never knew or saw the said Mr. Walmesley till hee saw him att Manchester Sessions, in October last, nor was ever at Dunkenhalgh in his lyfetyme. Upon which, Aron Smith, Captayne Baker, and Lunt, did threaten him that, if hee would not testify the same, hee should bee indicted and hanged for being guilty of the plott. Wilson says he was never a prisoner in Newgate, but was still kept a prisoner with the messenger that apprehended him. Hee was lykewyse moved by Aaron Smith, Beaker, and Lunt, to bee a witness against severall other gentlemen in this county, upon the same score, three of which were Mr. Towneley, Mr. Warren, and Mr. Walmesley of the Hall, against whome, or any of them, hee neither could at that time, nor now, say anything in that business, being (*sic*) hee never had any acquaintance with any of them. Hee further sayes that hee heard the said Aron Smith, Beaker, and Lunt say at the Sessions att Manchester, that if the buisiness against the gentlemen at that time did not take effect hee would have another way for it."

JOHN ASSHETON to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

926. 1694[–5], January 10. Clitheroe.—"The death of the Queen was a great surprize to us, whose death is by all here very much lamented . . . . . The known experience of your readinesse to assist us, and your repeated promises, incouraged us to crave your help in relation to our burruogh and county in particular. The poore of these parts mostly employ the winter in spinning flaxen yarne, and formerly made advantage thereof; which forreigners seeing, have undermined us, buying the best of flax and imploying their owne poor to spin, about Hamborow, etc., where they live cheap and send us the yarne, which we must either take at their rates or bee content with the worst sort of flax, litle else now comeing; by which meanes, our poore complaine they cannot get for their yarn what their flax cost, and must either turne beggers, or worke to no purpose. And soe the poore are ruined, and the better sort sore layne upon to relieve them, which might

be remedied were a smart duty (the *quantum* we dare not prescribe) layd on forreign yarne, and to promote that is our request, wherein wee are seconded by many other burroughs, our neighbors, to their representative. It meets here with soe generall approbation, that wee cannot find any inconveniency, publicke or private, to object thereto, and therefore hope you will find the lesse opposition, in soe generall a good worke. The advantage will be further in the advance of his Majesty's revenue, and, being in nature of a subsidy bill, it perhaps may bee seasonably moved at this time when you are cons[idering] the poore, to whose act this may bee added. Your thought and advice herein, with your assistance, is earnestly entreated."

JOSEPH YATES to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

927. 1694[–5], January 14.—Our great surmise in the country is, (1) Will the King go into Flanders, or no? (2) Why did Parliament desire, "with that strictness," all members to attend, on Thursday last? and (3) "What will be the event of the Parliament's enquiry after the Manchester trials? . . . . . In my mind, an imposition upon perri-wiggs and topp-knotts would be easier to the poor sort of people, then that proposed of leather; but doe begg your pardon in presuming to mention any of these things, which chiefly concerne your honourable assembly." There is talk in this town of new county justices, "not to adorn (?) the church," viz.: Mr. Worsley of Platt, Mr. Nathaniel Gaskell, Mr. Joseph Hooper, Mr. Richard Percivall, and several others of this town and near it. Other justices are to be "put out," because "not brisk enough against the prisoners." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS WILSON to ROGER KENYON.

928. 1694[–5], January 18. Lathom.—On Wednesday last, my Lord Derby went to Preston, in order to promote an address to his Majesty upon the death of the Queen. His Lordship was met at the town by the High Sheriff and a handsome appearance of gentry, and, in the town, met with a very welcome reception, offered an address, which was kindly and unanimously received and signed, and will be signed by most of the gentry of this county in a few days. From all which, it is manifest that the hearts of the people are yet very much towards his Lordship. This address his Lordship designs to send up to Colonel Stanley, who is the fittest person in the world to represent it fairly to the King. To this purpose, his Lordship writes this post to his brother to know his thoughts and resolutions. In the meantime, I desire this favour of you, that you will take an occasion to discourse with Colonel Stanley upon this subject. *Seal of arms.*

CHARLES RIGBY to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

929. 1694[–5], January 18. Lancaster.—"Upon the receipt of yours of the 6th instant, I pressed Hartley to recollect with himselfe for a further discovery, assureing him of the want of your friendship, whilst there was reason to believe hee consailed any of his associates; and for this purpose I gave him two days to consider in, but when I came to him again, he still protested he had not missed one that he could remember to be liveing, or that had not been tryed. I then shewed him your letter, and to the persons named therein he gives this answer: that as to Murrean, the Scotch pedler, he was acquainted with him before his owne goeing into Ireland, but since his comeing back, he heard that about seven years agoe the pedler was tryed at Shrewesbury and

acquitted, but was so frighted then, that he believes he never medled since. And that himselfe had a young wife who used to come with him to Hartley, but neither hath she medled since her husband's tryal, that he knows of. He averrs he never knew either Laith or Steward on any account; that Smith, *alias* Buffer, is the same in the last information named *alias* Chamber; that John Goulton hath been dead above 15 years: that it is 20 years since he had broad moneys from Samuel Bromley, but believed him dead, not having dealt with him since; that Leek never clipped, that Hartley knowes of, nor he never worked at Leek's house; that Wheck was hanged soon after Jo: Thomasson was robed; [and] that he hath sent to his brother, in order to make what discovery he can of that robbery. Sir, what I wrote of Hartley being bailed till the Assizes, though under sentence of death, is not without president, for Sir Walter Rawleigh was (when under the sentence of high treason) let out of the Tower, and entrusted with a commission beyond sea, in the King's service, and after that executed (*ut vide Cros. jur.* fol. 495), and there resolved the King might make use of the service of any subject in that condition, and yet it should not be any dispensation of former crime. I never meant that Hartley, whilst unpardoned, should be evidence against any; but might, with assistance, apprehend the persons accused, which he still sais he can do, either at baile or under such circumstances as will be strong proofes against them. Sir, if you please to signifie my Lord Cheife Justice Treby's sentiment of the last information, together with your commands, I will, to my power, observe them. Hartley sais Mr. Elleson, the gaoler, had ten pounds from him to keep the yrons of[f] him, and eleven pounds to bear his charges up to London, which is all the moneys he hath had of him, except for his dyet. But Hartley lodged a greater sum, he sais, in a frind's hands of Ellesson, which he should have had, if he had proved his pardon. And Elleson, hearing that Hartley had a watch in a watchmaker's hand, in this towne, by dilusion got it into his hands, after the warrant came down for Hartley's execution, and still keeps it.

"Last Wednesday I was at Thurneham (?) with Mr. Dalton, he being returned from Parke Hall. He shewed me his book, wherein he sets down not only his travels, but the remarkeable passages of his life. He there sais on the 13th of June, 1689, he was apprehended in his owne house by Sir John Bland, then an officer quartered in Lancaster, and he sais, he does remember they searched his house for Thelfall and Lunt, and he believes they did land near Cockerham that morning, and I am induced to believe they were that night entertained at Thurnham, though he does not say so, and that the certificate I sent you mistakes the day." *Seal of arms.*

Alice Kenyon to her husband, Roger Kenyon.

930. 1694[–5], January 20.—Mrs. Marcer was here to-night, and tells me there is to be many new justices such as never was made justices:—Mr. Edward Boodle, Hilton of Willingrave, Jo: Diggle, "a calendar man," and young Gaskill; she says it is thought Lord Willoughby is the cause of their being put on. *Seal.*

The Earl of Derby to Roger Kenyon.

931, 932. 1694–5, January 22. Knowsley.—I cannot forbear thinking of, and owning, how much I am beholden to your eldest son and my seal-keeper, in following so well the steps of their father. I am not able to imagine what should be the cause that my wife never wrote

one word to me, nor James, since the Queen's death; though letters and condoling, and inviting down here, have not been wanting. If you do, or can, know anything what should be the matter, an account of as much as is fit for a letter, will be very acceptable. *Seal.*

W. Dicconson to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

933. 1694–5, January 25. Wrigh[tington].—"Pursuant to directions, I have this day sent for Jo: Wilson; hee is very weak in health, and I fear much whether hee will bee able to perform his journey, at least it will be to morrow seavenight before he can reach the 'Blew Boar' in Holborn, whither I have directed him. Hee has his brother with him, who goes on fott, and is not willing to leave alone because of his illness. If hee goes on to London with him, hee may perhaps bee of use too as a wettness to testify Luntt's acknowledging that hee had robbed on the highway; butt I know that is not needful now, soe I did not send him, and if hee accompanys his brother quite thorough, it is on his owne accord. For my part, I could not find Jo: Wilson's testimoney very materiall as to my judgment." *Seal of arms.*

William Hayhurst to Roger Kenyon, "a member of the honourable House of Commons, at Westminster."

934. 1694-5, January 26. Preston.—"As for the precise day laid in the indictment, we have not usually such a particular regard to it as to observe to laye it the very day, but suppose it good enough though laid after the day; and where it relates to severall facts, wee lay one day with a *diversis aliis diebus et vicibus tam antea quam postea*. And so for the place, wee doe not much regard it, if it bee in the same county. The record against Darlington is at Lancaster, so I fear cannot come to you in time. Mr. Walmsleye's neighbours suppose that if he came to Dunkenhalgh when Mr. Lunt swore hee did, that hee rid upon Paccolett's horse, or that hee came over in a flying coach, either of which will as soon bee believed as that hee was there; but when I reflect of the certain reports of troopes of horse exercising underground, wee may easily believe the former. I pray God direct you, that are the protectors of the liberty of the people of England, so to determine matters, that innocent men may not bee run down by false accusers, and that it may not bee judgd a crime to have a good estate." *Seal of arms.*

T. Winckley to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

935. 1694[–5], January 27.—When Threlfal and Lunt left the ship they forgot something like a saddle-bag, which fell into the customs officers' hands at Lancaster. *Seal of arms.*

Lady Standish to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

936. 1694[–5], January 28. Duxbury.—"I wish you all health, and safe into Lancashire. If I consulted my own intrest, I should wish to send my Lord Willoughby to the Parliament and fetch you home, but for the publick it is beter ordered. He is almost as great a plauge to me as he is to his wife and her maids, for my Lord, feighting with my Lady's woman, she has broak his shins with a brass candle stick, and he is a criple." *Seal.*

INFORMATION by SIR EDWARD WARD, Attorney-General, against JOHN LUNT, for perjury.

937. [1695,] Hilary Term.—Reciting the indictment against Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton, William Dicconson, Phillip Langton, and William Blundell, and that, upon the case coming on for trial, before Sir Giles Eyre, Sir John Turton, Sir John Powell, and Sir Samuel Eyre, at Manchester, the said Sir Rowland Stanley, and the others, pleaded not guilty. And at the trial, one John Lunt, late of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, labourer, swore that in February, 1691[-2], he was present at "Dunginhall," the dwelling house of Bartholomew Walmesley, Esquire, in the parish of Whalley, with the said Walmesley, when he, the said Walmesley, delivered to William Dicconson a commission from James the Second, late King of England, as lieutenant-colonel of horse; whereas the said Walmesley was not at "Dunginhall" at any time within the month of February, 1691[-2], nor did he deliver such a commission to the said Dicconson, and thereby the said Lunt committed wilful perjury. Also a like information against George Wilson.

J. HARTLEY to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

938. 1695[-5], February 1.—"Noe doubt there are pressing reasons of state for these very great taxes; and I doe not thinke any Englishman but would willingly pay what he is asked, if that would prevent it, rather then this nation should bee made the seate of war. The inequality of the taxes is the greate thing complained of. For, you will owne, it is very hard for some to pay above halfe as much for 30*l. per annum*, singly taxed, as others for 200*l. per annum*, in the same parish." *Seal of arms.*

CHARLES RIGBY to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

938A. 1694[-5], February 19. Lancaster.—As to proof that Captain Clent supplied his soldiers and officers under him, with his own moneys, and sold his plate and jewels for that purpose, we can produce the testimony of persons that heard him on his death-bed say, and it was well known to his relations, that he was, at his last going into Ireland, rich both in that and clothes, and returned "very ordinary," and his colonel knew him to be "a civil and a frugal brave man." Hartley is advised by his friends in the castle to apply for a pardon, and, for that purpose, has written to Mr. Pears, the Lord Chief Justice's secretary, with whom he has held a close correspondence all along. He expresses a true service to the government, and promises, when at liberty, to discover all or most of the clippers in Staffordshire.

"And now, sir, as to the time of Lunt's landing, though, in answering yours in the order it is writt, I postponed this to other buisness, yet it hath been the chiefe of my endeavours to learne the true time for your information. In the first place, yesterday morning I went to Mr. William Kirkby (who is now in this towne, and presents you with his service). I told him of the matter, and after a searche in his booke, wherein he transcribes coppys of his letters and takes account of his travells, he found that on Tuesday the 18th of June, 1689, he came to Lancaster, and the same day, being informed by Mr. Jo: Foster, then collector of the Customs here, that Carson's vessel was come in from Ireland, he, the same night, wrote up to the Commissioners of the Customs above, and in his letter, finds that he tells them of Carson's vessell coming in, and for the rest referrs to the collector, Mr. Foster's letter; but whether

Mr. Foster's letter was wrote the post before, or no, he remembers not, nor any more thereof; but he thinks amongst the letters kept by the Commissioners above, of that month of June, 1689, Mr. Jo: Foster's letter may be found, which acquainted them of the landing. Wee after went together to Mr. . . . . , now our Mayor, who, though not then concerned in the Custom House, did business for Mr. Jo: Foster. He remembers letters wrote to the Commissioners, but no particulars. We then went to the Custom House, but can find no letters or coppys of letters about it. Charles Carson, the master of the vessell that brought them over, as allso one Peter Gourden, who was then bailiffe of this towne, and was the man that was sent up with the informations (as I have, or ought to have, wrote to you before), are both dead; nor hath Mr. Sherison, who was then Mayor, and tooke Carson's information, any coppyes or other papers relaiteing thereunto, in his hands, nor can he remember anything of particulars; but this afternoon he tells me old Mr. Cole, who joyned with him in taking Carson's information, did keep coppyes of them, and believes his son may find them, and if so, be assured you shall have them by the next post. I am sensibly troubled that I have not yet been able to answer your expectation in this matter, but to recount the contradictions I have mett with in my enquiry, would almost breed distraction; however, I will not desist till I can send you such account as you may depend on."

Information of Oliver Pierson, of Wigan Lane, in the Parish of Standish, carrier.

939. 1694[–5], February 23.—Concerning the bringing of pistols and kettledrums to Mr. Standish, at Standish Hall.

John Heys (?) to Roger Kenyon.

940. 1694[–5], February 26.—John Breers believes that Lunt was at his house at Lathom in February, or at the beginning of March, 1691–2. The death and funeral of Sir Thomas Stanley's lady, at Preston, has so busied Dic. Woods, of this town, and his wife, that I am at want of an opportunity to discourse them upon the point. There is a well-founded report that there will be a great alteration of Justices of the Peace in this county. Those to be "outed" are Cornet (?) Mawdesley, Mr. Farrington, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Nicholas Starky, and some others. Those to be put in "are of meane qualitys, none being of the degree of a gentleman, save the two Pattens. . . . . These alterations make honest gentlemen's hearts very heavy." *Seal of arms, broken.*

Thomas Mercer to Roger Kenyon, M.P.

941. 1694[–5], March 12.—Sends him, from Colonel Stainbuck (?), an account of what is due to the innkeepers, of Manchester and Salford, from the "Dutch troops, from 18th August last, 778*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*" Difficulty experienced in obtaining payment of accounts, in the past. *Seal, broken.*

William Patten to Roger Kenyon, M.P., in London.

942. 1694[5], March 12. Preston.—My brother Patten readily shewed me the information he took about Threfall and Lunt's landing. There were 3 of the ship's crew gave informations, but Henry Knowles gave the fullest. About 5 weeks before the taking of the information, they sailed from the Lune for the Isle of Man; but, before

they came there, Threlfall desired they might go for Dublin. They sailed there and stayed 3 weeks, and then the master, and Threlfall, "and a stranger, whoe was called Mr. Lunt," came to the ship, and they sailed back to England and landed near Cockerham, on the Thursday morning before the taking of the information. When they landed, the crew gave Threlfall out of the ship "his haire portmantu truncke," and afterwards, Lunt called to them that he had left his two leather bags, but he would call for them afterwards. Immediately after this, the Custom House boat came and seized Lunt's two bags, wherein were several printed and other papers. This information was taken 18 June, 1689.

DR. RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Westminster.

943. 1694–5, March 12.—The sudden death of Mrs. Noel has carried away your good family to-day to the funeral. The talk of a new set of justices revives again. A pleasant bench we are like to have; but probably "the timing of the Assizes to begin on Good Friday portended some unusual and strange alteration, since some here say that it never happened so since Pontius Pilate sat judge."

JOHN ASSHETON, Bailiff of Clitheroe, to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

944. 1694–5, March 14. Clitheroe.—"Nothing could bee more acceptable to this burrough then a duty uppon forrin (?) yarne, as Hambro, &c. . . . The motion you have made has given no small sort of satisfaction to the common sort of people, whose livelyhood much consists in spinning; and, indeed, is well taken by all." Describes the funeral of Mistress Townley, at Whalley, who recently married Mr. Nowell. Believes Kenyon's letters are opened before they come to "our" hands. "The seale seemed to be a wax impression."

CHRISTOPHER (?) NORRES, Mayor of Liverpool, to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

945. 1694–5, March 16. Liverpool.—"The two great heads (representatives of our poor burrough) are laid so close togather that none but P———, and their party, must be obliged with the votes of the House; the Mayor and bretheren must depend on good Mr. Kenyon, or some other worthy member, to make up that misfortune, and I am sure the honest part of the towne will be very thankfull, if I may judge by the last you sent me. The two parsons of Walton, all the aldermen, and many more, desired me to give you their humble service."

ROBERT WHITFORD to [ROGER] KENYON, at the "Blue Boar" Inn, in Holborn, near Red Lion Square.

946. 1694–5, March 19.—Promising to bring "Mrs. Lunt" for an interview "one of these mornings." She "goes from her kepeing to night, and then will be at libertie."

JO: HEYS to ROGER KENYON, M.P.

947. 1695, April 2.—"I have made it my purpose to go unto and send for Mr. Breers to this town, to examine him to the points you desire. And all that I can gather from him is that about the middle of February, [16]91–2, Lunt was at his house, went to Ormskirke, and Mr. Breers' neice with him, to buy linnens, which they did. Mr. Breers

does not remember how long before that tyme Lunt was at his house, but referred himself to a more particular account he says he has already given to Mr. Dicconson, of Wrightington, a copy whereof, he says, you may have at your command next week. Your son George and I have agreed to discourse some things, in order to the tryalls of perjury, next assizes, against Womball, and the rest of his gang. Mary, wife of Richard Wood, of this town, says she dare depose that Lunt was at her house the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th [of] February, 1691–2." *Fragment of seal.*

THOMAS FLEETWOOD to ROGER KENYON, M.P., in London.

948. [16]95, April 3. Nottingham.—I, this morning, went down to old Lunt's, but the old fellow was very ill in bed; his wife gave me this account:—Lunt was born in Manfield [Mansfield]; his godfather's name is Blunt, a papist gentleman that lives 3 miles from here, worth about 200*l.* a year. "She told me many of his rogerys, too long to writ, whilst he was young. His first master was one Mr. Hastings, with whom he stayed not long; then went to the Mr. Smith you mention, and he, beginning to beare up to his daughter, he turned him off. Hence he went to London, and one of Smith's servants, that was in love with him, followed him to London and put him prentice to a shoemaker, where he stayed 2 or 3 years, and then fell out with his master and listed himself a soldier. His godfather being a papist, I presume he was christened by a Romish priest, and then you will find no register; but, if any be to be found, it must be at Manfield [Mansfield]. This is the best account I can get you. I return you thanks about my bill, and desire you will see it pass when the King comes to the House. . . . . I have bin in the fens in Lincolnshire, and have vewed all their works and ingens, and have found out the ablest man in England for my purposes, who is not only rich, but has the caracter of a very honest man."

——— NORRES, Mayor of Liverpool, to ROGER KENYON.

949. 1695, April 5. Liverpool.—As to the charter, by which now we govern, it is that granted in King Charles II.'s time, whereof we have an exemplification by King William and Queen Mary, at the charge of my Lord Colchester (now Earl Rivers); for King Charles II.'s charter was lost, by the negligence of Alderman Clayton, senior. There is no endorsement on the exemplification, but the learned in the law tell us that we are safe in acting by it, because a confirmation; and all conclude the Duchy seal is of validity sufficient, and that in that office a record may be found.

MARGARET, LADY STANDISH, to ROGER KENYON, M.P., "to be left at the loby door, Westminster."

950. [1695, April 10.] Manchester, "11 a'clock, Sunday night."—"I received your letter this morning, and though it was Sabath day, I went to the parsonage, having but few friends to advise with; and Mr. Hadock was so kind [as] to go along with me to Manchester. We waited on my Lord Willowby; he declared he had nothing to do with the thing, further then as a trusty [trustee] . . . . He seemed to be a little heated when he saw the petition, and said he would be ready to answer it, so I have signed it and sent it up." Mr. Cheetham advises me to prevail with Lord Derby to do my son the honour to be called his guardian, and, in his name, to employ workmen, and to bring a petition

in Lord Derby's name. Mr. Cheetham thinks this might be a short way to get into possession, and keep the works going.

Postscript.—"I have sent up two letters, one from Sir John Ardern to my Lord Chumley, another to my Lord Cornbury. Though these Lords sit not in the House, they may influence those that do. . . . My Lord Willowby passionately said, he was sure nobody durst present this petition to the House of Lords."

PETITION of MARGARET, LADY STANDISH, widow of SIR RICHARD STANDISH, to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

951. [1695, April 11.]—Sets out that Peter Shaw and George Smith were in possession, under a wrongful title, of a lead mine, lately open in the manor of Aulezargh, in Lancashire, which was settled towards the petitioner's jointure. To recover possession, she caused an action of trespass and ejectment, to be brought in the name of Thomas Morris, upon several demises of the petitioner, and John Abbot, to whose father the land, in which the mine lay, was anciently leased for a term of years, yet enduring. Shaw and Smith were duly served with copies of the declaration in that action, and they—"to shelter and cover the possession, by and under a mortgage made to one Thomas Wadington" by Sir Richard Standish—agreed with the said Wadington to assign over the mortgage, in trust for them, to Lord Willoughby of Parham. At the time the said Shaw and Smith should have defended their title in the said action, they offered a rule, in Lord Willoughby's name, to make him defendant; but the plaintiffs' attorney refused it, "in respect of his Lordship's privillege of parliament." At the last assizes at Lancaster, the plaintiffs moved for judgment against "the casual ejector," for want of a proper defendant. The Judge—on hearing afterwards that Lord Willoughby, after the action brought, disowned that he had any title, and that if his name was made use of, it was only in trust—refused to give judgment till the House of Peers determined how far Lord Willoughby's interest was really concerned.

Prays, therefore, that—as Lord Willoughby is no ways concerned in this cause, but as trustee—privilege may not obstruct the petitioner and the said Abbot, in prosecuting their rights. *Draft.*

Order on the above, referring it "to the Lords Committees for priveledges," who were to meet in the House of Peers on the 22nd of April, at 4 o'clok in the afternoon; Lord Willoughby to have a copy of the petition, and to give or send his answer, at or before the above named day and hour. *Copy.*

THOMAS KENYON to his father, ROGER KENYON, M.P., "att the doore of the House of Commons att Westminster."

952. 1695, April 12. Manchester.—"I had like to have forgott to tell you, that Simon Arrowsmith, and another bayliffe, haveing a warrant from the Sherriff, against James Rogers of this towne, upon an execution, last night, about 10 a'clock, arrested him in the churchyard, neare his owne house there, and struggling together, Simon had him downe; but whilst he was so, Mr. Rogers drewe a bayonett from under his coat and stabbed him in three severall places in the lower part of his belly; one of which wounds, being searched by the Coroner, was found to be two inches deep and very wide. Of these wounds, Symon, halfe-an-hour after, dyed; but the other bailiffe, and Mr. Betton (?), who came in a while after, secured Mr. Rogers, and he is prisoner now, as well upon that execution, as upon the Coroner's warrant for murder. His bayonett

is found all bloody, though he threw it away, and two pocket pistolls taken from him, loaden. The like accident happened the other day at Preston; a gentleman, Mr. Walsmisly by name, borne at Bury, and then a gager att Preston, was murdered basely, by a Dutchman at Preston, who is committed to Lancaster." *Seal.*

J. Leigh to Peter Leigh, "at Lyme, by Poynton Lane end, near Disley, Cheshire."

953. 1695, May 18.—"It is not easy to find what is pardoned but by observing what is, or is not, excepted as to treasons; there are exceptions of all prisoners of warre, synce June, 1689; all prisoners under bayle, synce 29 April, 1695; all persons in the French King's dominions, or employed in his service, or of King James; all treasons committed out of England, since 13 February, 1688; all treasons committed upon the high seas, and generally all treasons and offences, whereby any indictment is depending, or was, att any time within two years next before the assembling of this Parliament. I doe not see that you can be brought within the exceptions, or any of them, and [you are] consequently pardoned. There is a particular exception levelled against Mr. Standish, thus:—An exception of all persons against whom there was published any proclamation, synce the 27th of April, 1694, and before the 29th April, 1695. The miscreants who have beene the occasion of soe many gentlemans' trouble, are eccepted thus:—'And alsoe excepted out of this pardon, all offences of perjury and subornation of wittnesses, and endeavouring or conspireing to bribe or corrupt any person to give false testimony,' etc. Soe that as they are excepted and open to a proceeution, it is surely safe to have them proceeuted vigourously, and the rather, synce other prosecutions against them for perjury of another kind, have received interuption; and it is to be feared this may be so too, in case any occasion be given by a neglected proceeution. They have pleaded, and the records, if you will give order, shall be sent downe by *Nisi Prius*, to be tried next Lancaster assises, by which tyme (or the sooner the better) it is safe and prudent to be provided of witnesses, to make out the matters wherin the perjurys are assigned." *Portion of seal.*

Lady Standish to Roger Kenyon.

954. 1695, May 23. Duxbury.—Is removing her family to Preston. Will be glad to receive his commands to wait upon him, "when your business will permit you to loose halphe a day, in hearing an impertinent woman talk." Can never express her obligations to him.

Thomas Hodgkinson to Roger Kenyon.

955. 1695, June 24. Preston.—Asking for his interest with Lady Derby to procure a scholar's place in the Charterhouse, for the son of young Mr. Osbaldeston.

Leigh Bankes to Peter Leigh, at Lyme.

956. 1695, June 27. Gray's Inn.—"It is high time to think of our late friends L[un]t, W[ilson], and Wombell; for, Lancaster assizes drawing near, it will be necessary to find out proper persons that can remember what was given in evidence at Manchester. I trouble you of this, because I do not find any one else takes either care of their persons or the publick, and, though the storm is over at present, yet slothfullnesse

in these cases may cause a relapse. I am apt to beleeve that these villayns will never appear; however, after they are once convicted, the foundation of their contrivances is totally destroyed."

Jo: Leigh, Junior, to [Mrs. Kenyon].

957. 1695, June 27. [London.]—Does not know where certain papers, required by Mr. Kenyon, are, but they are not material for the trials at Lancaster. The assizes are on the 7th August. Cannot leave "the town" so early, nor take a journey into Cheshire, till he has been "att the Bath or Tunbridge."

J. Leigh to Roger Kenyon, M.P., at Manchester.

958. 1695, July 4. [London.]—The Informations against Lunt, &c., are brought on behalf of the King by the Attorney-General. The venue is laid at Manchester, the perjury being committed there, and the trials must be at Lancaster. "As for your Attorney-Generall and Clerke of the Croune, neither of them have anything to doe in this businesse; their power and jurisdiction is only of such matters as purely arise, and are depending, in their oune county." I never heard of an Assignment of perjury in an Information, in English; for, as it is laid in Latin, it may easily be proved, and doubt not but you will find apt and proper witnesses who can doe itt." *Seal.*

Robert Roper to Roger Kenyon.

959. 1695, July 5.—His Lordship commands me to acquaint you that he brings on a trial the next assizes at Lancaster, for the manor of Broughton-in-Furness, wherein, if his Lordship have good success, he will bring ejectments for all the lands in Bury and Pilkington which were sold by his father, because these lands and Broughton do depend upon the same title.

Margaret, Lady Willoughby, to Mr. Kenyon.

960. 1695, July 10.—"Being at present indisposed, I have sent you the inclosed, which I suppose will, in most perticulars, raise your admiration, as itt has dun mine, to see my cozens great partiallity to others, in acquiting the guilty and accusing the innocent, so contrary to truth, and what I might expect from him; but, as I have sayed, this Whitchurch plan has made up all there mouths. I sopose you can very well make out what you told me of the waste that has been made, notwithstanding all is saye[d] in the inclosed to the conterary; and for his vindication of Masterson, you yourselfe are a witness how false that is, being you heard him take the other side in all company is against me, so not like to be my friend. Since things are thus, I have noe reason to reliey on my cosen Bromley, noe more then his brother-in-law; he is not the man I have taken him for. There is a great league betweene him and my Lord, and he payes so great an obsequeousness to him, that he sends him coppyes of what he writs to me. All the good he did me, is that Jack will be sent into Warwickshire, and now I must, as advised, get an address for myself to my Lord-keeper, in which I desire your assistance, that we may part; for I can safely sweare, that I goe in danger of my life of him, since he once attempted to choack me with both his hands att my throth (*sic*), and will not let me have one servant I can trust, which shews some ill designe, and deneyes me that healpe

and advise for my health, which I so much neede for the rectifieing of my blood, by those persons I can trust, and talks of goeing to London this winter ; but I must be a prisoner in this countrey, out of which I must not stir by his good will, and he not affording me better usage, nor being willing to a faire parting, plainly shewes he has some wicked desine, and my death ; clearing all his accounts for wast. And the hopes of a fortune in the City with money, and one he may have children by, makes him in hast to be a widower, to which his haveing the advantages of haveing married one of quality and estate, will the more recommend him. For God's sake, give me your advice which way I may get well rid of him. For my case is as desperate as his wicked desines, in the opinion of the best judges as . . . owne that know more of him then the world will beleeve . . . trouble."

JOHN FENWICK to ROGER KENYON.

961. 1695, July 13. Burrow Hall.—Desiring to know by whose means he was turned out of the *quorum*.

J. LEIGH to ROGER KENYON, M.P., at Manchester.

962. 1695, July 18. [London.]—I believe Lunt, Wilson, and Wombell, will not oppose at the Assizes; but, as they have pleaded, you may proceed to try them. The warrant for their commitment to the King's Bench was made by the late Mr. Justice Giles Eyre, and I have applied to the Marshal for a copy, but he refuses it, as he has "directions to the contrary." As for their being bailed, it was done by Mr. Justice Samuel Eyre. He being gone circuit, I cannot give you the names of their bail, for the bail-piece is with him, and was not filed in the Crown Office. *Seal, broken.*

WILLIAM PATTEN to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

963. 1695, July 29. Warrington.—"I am free and forward to remember those villouns, as any one," but cannot call to mind that Lunt swore he saw the Lord of S——— at Dungkinhall, or Mr. Walmesley. *Seal, broken.*

THOMAS ASSHETON to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

964. 1695, August 1. Staple Inn.—As to the trials of Lunt and others, for perjury, Mr. Cheshire has retained me for the King; so I shall be at Lancaster on the evening of the 7th instant. I was with Captain Rigby at Portsmouth on Tuesday. *Seal with crest.*

ROGER KENYON to JOHN ASHTON, Bailiff of Clitheroe.

965. 1695, August 28. Manchester.—I received, from London, this advertisement, that the more knowing persons there do talk as if we should soon have a dissolution of this Parliament, which, to my real belief, is not very probable. However, since if it should be so, it will be of the greatest importance, perhaps, that ever befell this kingdom.

THOMAS WHALLEY to ROGER KENYON.

966. 1695, September 13. Sparth.—"As to Mr. Walmsley's confinement, it was thus: On Sunday, the 15th of July last, aboute 7 in the morninge, the messenger Hopkins, with 2 or 3 constables, and some

others, came to his lodgings att Mrs. Procer's house in Southampton Street, and there served him with a warrant from Sir John Trenchard, for high treason, and from thence caryed him to Hopkins' own house near Charinge Crosse, where hee stayd not above an houre, in respect of the inconveniency of the lodginge, but was caryed to the house of one Kidson, another messenger, in Barwick Street, where hee stayd till the 31st of the same month, and that day was caryed with Kidson, the messenger, to the Tower, where hee continued till, with the other prisoners, hee was sent downe into Lancashire to be tryed, which is all the account that I can have now, in his absence."

[Charles] Rigby to [Roger Kenyon].

967. 1695, September 17. Lancaster.—As to the prospects of Preston election, "Sir Christopher" has little hope, the majority seeming to be with Sir Thomas Stanley and "my cousin M." If Sir Edward Chisnell will strike in time, I believe it will be Sir Thomas and him. Yesterday, Mr. Foster and I rode to Sunderland, to enquire for James Crossfield, one of the Custom House officers who signed the certificate I formerly sent you, of the *Lyon* of Lancaster coming to anchor at Cockerham, with Lunt and Threlfall, on 17 June, 1689 (?). He "stuck" to that day; but says, after he had given the certificate, Mr. William K——— took the book from him, wherein he entered a memorandum of the day and hour of the ship's coming to Sunderland. "I believe the fellow hath had very severe rebukes from Mr. K——— about it, and, therefore, cannot be got to discover further. I find Mr. Justice Sheirson as unwilling to discover the truth as the other."

Sir Alexander Rigby to his cousin, Roger Kenyon, at Peel.

968. 1695, September 24. London.—"You have often assured me of being my friend, on any occasion, but particularly in the affaire of Parliment man; I now have need of your performance, for [I] am encouraged to stand for Wiggan. Who I shall oppose, I am not certaine of; but I hope, bee it who it will, that your kindness will not bee lost for sake of any other person. . . . I do not sett up on any particular party. I will always bee true to the church and my country. Lord Derby has assured me of his friendship, under his hand, and the Lord Lieutenant is resolved to do what he cann."

Thomas Wilson to Roger Kenyon.

969. 1695, September 24. Knowsley.—My Lord [Derby] presents his services to you, and desires to know your thoughts, in relation to Clitheroe. My Lord has some intimation that you will be chosen for Newton; if you have any thoughts that way, his Lordship would propose a colleague to Colonel Pudsey. The gentleman whom he would propose to you, is Sir Godfrey Copley, a Yorkshire gentleman, of a good estate, and, they say, of an extraordinary character.

Roger Kenyon to Charles Rigby.

970. 1695, September 30. Manchester.—The gentleman you mention, is my fellow member, and our House is not yet dissolved; though words should happen to be scattered, yet, whilst boys are under the lash, school tales are not to be told. Our rules in Parliament

are to give nobody a hard word, much more not to write it of any, for the *vox audita perit, in littera scripta manet.* I say not this for fear that I ever have said anything that I cannot justify. *Draft.*

[Dr. Roger Kenyon] to "Madam Kenyon, at her house near Stockport, in Cheshire, England."

971. 1695, October 5.—You will be content by this, only to know that I am very well in all circumstances. Be pleased to write to me, as if you wrote to a neice, and send it undirected, but under cover, to Madam Boile, Prioress of the English Convent, called Spiliken, at Brussels; only ask her to direct and send it to Mr. Charles Lee, who will take care of it for me.

W. Blundel, Junior, to Roger Kenyon, "at his house in Manchester, post paid, 2*d*."

972. 1695, October 11. Crosby.—James Williamson can give no account of Dr. Bromfield or his man, Morgan. Believes they were at his house in April, 1689. The doctor took an open boat at Wallesey (not at Crosby), and went direct to Ireland.

Peter Leigh to Roger Kenyon.

973. 1695, October 20. Lyme.—Is sorry to think there is a chance of Kenyon losing his seat at Clitheroe, in the "new Parliament." "I was sollicitied by Sir J. Arden, sometime agone, to stand for Newton." Believes Sir John is "what you say: true to the church, monarchy, and the old laws"; but his (Leigh's) "unfortunate circumstances" prevent his complying with the request. *Seal.*

Thomas Wilson [to Roger Kenyon].

974. 1695, October 28. Liverpool.—I had my Lord's commands to write to you about the election at Liverpool, and to desire your company there, on Friday next. We have the whole Presbyterian party, to a man, engaged against us, and, unless the country burgesses come in, we are in some danger of losing our point. There is one Hugh Brobbin, of Street Gate, who must be secured for us by your, or your son's, solicitation. I am also desired to write you to get Mr. Hulm, of Deaf (*sic*) Hulm, to stay at home if he will not be for us.

J. Leigh to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

975. 1695, October 31. [Furnival's Inn, London.]—Lunt, Wilson, and Wombell, upon their own affidavits, have moved the court for a new trial, on your informations against them, upon a pretence they had no notice of the trial. Due notice was given, as is shewn by the book in the Crown office, and notice was also given to Mr. Winter, their attorney, who now denies he was ever retained for them. "I discovered this disposition in the court, that, in case Winter swears that he was never employed by the defendants, nor anyone els, on their behalf, nor ever acted for them, a new tryall will be granted." Winter will swear anything. "I will continue to do all I can to prevent a new tryall." Our counsel are Mr. Attorney General, Sir William Williams, Sir Bartholomew Shore, Mr. Northey, and Mr. Harcourt. If a new trial be had, "I doubt not that they [the defendants] will be readily convicted; but, as it is a matter of great charge and trouble, it is very mischeevouse."

ROGER KENYON to JOHN LEGH, "at his chambers in Furnivall's Inn, in Holborne."

976. 1695, November 10. Manchester.—"Mee thinks this extraordinary strugling to evade the convicti[on] and punishment of these infamous purjured knaves, looks as if fools would not rest it so low as upon these only; for that which has appeared will allwayes be manifest, and the more it is storred in, the more will come out. If I aright remember, one of your former letters told me that the three sparkes, Lunt, &c., had made application to the Lords-Justices to have obtained an order from them to stay the last tryalls; that, mee thinks, is an indication that they had notice of them . . . . . At our assizes at Lancaster, before those tryalls came on, all ways and means that could be, were attempted to prevent the tryalls; this was not the work of Lunt, Willson, or Wombell, but of severall who would not care what becomes of them, if they looked no further; and, if anything occasion the carreying of this matter further, such may thank themselves for being so needlesly busie, when the whole is laid open by the further ripping up the sore." *Seal of arms.*

THOMAS KENYON to his father, ROGER KENYON.

977. 1695, November 16.—My Lord[1] is uneasy under his disappointment, and quarrelsome with everybody that is concerned with him.

JO: LEIGH to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

978. 1695, November 22.—"As to Lunt, Wilson, and Wombell, the Court of King's Bench hath thought fitt to grant them new tryalls, not withstanding it was opposed by Mr. Attorney-Generall, Sir Bartholomew Showre (?), Mr. Wortley, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Chesshyre. But—Wilson's and Lunt's bail not being willing to stand any longer, but prayed to be discharged, and they not able to find further bayle—they were committed to the Marshal of the King's Bench, where they now remain prisoners. As to Wombwell, he continues at liberty, on his former bayle." Application was made to the Lords-Justices and Council for stopping the trials. *Seal of arms.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, in Manchester.

979. 1695, December 15. "Blew Boar in Holborne."—Mr. Legh considers that the verdict, given at the last Assizes against Lunt and the others, cannot be exemplified nor given in evidence. It is not known who will be "our sheriff"; if the King names him, it will be Mr. Norres. Who the Chancellor names, is not known. Mr. Pudsay votes with the Court party, "but they like him not, saying, it is only to make his election sure, and when that is over they will loose him." Meantime, he has lost his interest with the other party. The Scots have got an Act passed by "our King" touching their trade to the East Indies, "which very much distastes both our Houses of Parliament. They have addressed him in it, and he has answered: he is ill served there, but will remedy the greevance as soon as he can."

SIR JOHN BLAND to ROGER KENYON.

980. 1695, December 31. Soho Square.—"The last night was the first time that there was any tryall of skill betwixt court and country, at

---

[1] Lord Derby.

the Committee of Elections this session, and it was a very full Committee. The petitioners were my Lord Orrery and Spencer Compton, brother to my Lord Northampton; the sitting members were Sir Thomas Dyke and Mr. Conyers, the former of which, you remember, always behaved himself very honnestly and like a lover of his country, all the last Parliament. At his election, he met with all the opposition the c[ourt] party could give him, and they did not forget to call him 'Jacobite,' and toold the town, if he was chose, and 60 more of the old members of his principles, they would be turned out of the House.

"Sir Thomas Dyke was elected by the burgesses, and they insisted the right of election was in them and the inhabitants togeither. There was 2 questions put; the first was, whether it was in the burghesses alone, or in them and the inhabitants, and there was in that division 198 and 129. But before the latter question was put, it was one o'clock, and the numbers were then 168 and 113 to the court party, and somebody else was disappointed.

"The Act about coinage, which the House of Commons have put to the Lords, and the Proclamation about mony, hath had this effect, as to put a stop to trade; but, at the same time, it hath, in some measure, opened some peoples eyes, and in the west of England they regret it very ill. The flying post will let you see we are apprehensive of the French visiting our costes, and if the accounts be true which we have, that the French are 67 at Tholonn, and Admirall Rooke but 38 sayle, it will be an easy matter for them to passe the streightes. There is a great many projects for mony, and glasse windowes, it is thought, will be one of them. Guinneyis is now come to 30*s.* again, but half-crowns are now condemned quite, and it is the goldsmiths' trade to buy them at an underworth. Shillings and sixpences do passe pretty well, though not worth 2*d.* a peece, except at the markett."

Mr. Taaffe's Discovery.

981. [1695.]—"A copy of Mr. Taaffe's discovery of the practices and contrivances against the gentlemen of Lancashire and Cheshire, late impeached for high treason, and sent prisoners, some to the Tower, and some to Newgate, and from thence sent to be tryed for their lives, some at Manchester and some at Chester, which, his discovery, was prefaced with a dedication to the King."

"The gentlemen tryed at Manchester were the Lord Mollineux, Sir William Garrard, Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Cliffton, Barronets, Bartholomew Walmisley, William Dicconson, Phillip Langton, Esquires, and William Blundell, gentleman. The gentlemen sent prisoners to be tryed at Chester—Sir Thomas Stanley, Barronet, and Peter Legh, Esquire.

"Sometime after Christmas last, 1693, John Lunt came to my house, and told me he had a discovery of great consequence to make to the government, but was unwilling to comunicate it to any, except some man that had an interest at Court. Whereupon, I acquainted the Earl of Bellamount with it, who desired me to get Lunt to set down in writeing what he had to say; and then, said his Lordship, I will introduce him to the Secretary of State. I went and told Lunt what my Lord said, and he accordingly brought me a paper importing, to the best of my remembrance, that himself and one Bromfield were sent from France to murder King William, and that severall others were to joyn with them in the attempt; which paper I carried to my Lord Bellamount, who acquainted Secretary Trenchard with it. The Secretary desired to speake with Lunt, who accordingly waited on him severall times.

I cannot say whether the Secretary believed him or not, but I remember Lunt told me this: he was sure the Secretary was a Jacobite, for that he seemed to take little notice of him, and gave him but five guineas.

Then the said Lunt desired me to bring [him] acquainted with Captain Baker, for that the said Lunt knew a great deal concerning the estates given to superstitious uses. I brought him to Baker's office, where he was entertained as a witness, receiving a sume of money in hand, besides a pension of twenty shillings a weeke. Lunt and Baker were alwayes together, till all the witnesses were examined, who pretended to know anything concerning those estates; after which, Captain Baker, having nothing to doe, resolved upon another project, which was to sue all the English gentlemen, then in France, to an outlawry, in order to which, he desired Lunt to give him the names of some of the gentlemen then in France. Lunt names Mr. Walmesley, promising to prove him there. Baker acquaints Mr. Aron Smith with the matter, who was very glad to hear of the forfeture of soe considerable an estate as Mr. Walmesley's, and desired Baker to keep his witnesses private, and to get some person of quality to beg that estate, and bargain with him for a third part thereof, to bee divided betwixt Aron Smith, Captain Baker, Lunt, and the rest of the witnesses.

"Captain Baker came to me and told me the discourse he had with Mr. Aron Smith, and desired me to speake to the Lord Portland, to beg the estate, and I should come in for a share with them. I answered, I was sure my Lord Portland was a man of more honour then to meddle with any such thing, that his Lordship was upon his journey for Flanders, and that it was reported Mr. Walmesley was returning for England with his Majesty's pass. This surprized Baker a little, who thereupon bethought him of another designe, which was to go on with Lunt on his first discovery of murdering King William, and still Aron Smith was consulted, who was never backward to any of Baker's projects, finding them very useful for getting good estates for himselfe and his 'fellow-sufferer,' for soe he called Captain Baker. Wherefore they gave Lunt considerable sumes of money, till they had got his narrative in writing. Mr. Aron Smith gave it to Mr. Ellis to coppye it over fair, he haveing first corrected it (Mr. Ellis was their clerk), who was to deliver [it] to Lunt, to be got by heart, for which service, the said Ellis had ten shillings a weeke. Captain Baker and Lunt shewed me, from time to time, what they had done, asking my opinion or approbation, which I freely gave them, believing, at that time, what Lunt said, to be true.

"They brought into their plot a vast number of nobility and gentry, viz.: Carmarthen, Hallifax, Notingham, Devon, Sir John Mannering, Sir Willoughby Ashton, Sir Ralph Dutton, Mr. Norris, of Sprake, and Mr. Rigby, &c. I told them I did not know but these Protestant gentlemen might be guilty, but my opinion was, that if they accused them before they made out the truth of the plott, noebody would believe them. Wherefore, they resolved to begin with the Nonjurants and the Papists; and Lunt's narrative being at length compleated, Captain Baker and Lunt told me they were advised by Aron Smith not to bring the matter before the Privy Counsell, for that some of the Counsell was guilty, and that they should get some gentleman, who was a Parliment man, to prevaile with her Majesty to let noebody be acquainted with the thing but my Lord-Keeper, and the Secretaryes, for which I then thought they had good reason, but now I am convinced it was because they thought it easier to impose on three persons then the whole body of the Counsel. Not long after this, I went on vigorously with their plot.

"Aron Smith gave them great sumes of money, which Baker and Lunt divided between them, and bought such fine cloathes with the money, that I scarce knew them. In the meantime, Lunt had pickt up one Wilson, a fellow that made the beds for the guestes at the 'Bear and Ragged Staffe,' in Smithfield; and whilst I was in Lancashire, Captain Baker wrote to me to bring up one Womball, a broken carrier, who pretended he could make a discovery of armes, sent by him into the countrey. On the road, I asked the said Womball what he knew concerning the plott. He protested to me severall times he knew nothing of it, more than that he once carried swords into Lancashire, but knew not to whom they belonged. He then alsoe denyed he knew Lunt. When we came to London, I shewed Lunt to him. Womball said he had never seen him before; but when he came to Baker's office, and had two or three dayes conversant (*sic*) there, my carryer knew both Lunt and the plott, as well as any man in England; and haveing got a spill of money, grew soe elevated, that he threatened to bring all into the plott that he owed money to, in case they asked him for it. After this, I desired Lunt to give me some account of Wilson, when and where he became acquainted with him; who answered, he was a gentleman that came from near Preston, in Lancashire, to whom Mr. Aron Smith had given ten pound to bear his charges to London.

"After this, they passed the time merrily, for most commonly they went to the tavern every night, where they used to instruct one another, even in my presence, sometimes, but telling me that if I discovered them, they would swear treason against me, soe that I was forced to wait an oportunity for the unravelling this piece of villany. After this, all things being ready, they went into the countrey [with] what warrants, messengers, and whatsoever was necessary, for seizing men, armes, horse, &c. Captain Baker told me if I would go along with him he would bear my charges, and be oblieged to me for my company, for he did not like Lunt's nor Willson's. Upon his saying soe, I made bold to tell Captain Baker I doubted they did not, in everything, speake truth. The Captain replyed, whether they speake truth or noe, I am sure to make out a hainous plott, for if these witnesses fail, Aron has more in store, and, if armes and horses can be found in the hands of the Papists, we will certainly make a plott which shall goe over all England, and make a thorough reformation, pull down Bishops and their cathedrall law; for, says he (the said Captain), 'we shall never be happye whilest there is any bishoppe or priest of the Protestant religion in England.' This, and a great deal of discourse, was to this effect. I consented to goe for sundry reasons; first, because I feared they would doe me some mischief if I refused; secondly, they would not trust me more, and that then I should loose an oportunity of discovering their mass of villany, and be deprived of an oportunity of serving the government, as I was oblieged to doe.

"Should I give you a description of their impiety on the road, and tell you their atheism, swearings, blasphemie, and all their many different sorts of prophaness that was acted amongst them, you could not read it without a thousand teares, and as many blushes. They made it a capital fault to say grace, or goe to the church on Sundayes, or any other dayes, and allthough they were all arrived to a tollerable piece of villany, that Captain Baker did much excell them all; he was arrived to the very Tenarife of villany. He did always exclaime against bishops, and the religion, as well as clergy, of the Church of England, and for the truth of this, I appeal to the people of all the houses they lodged in; vizt., at the 'Bullhead,' in Manchester, the 'Eagle and Child,' in Wigan, [and] the 'Golden Lyon,' in Warrington. Captain Baker did often say that

he thought the time was now come to pull down all ecclesiastical law, and that he thought God had preserved Aron and himselfe to be the Church of England's ruin. He said he had not soe great an animositie against the priests of the Church of Rome as against those of the Church of England, because they were for monarchy and hierarchy. He wished for Old Oliver again, saying the kingdom was never soe happye as under him. With these, and such like sayings, the Captain entertained us, Wombell confirming, with bloody oathes, his worship was in the right. When we came to Lancashire, and all things were in readiness for seizing the horses and armes of the Roman Catholickes, Captain Baker had gotten together a company of the greatest rakehells that the countrey could afford, who minded nothing but rapeing and plunder. Wherever they came, they used to search houses and seize upon horses, without constables, and sell them again to the owners for five or ten shillings a horse. Sometimes they would bring the horses to Captain Baker, who kept and restored what he pleased, though I never heard he restored any without money. I told him of the irregularities of such proceedings, because when he first invited me down, he said he would be advised by me, but he would be advised by nobody.

"The messengers were used to curse and say 'God damm Taaffe; he would perswade Captain Baker to return, for that if he did, they should never have such an oportunity of getting money.' Soe I let them goe on to their own ruin, being very uneasie in my mind for want of somebody to whome I might reveale the matter. I gave some hints of it to the parson of Newton, but he, seeing me in such company, would not trust me; soe I thought it my best way to goe to London and to find out some meanes to acquaint the government with it, but Mr. Aron Smith did so threaten all who contradicted him, that I durst not doe it. It was his custome to come to Captain Baker's office and instruct and cross-examine the witnesses against the tryall, and sometimes he would assure them that, in less then halfe a year, he would have the lives of five hundred persons. In short, I knew not what to resolve upon, till the quarrells of Wilsone, Womball, and Lunt, gave me oportunity of detecting their unpararleled villany, which I hope will be acceptable to your Majesty.

"In short, I must confess, I knew not what to resolve on, till the quarrels of Lunt, Wilson, and Womball gave me oportunity, as I thought, of doing good to the gentlemen, my countrey, and selfe; to effect which, I thought it necessary to find out Wilson, which, when I had done, I invited him to dinner, that I might learn of him what the matter was between them. Wilson told me Lunt had cheated him of money that was given him to bear his charges out of Lancashire, from whence he made the Secretary believe he came, though he dwelt in Smithfield. Wilson told me the sume given him to bear his charges up was ten pound, which Lunt and Baker did divide betwixt them, except five shillings which they gave to him. Then I asked Wilson how he would doe if he should disobliege Lunt, since Lunt was the first man that taught him his lesson. It is true, says Wilson, Lunt first taught me my lesson, but now I am acquainted with Mr. Aron Smith and Captain Baker, who looke upon me to be a soberrer man then Lunt, and they will teach me what to say. Moreover, said Wilson, John Wombell and I agree very well; but besides myself and Wombell there is one Dr. Dandy, and Peirson, kept on purpose by Captain Baker, at Coventry, to swear, and after we have hanged the gentlemen in custody, we will turn of[f] Lunt and employ Dr. Dandy and Peirson for evidence over the whole kingdome. He told me this, and a great deal more to the same purpose. The day following, I went to Lunt to enquire what was the

matter between him and Wilson. Lunt answered, Wilson and Wombell were a couple of ungratfull rouges, because they expected to have as much as he, though he was the chiefe evidence. After which, he said, 'I wish with all my heart that I had to doe with some gentleman.' He alsoe said to me, 'if you, Mr. Taaffe, would swear with me, I would introduce you to the Secretarys of State, and would have nothing to doe with those fellowes, Wilson and Wombell.' I answered, 'I would not doe any such thing myselfe, but I would make it my buisness to find out some gentleman to swear him.' 'Then,' said Lunt, 'Mr. Aron Smith tells me that, unless I produce some commissions, I cannot doe my buisness soe well. Wherefore,' saith Lunt, 'Mr. Taaffe, if you will write them, I will gratify you very largly.'

"Mr. Aron Smith told me he would procure a warrant to search in what house I pleased, where I may drop the commissions myself, and get the messengers to find, and swear these were the very commissions I brought from King James. Lunt and I parted, and then I went to severall of my acquaintance, to desire them to help me in the discovery of a piece of rougery, but nobody would concern themselves with it, lest Lunt and Wilson should swear something against them, and I myself was apprehensive that if I went to the Secretary he would not believe me, but looke upon me as a man not well affected to the government. Whereupon, I thought it my best way to find out some persons who would pretend to swear with Lunt, and counterfeit the commissions he desired, and then goe to the government and acquaint them they were imposed upon by a parcell of villans. I was very uneasie to thinke that soe many innocent gentlemen should suffer by the evidence of men whom I knew perjured, fearing both for the gentlemen and myself, that [if] I did not discover the villany of the plotters, that not only they, but most of the nobility and gentry in England would, in a short time, have followed their fate, it being the designe of those plotters, by their false evidence, to take away the lives of most of the prime nobility and gentry in England. For myself, I was afraid of endangering my own life by endeavouring to preserve theirs, and on the other side, I was afraid, that if I did suffer these gentlemen to dye innocently, I thought their blood would be required at my hands, and therefore bethought me on what means I might most conveniently doe it.

"Once I thought that if I did acquaint some of the prisoners' friends, they would soon find out somebody to list himselfe with Lunt, but I was unwilling to have anything to doe with the prisoners' friends that I knew were reputed Papists or Jaccobites; yet finding the day of tryall drawing on, and Lunt impatient to drop his commissions, and Aron Smith very eager to hasten his worke, I resolved, rather then fail, to send to some of the ladyes, whose husbands were in custody. My wife undertooke the thinge and went to Madame Dicconson, who, after severall meetings, prevailed with one Mr. Legh Bankes to give me a meeting. I told that if he and some others would goe to Lunt and tell him they wanted money, and that, if he could put them in a way to get money, they would be oblieged to him and doe what service he could. Banks said he would consider on it, and desired to meet next morning, and there I went to him and found him with two other gentlemen. The gentlemen who were with Mr. Legh Bankes liked the project, and promised to meet him at 4 o'clocke in the afternoon. In the meanetime, I went and acquainted Lunt with the thing, who was overjoyed to have gentlemen swear him, and swore a great bloody oath he would turn off Wombell and Wilson, and them to returne to their old employment. Lunt and I went to the place appointed, which was the 'Ship' ale-house, in Butcher Row, without Temple Barr, where the gentlemen

came and sent for me, and told me they would willingly put off the thing till next day, but I told them if they put it of, Lunt would mistrust something, and such arguments, that Mr. Bankes was perswaded to speake with Lunt.

"As soon as Lunt saw him, he complemented him, saying, he thought himself very happy to be concerned with a gentleman, for that he had to doe with a company of machenick fellows that knew nothing of the plot but [what] he told them, and that he would turn them off if Mr. Legh Bankes would joyn with him in the discovery, and swear what Lunt would have him swear. Mr. Legh Bankes seemed very modest, and pretended to have been in company all that day, and would be glad to get money, but was not prepared at that time to undertake a busness of that consequence, yet he then desired Lunt to give him some insight into the matter. Lunt immediately draws out his narrative in very good form, writ by Captain Baker's clerk, and gave it us to read. 'I know nothing of this matter,' said Mr. Bankes, 'therefore, pray, Mr. Lunt, tell me what I must doe.' Lunt answered, 'Sir, you must swear you know all this to be true. I am,' said Lunt, 'upon counterfeiting commissions, and you must have a commission, and you must swear you had it from one of the gentlemen in custody.' After this, says Lunt, 'But, sir, can you write a good hand? for if you doe, you must write the commissions yourselfe, because we must not trust too many in our affaires.' 'I doe not write well,' sayes Mr. Legh Bankes, 'and if you intend such a thing, how can you counterfeit King James' hand?' 'I have,' replyes Lunt, 'an old commission in my pocket, and have likewise my Lord Milford's hand, and I will have all the commissions signed by King James, and we must drop a bundle of them in some house, and when Mr. Aron Smith sends to search the house, the messenger will find the commissions and wee will swear they were the same King James sent by me to the gentlemen in custody and to severall others, for,' sayes Lunt, 'I intend to goe all over England with my plott if you will but joyn heartily with me, and bring some friend along with you that will swear the same thing with us. And,' Lunt said, 'I was to be of Dodsworth's plott, but I refused, resolveing to have a plott of my owne making and not of another's.' Mr. Legh Bankes replyed he had a friend of his that understood these things better then himself, and therefore he desired him to meet him the next day.

"Lunt consented freely to it, and soe we parted for that day. Next day, some lawyers perswaded Mr. Legh Bankes to acquaint my Lord Cheife-Justice with what he had done, unknown to me; wherupon, I found Mr. Bankes a little shy of me, and he would not tell me the reason, upon which I went to Mrs. Dicconson and desired her to find out somebody to goe to Lunt, according to Bank's promise, or I was sure the buisness was ruined. As I and Madam Dicconson was talking, Mr. Roger Dicconson came in, and his sister did noe sooner propose the thing, but Mr. Roger freely offered himselfe, and he went along with me to Fetter Lane, to a little coffee house next the 'Globe,' where I left him, and went for Lunt, who was not at his lodgings, but as soon as he came home he ran to us where we were, and made this excuse for his absence—that Mr. Aron Smith sent him to John Wilson, the prisoner, [for?] two shirts, for that they intended to make him a witness. In short, Dicconson and Lunt fell upon their buisnes. Lunt asked Dicconson what his name was. Dicconson answered, 'Howard.' Lunt asked again which religion he was. Dicconson said he was of the Church of England. 'Then,' sayes Lunt, swearing a great oath, 'you must have a commission under Lee of Lime, for he is of that religion.'

"Then Dicconson began to swear as hard as Lunt that he would doe anything to get money, but that he was not acquainted with any of the gentlemen in custody, and that he must know them before he could swer against them. [Lunt replyed,] he would shew them to him and give in writeing what he would have him swear. Then Dicconson said he was acquainted with one Roger Dicconson and all the rest of the Dicconsons. In a short time, Captain Howard replyed he would help him to swear against Roger Dicconson in particular, but that he was unwilling to swear without considerable reward. 'We shall have,' sayes Lunt, 'the third part of all those gentlemen's estates, and then will goe all over England and hang up whom we please. I will turn off Womball and Wilson, and deal with none but your friend. I will likewise turn off Aron Smith and Baker, for they doe not give us the whole sume that is allowed us; we will goe to the Secretary ourselves and have the whole credit of the busness. We must,' sayes Lunt, 'counterfeit commissions, and you shall have a captain's commission under Mr. Lee of Lime, and you must swear you had it from his own hand. In the meantime, you must swear,' sayes Lunt, 'to be true to me, and not to discover me.' Upon this they desired me to goe out of the room, and after they had been together awhile they called me in again, and told me they had agreed together to meet at 2 a'clocke in the afternoon and go to the Savoy, or over the water, to get the commissions counterfeited, upon which we parted, and at 2 a'clocke, according to our appointment, Lunt and I came to the aforesaid coffee house, into which we were noe sooner entred, but in comes one of Lunt's wifes with a constable, and makes him prisoner.

"Lunt immediately begins to mistrust Captain Howard, *alias* Dicconson, and I myselfe knew not what to thinke of it, till saw Mr. Dicconson and Mr. Lee Bankes, who, hearing there was a constable, began to mistrust that was a trick put upon them, soe they got away. and I followed them into the street and told them what the matter was, at which they seemed to be concerned. I returned to Lunt again and stead with him till Mr. Aron Smith came, who hectored Lunt's wife at a strange rate, and threatened what he would doe to her for takeing up the King's evidence. Then Mr. Aron Smith called for a coach, saying he would give bail for Lunt's appearance, and desired me to goe with him in his coach. As we were goeing, he swore he did not know what to doe in relation to Lunt, and asked my advice. I answered I believed Lunt to be an ill man, and that I knew he had two wifes, at least, upon which, he fell into such a passion, that I thought he would have cast himself headlong out of the coach, upon which, Aron said I must not goe with him before the Lord Mayor, least his Lordshipe should examine me and I should be such a fool as to tell the truth of Lunt, for that he intended to make my Lord Mayor believe Lunt was an honest man, and that it was but a trick of the Papists to take him up, because he was the King's evidence. Then Aron desired me to go home, which I very freely did, for I began to be weary of his company.

"In the evening, I called at Captain Baker's office, where I found Lunt giving an account of what happened that day, but soe little suspecting the designe we had to discover the rougery, that, on the contrary, he desired me to goe to Captain Howard and tell him he would meet him next morning, but, notwithstanding, Lunt thought himself secure in his plot as ever, yet. Aron Smith found out, that very night, either at my Lord Chiefe Justice's, or at some other place, that we were sufficiently prepared to expose their sham plott, and accordingely gave notice of it to Lunt and Baker, who kept Lunt out of the way till the tryall. In the meanetime they threatened what they

would doe to me. But notwithstanding all their menaces, I was resolved to be soe just to my King and countrey as to become a sacrifice myselfe to the fury of these conspirations rather then have the raign of soe great and good a King sullied with the innocent blood of so many nobles and gentlemen. Baker sent for me the night before he went out of town, and asked me who that Captain Howard was. I answered, he was one of Lunt's acquaintance, and therefore I desired him to ask Lunt, upon which he perceived I did but banter him. Whereupon, he began to threaten me, saying the law was very severe against all men that went about to put tricks upon the King's evidence. I answered, 'I had not offended against the law, and therefore the law would not meddle with me; and,' said I, 'Mr. Baker, if you will goe with me before the Secretary of State, I will justify myself.' 'If the Secretary of State saw you,' replyed he, 'he would commit you.' When I heard that, and next morning they went out of town, saying nothing, but taking my saddle and bridell away with them, whereupon I tooke post and went to Manchester, wher I was informed by severall, how Lunt, Baker, and the messengers, had reported in that countrey that they had left me in Newgate, for endeavouring to corrupt the King's evidence.

"My intention [is] here to give any account of the tryall, whereof the reader may better informe himself from those many able lawyers that were present, only I must not forget to acquaint the world how Aron Smith, as soon as he had heard the names of the gentlemen's witnesses in court, feigned himself sicke; knowing very well that, when I was called, I could discover the mistery of his plot. I call it his plot—though since the miscariage of it, he was willing to cast it on me—for I have severall arguments which doe demonstratively shew the plot to be his; first, because he furnished the evidence with large sumes of money to carrye it on; secondly, because it was he that fashioned and formed their depositions; thirdly, he bailed Lunt, and made the Lord Mayor believe he was an honest man. It was he, in fine, that threatened to have me punished for striveing to detect the villany of his witnesses; in a word, he is so well known, that I need say noe more."

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon.

982. 1695[-6], January 4. London.—The Council is not sitting. In the list, are Mr. Richard Fleetwood, Mr. Robert Mawdesley, and one Mr. Dionisius Byron. The Lords and Commons cannot yet agree about the Coin Bill, but have appointed another conference on Monday next. The King has answered the Commons that he will issue out his proclamation for receiving the clipped standard money, as they desire.

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

983. 1695-6, January 7. London.—"No sheriffe for our county yet pricked. Taaffe is at liberty, upon bayle, to appear in the King's Bench. The House of Commons did nothing yesterday, and to day only called over the House." *Seal.*

P[eter] Shakerley to Roger Kenyon, at his house in Manchester.

984. 1695[-6], January 8. Westminster.—"I am under som straights on account of the designes of my enemies against mee, at Wigan, which they are verry industrious in forming and suiteing their evidence to; whilst my friends there are too slack in finding out what the intended objections and evidence against mee are . . . . . .

I have noe friend in all that county to whom I can committ this great trust, or hope to procure the great favour from of putting this affair into order, besides yourself. And, considdering that your Quarter Sessions at Wigan is to be next week, where it is possible you may be, I begg you will be pleased to give yourself the trouble to stay there som few days, to make enquirey what the objections intended against mee are, and the persons designed to proove the same, and put all that into one breviate. I am under another misfortune, that I cannot, with safety, write any letter on this affair, or any other, by the way of Warrington, because you know who is the postmaster there, and who it was procured him to be soe. Therefore, I pray, doe not you send anything that way, concerning the premises; and I beseech you mannage all this matter with great secrecy and caution . . . . and what charges you are at in staying at Wigan, to make enquireys and putting matters into method, I will thankfully repay you."

RICHARD EDGE to GEORGE KENYON, at Manchester.

985. 1695–6, January 9. London.—Commences with private business matters. "I have no forreigne news to tell you both, but a peece of domestick newes which comes in time, and will mightily help the Sessions; for it is to-day resolved that all clipped money, which is silver, though of a coarser alloy than the standard, shall pass in payment of taxes, and that all persons, whatever, shall so take it in payment; that any person may pay his next yeares tax, to the 4*s.* in the pound, at one intire payment in clipped money; that all Commissioners to be appointed, shall be sent into all countyes of England, to disperse the new coynd money and receive clipped money for it. Here was such a decay of trade and such a work about it that caused the House of Commons to sitt *de die in diem*, about the coyne, and come to this resolution, which is generally well pleaseing. The Sheriffe of Lancashire, I hear, [is] to be pricked to-night."

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

986. 1695–6, January 11. London.—"On Thursday night last, Mr. Norreys, of Speake, was prickt at Kensington, by the King, for our High Sheriffe. I am privately told that the Chancellour went to wait upon the King, on Wednesday, at which time, the King wished him to strike out one of his 3 names returned, and put in Mr. Norres. You may guess how things go by that. This day the Commons passed the bill for preventing charge and expense in elections, etc. . . . By all our forreigne posts, we have advice that the French fleet will pass the streights this year, if they can."

JOHN HARTLEY to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

987. 1695–6, January 15. Lancaster (?).—Is sorry he could not discourse with Mr. Kenyon, during his last visit. Finds it was a "designed thing" on the part of the gaoler, who set persons to drink with the writer, lest his (the gaoler's) "rogurys" should be discovered. *Endorsed* "John Hartley, Esqre."

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

988. 1695–6, January 16. London.—Sir John Bland is gone into Yorkshire. Lady Moseley is well; a letter will find her at her lodgings, in Soho Square. Has waited on Sir John Leveson-Gower. "You bid

me tell you how the Cliderow members go, in Parliament; they go with the Liverpoole members perpetually. I think I need say no more than that."

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon.

989. 1695[–6], January 18. London.—I received your last long letter by the post, which was not sealed with your own seal; therefore I reckon it had been opened by the way. There are some rascals who do frequently open letters, and these are called "secret friends to the government." All this preparation the French are making at sea, seems to be designed on our foreign Plantations, to ruin them We shall have an army of 140,000 in the Netherlands, the next campaign, and the discourse there is of our besieging Dunkirk. The Lords will pass the Coin Bill on Monday or Tuesday, and then they will begin coining; our coin is to be as good as it was. There is already brought into the Exchequer 1,700,000*li.* in clipped coin.

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

990. 1695–6, January 21. London.—"This day the King came to the House of Lords and passed four publick bills (besides private bills), *videlicet* :—the treason bill, the coyn bill, the bill for preventing expenses in elections, and the bill for continuing duties upon spirits, etc. The House of Commons have ordered in the bill for preventing and punishing of perjury before the sheriffes, at the elections of knights, at the county court; that a forme of an oath be brought in to be taken by the freeholders, which will hinder the Jacobites from voteing, which some say will be thrown out. The report about the Scotch East India Company was likewise to day made; that it was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour; and resolved that the English and Scotch subscribers to that company, resideing in England, shall be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours. Some people dread the ill consequence of this. You know these votes are not printed till to morrow morning, and are not written. I have them allwaes from a freind, which is no member. I know not how safe it is to give such account, but I presume you have the same in written news letters, which I have not seen in any place, since I came to town, for in the coffee houses are no letters, but printed. Some of our printed news letters say the French will have 95 men of war in a line of battle, 50 of them to go from Brest, Port Louis, etc., and to joyn the Thoulon fleet, which 50 will saile in a fortnight. And this is sworn to by a prisoner, come from Brest, before our Commissioners of the Admiralty. Others say it is false; some few ships are ordered to transport men from Catolonia into Piedmont, against the Duke of Savoy. Others say that a great many private persons, in France, are concerned, and furnish the fleet at their own private charge, to go upon some enterprise. The King of France is to have a third part of what they gett. Some say our Lords of the Admiralty have not behaved themselves as they ought to do; that our shipping is not in so great forwardness as it ought to be. Some say it is in greater forwardness than ever, but I observe Sir Jn. Louther, of Whithaven, is getting off. I forgett to tell you that the House of Commons go to morrow to wait upon the King, with an address against the Lord Portland, who had thought to have been Prince of Wales. One Mr. Price made a very learned speech against his Lordshipp, and, as Mr. Shakerley told me, left nothing unsaid. I cannot yet learne when Cliderow election comes on, for I avoid seeing either side."

PETER SHAKERLEY to [ROGER KENYON].

991. 1695[–6], January 23. Westminster.—Would have him keep the "breviate" as long as necessary. The petition now stands, according to course, not to come on or be heard before the 10th or 12th of March next, and it is possible it may be April before it comes on. We have much business to do, and it is possible Committees may be frequently adjourned; however, it is best to be prepared. The first preparation must be fully to answer all objections which you can possibly learn are intended to be made; and the next thing is to recriminate upon the opponent, in such substantial objections and proofs as will stick fast upon him: "but those should not be too levious; such as his caresses of the woman, which will not signifye any thing. But if, in kissing of them, hee hurryed guinneas into their mouths (as was done at one place), that will be to purpose, provided it is proved; and that hee used that sollicitation to gett, and that hee did thereby gett, their husbands to vote for him."

RICHARD EDGE to GEORGE KENYON.

991A. 1695–6, January 23. London.—The House of Commons has nipped the Prince of Wales (who should have been) in the bud, and waited on the King yesternight with their address. At the Admiralty Office, they are taking care to send a re-inforcement to Sir George Rooke, and a squadron, as some say, to block up Dunkirk. *Seal.*

P[ETER] SHAKERLEY to ROGER KENYON, at his house in Manchester.

992. 1695[–6], January 25. Westminster.—"I thank you for your continued care in my affair; inclosed is Mr. R———'s petition, which is very dark, as are the intended objections against mee. I understand the petition was concerted with Mr. Mountague, who brought it in, and it is timed so that I conceive it is intended to come on towards the end of the Session, when the House is thiner, for it stands now to be about the 10th or 12th of March, though noe time is yet appointed for it, nor has it yet been read in the committee. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Tattlock are made Commissioners for the Land Tax, so is Mr. Harvey's father, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ralph Markland, and Mr. Wells. Inclosed I send you the Act about clipped and counterfeit money, which please to communicate to Mr. Warden, who will allso communicate to you three other Acts I send to him this post, viz., the Act for trial of treason, the Act for preventing expenses at elections, and an Act about . . . . and annuities. I doe perceive that Mr. R———'s designe is onely to make my election void, and not to come in himself but by a new election. I am informed they intend to charge me with som words, said to be spoken by mee, but what they are, where, when, or before whom spoken, I cannot learn. The condition of our navy is very deplorable; and had I not seen a peece of one of the great shipps, I could not have believed it possible that the worm could have made such great and soe many vacuitys in the sound heart of oak. God Allmighty preserve ould England from a French conquest!" *Seal.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

993. [1695–6, January 28?] London.—Commences with family matters. "I cannot yet tell you when Cliderow election comes on, nor concerne myself in that matter. The House of Commons were to-day in a comittee for trade, and came to severall heads, which will be reported

on Friday next. The House of Lords have been all this day about our East India Company, and divided about it, and carryed by 22 that there shall be an East India Company established by Act of Parliament, and carryed on by a joynt stock. I hear allso that there is to be an imbargo laid upon Scotch East India ships which are fitting out in the river of Thames. *The Royall Soveraigne*, a ship of 104 guns, is burnt, as some people say, by an accident of a snuff of a candle, and some say done a purpose. Our fleet at Cadiz will be all careened in a three weekes, and then will put to sea, which will be as soon as the Thoulon fleet can go to sea. The squadron at Spitthead, which waits for a fair wind to joyne our fleet, are to be doubled in the number which was so lately ordered. A great overgrown French man-of-war mett with one of our cruisers in the Straits and sunk him. But all honest persons conclude that all our men-of-war are in good order and will be ready to sail eearlier than in any spring before. I mett with a Jacobite yesterday (a great rogue I beleeve) and he tells me the Thoulon fleet is out allready; that they have taken one of our cruisers in the Straits, sunk another, and sent another, ragged and shattered, into Cadiz; that the French fleet may goe where they will, for a great many of our great ships in England will not be fitt to saile this year, nor scarce ever; that we shall have no money presently, but guineas, which are coined, a great deal of them, in Holland; that what milled money is made, or making, must be all sent to Holland; and that there can be no circulation of the milled money this six months; and a great deal more of these roguish stories, which I would give no ear to. I will take care to buy you an almanack, but you writeing so late that I have not yet mett with such a one as you use[d] to have; and if I bespeake it they will excise me. The word excise putts me in mind of proposalls offered to the House of Commons for a penny a peck upon bread, and allso duties proposed to be laid on periwigs, comodes, swords, and a great many things more, which I cannot name."

P[eter] Shakerley to Roger Kenyon, "at his house in Manchester."

994. 1695[–6], February 1. Westminster.—"Yours, dated the 26th instant, came to my hands but yesterday, but in such a condition that I cannot possibly read it, and is all dirt and daub even on the inside, where it is impossible that such dirt could com but by opening it, and daubing it so on purpose. The post mark on it, viz., the Generall Letter Office mark, when it came hither, is January the 31st, and your other letter, dated the 28th January, has allso the same mark, and they both came together yesterday. Therefore, I pray, inquire of your postmaster at Manchester, how long the said letter dated the 26th of January, did lye in his hands, and how and when hee did dispose of it, viz.: (1) whether he sent it away immediately there? (2) whether it was so besmeared and daubed before hee sent it? (3) whether he sent it sealed up in his bagg? and (4) whether his bagg is opened at any place before it coms to London, and where? When he has answered to these questions, if hee is clear and innocent in the matter, I desire hee will make affidavid of it that hee did send the said letter sealed up in his bagg, without blemmish, &c., and send the same to mee, I pray you, by next post. I perceive the superscription is Mr. Tattlock's handwriting; therefore, to trace this matter right, know of him in what manner, when, and to whom, he delivered it? And I desire you will have his affidavid of it and send it up to mee immediately, with the postmaster's affidavid. Wee had a long debate yesterday about the Oath, [as] I writt to Mr. Warden, which was at last, upon a division, rejected; Sir Thomas Stanley, Sir Ro.

Bradshaigh, Cozen Preston, Mr. Puddsey, Mr. Brotherton, Leigh Banks, and myself, were together in the division; all the Foleys were also with us."

Postscript.—"Since I writt this, I hear that other letters in that packquett were all used as mine. . . . Wee have this day carryed, by ballotting, all the Commissioners of Accompts."

P[eter] Shakerley to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

995. 1695[–6], February 4. Westminster.—"Dick Edge was with mee last night, just after the election for Clitheroe was determined in the comittee, for Mr. Pudsay against Mr. Stringer, which was soe cleer a case that it was rather a *nemine contradicente*. Our success in carrying, by ballotting, all the seven Commissioners wee named for the publick accounts, was very good, and therefore I will give you their names and the names of the other seven who came next to them, and seemed to be competitors:

Paul Foley, Esq., Speaker	238
Henry Boyl, Esq.	228
John Granville, Esq.	227
Sir Thomas Dyke	185
Mr. Bromley, of Warwickshire	200
Robert Harley, Esq.	243
Francis Gwynn, Esq.	188
Sir Thomas Pope Blunt	178
Sir John Thomson	160
Sir William Ashurst	163
Mr. Mouldsworth	118
Mr. Norris	134
Mr. Booth	131
Sir Edward Abney	155"

Postscript.—"Aron Smith was called to our bar this day, for having received nineteen thousand pounds and refused to give accompt of it to our Commissioners. Hee has tenn days time to make his accompt in, and if hee does not in that time, you will hear of him in custody."

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

996. 1695–6, February 4. London.—"I was with Mr. Shakerley yesterday, and [he] shewed me a letter from you, but it had been in some bottom of a ditch, for neither your letter, nor the inclosed, was legible; it was so all dirt. I am sure no stranger could have read it. Here and there it was plain, and I, knowing your hand, guessed at the rest, and have since transcribed it for Mr. Shakerley. . . . . As I observe, all that they can pretend to is that he [?] is a Jacobite, an enemy to this government, and I cannot see that can make an election void; it is the first, if such thing be done. But they are mistaken, the Committee is not so much a committee of affections as they think. Collonell Granvill is the Chairman, an ingenious, honest, bold gentleman, and vallues nere a courtier of them all. The Committee for Cliderowe was last night, who, after heareing councell and witnesses on both sides, never debated, but put the question whether Mr. Pudsey was duely elected and returned. It was carried in the affirmative; I think, *nemine contradicente*. Sir Thomas Powis [and] Sir Bartholomew Shore, councell for Mr. Stringer; Mr. Dormer [and] Mr. Dobbins, councell for Mr. Pudsay.

"The Committee sate till 12 at night; there was a pretty full Committee. I crept into the gallery above, to avoid being seen. I think all our Lancashire members attended, save Collonells Stanley and Kirkby. Mr. Molineux asked a question in favour of Mr. Pudsay, so did Mr. Brotherton, and so did Mr. Preston. And Mr. Norris, who is a violent man, but speakes well, asked half a dozen questions in favour of Mr. Stringer, whose councell opened the cause, and pleaded that he had the same case as Mr. Gerrard, which was (they doubted not) remembered by a great deal of the members in this Parliament. They agreed that, as the poll was taken at the day of election, they had a minority of votes by 12, but had 15 freinds, who had a right to be found by the ceremonial inquiry jury, and were ready to have given their votes; that the present bayliffes obstructed the calling of a jury, and that the sitting member, Mr. Pudsay, had, by his agent, given a bribe of 30*s.* to one Nowell (one of Mr. Stringer's friends, but not found freeman) to keep out of the hall at the time of election; and that the House declared in favour of such cases at two former committees. This was the substance of their allegations. They made it out by 15 Cliderowe witnesses, the chief of which were Tom Dugdale and John son of Edmund Robinson. Mr. Pudsay's councell answered they had the majority of quallifyed voters; moreover, that they had freinds of the same number, 15, which would have voted for Mr. Pudsay had they been found, and had the same qualificacons as Mr. Stringer's, but the present bayliffes refused to call a jury after the test of the writt for either side, that if such thing were done, which was never known, it would brake a constitution of the burrough and consequently be pernicious.

"Besides, Mr. Pudsay made it appear to the Committee that the 15 freinds of Mr. Stringer never demanded to be polled, which was looked upon by Mr. Stringer's freinds in the House to be a great omission of his agent, Troy, who was called to answer to that point. One of the members asked him his profession; an attorney in London, he answered. Some members comented upon him, saying what did you go into the North 200 miles to sollicit at an election, so that he was not well heard. Mr. Pudsay called Mr. Sclater, Ned Farrer, and Dick Wilson, who are now three thorrow paced Committee witnesses, and made out what Mr. Pudsay's councell had asserted, and called one Nowell to disprove his own brother, about the 30*s.* bribe, who, with two others, did it with effect, and affirmed he drew ale and beer (the word beer smelled of London discipline) before the election, and Mr Pudsay's voters drunk as much as that came to, and his agents paid the reckoning. Nowell, that had the bribe, was called againe to confront his brother, had gott some brandy into his noddle, and said with a loud voice that his brother was a lyer, and the greatest that did come there. The Chairman was hearty for Mr. Pudsay, and Mr. Pudsay had got all his friends there, and cryed withdraw, withdraw, half an hour together, and then put the question as before. Paul Folie, Esquire, Collonell Granvill, Mr. Harley, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Bromley, of Staffordshire (who brought in the petition against Lord Portland), Sir Thomas Dike, and ———————— are the Commissioners for the publick accounts. None of them had the nomination from the Court party, so that I reckon it is as good a choice as the Pope has made of Cardinalls, and both alike to me.

"This day Mr. Aaron Smith was called into the House, and ordered to give in his accounts in 10 dayes to the Commissioners, or incurr the displeasure of the House of Commons. This good man has something in hand, and now on the anvill, against the stiflers of the Lancashire plott. Now we have an account from abroad that the French fleet will not be

equipped before the latter end of March; that our Lords of the Admiralty have given positive orders to the commodore of the squadron, designed for the reinforceing of Sir George Rook at Cadiz to be in areadiness to sayle the first fair wind; that there has been a great buzzle at Amsterdam about a placart for a tax upon burialls; that the mob risse three dayes together against the governours, but after hanging of half a score of them, the matter was appeased, and all now quiett. Here is a rumour here as if there were some disturbances in Scotland, but I think it is but a story, for commonly one post contradicts another."

RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

997. 1695–6, February 6.—"My last told you that the Capitation Bill was a long one, and I believe you will think so by the enclosed abstract, which Mr. Shakerley has franked for you, and had sent you one if I had not prevented him. It was given for four millions, but Mr. Montague informed the House yesterday, that it would not raise above three millions, so that they have yet 1,800,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* for the Civil List to raise, and were yesterday upon ways and means, but without any certain resolution. It was talked of 2*s.* more per pound upon land, and the Plate Bill was voted to pay 6*d.* per ounce, for all plate under three ounces value, or weight, which, it is concluded, will passe. They have been this day upon prohibiting East India silks, Bengalls, calicoes, but I know not the issue, though, it is said, it will passe. However, some say it is a giving up our East India trade to the Dutch. They that pretend to know news from Court, say that all the preliminaryes of the peace are adjusted, and that it will certainly be concluded, which some believe and others take for a jest; but the news that more concerns us is better, I mean in relation to the business I came hither upon.

Yesterday, being a day of great business in the Exchequer, we moved to deferr judgment in our case till to-day, because it would be long in giving, as it proved full two howers; every baron giving his opinions and the reasons of it, with answers to all the arguments that had been urged on the other side, and every one of them was clear in their opinion for us, that the lease was expired six years since, being onely for 21 years and 99. Their resolution seemed very clear and satisfactory to the whole Court, and even to Mr. Trafford's counsel and atturney, who attended there, and who told me afterwards that they would acquiesce in it without bringing any writ of error, which is the onely remedy they have; and on Weddensday next, judgment is to be recorded, and then we shall know what costs they will allow, which I hope will be favourable, and for the mean profits, we are left to our action at law, if Mr. Trafford will contest it, and not compound fairly with us. Pray communicate this, with the enclosed, to Mr. Yates, with my respects, not having any other news for him nor time to transcribe this, having stayed long and late at Westminster; and if you please to be so kind as to let my niece know the successe of our business, you will further oblige mee, having nothing more but my health to acquaint her with. Mr. Preston's corps set out on Munday or Tuesday, but privately, that no notice may be taken of it. I was with our bishop yesterday, but shall have more time to acquaint him with yours on Weddensday, when his tryall about Hindley Chappel comes on." *Seal of arms.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

998. 1695–6, February 8. London.—"The House of Commons have this day agreed to the Lords' amendments to the bill for recovery

of small tithes. A petition was made and presented to lower the extravagant price of guineas; it was referred to the Committee for the second coinage bill, but since withdrawn. They have resolved that no plate shall be used in the publick houses after the 4th of May, except spoons. The tryall *de novo* of Lunt, Wilson, and Womball, which should have come on this terme, is putt off to the next. Some sayes Sir George Rooke has orders to go to sea immediately, and some say not till 18 Dutch joyn him; and that the squadron designed heare to reinforce him are countermanded. But it is certaine that 51 great men-of-war at Thoulon are ready to sayle. . . . . I hear Mr. Shakerley has, upon Mr. Rigby's promiseing to withdraw his petition, writt to the mayor of Wygan to tell him that he will sollicit no more to be chosen there, which I think (but a fooll's boult is soon shot) is the meanest thing he ever did in his life."

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

999. 1695–6, February 10. London.—"In a weeke or two, in this town, there will be no silver to be had. I was with Mr. Legh, to take a copy of the *postea* about Lunt, Wilson, and Womball's verdict. He tells me it was never returned to him, in regard that verdict was sett aside, and the three gents are as clear as before that assizes. I see Capt. Baker frequently conversing with great men. Saturday's votes will tell you of Aaron Smith's being sent for, in custody; I did not hear that he is taken up, as yet. There is no news, for we have had no foreign mailes. Admirale Aylmer is to command 8 men-of-warr that are to go in quest of Du Bart. We have an account how that one man (with his accomplices) in Derbishire, have allready made, coined, and counterfeited, to the likeness of the new milled money, 700*l.*, and is now in custody for it. Guineas are current here, but at 27*s.*, and silver growes very scarce." *Seal.*

The Same to the Same.

1000. 1695–6, February 11. London.—"I was at Mr. Legh Banke's chambers this morning, but he has not been there this two nights, and am told that he lodges sometimes with Sir Thomas Stanley in Pell Mall; but I very well remember one morning I went to Mr. Banke's chambers, there was this taylor Barnes, which has arrested me upon Mr. (*sic*) Thomas's account. Had I not mett with him there, he had not known that I was in town. I forgott to tell you that the sume I was forced to pay was 4*l.* 1*s.* I beg, if Mr. Thomas be in Lancashire, you will please to order him to remitt it me hither, for I cannot move till I have it, for the landlord will not let the horse stirr till he be paid, and my acknowledgment besides. . . . . Yesterday the House of Commons ordered the election of Cliderowe to be reported tomorrowe. I cannot tell what the House has done today. The resolutions of the House are ordered to be kept more secret, for the printer's sake, and [I] could not meet with any of the members tonight. I doe not yet hear that Aaron Smith has given in his accounts. The news from Flanders is that the French seem to talke of opening their campagne with the seige of Namur; that their fleet at Thoulon is allready careened and the guns on board, yet one account sayes they are takeing off their guns; that Admirall Rooke is very vigilant in observeing the French fleet's motions, and has got most of his ships new careened; that the French King has transmitted a great sume of money to the grand Seignior with 300 [or 3,000] officers and engineers, to carry on the war

against the Emperor, and that he will be 40,000 stronger in Flanders than last year. Guineas are lowered in their price to-day 2*s*., but Thursday is the day to regulate that matter."

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1001. 1695-6, February 13. "Westminster, 9 o'clock at night."—"This day the King has been here and passed the three publick Acts. . . . . The House has been in a grand Committee about guineas, and is so still. . . . . Here is a mighty full house, and all the halls, painted chamber, Speaker's chamber, and the lobby and coffee houses, full of people, watching the result the House will come [to] about guineas. The House had an account from the Mint that 700,000 guineas have been coined, since Candlemas 1694-5. The Court party are for lowering them to 27*s*.; the other party, for keeping them at 30*s*. Lancaster assizes to be the 25th of March; Nevill and Turton [the] judges. If the House come to any resolution before the post goes out, I will write."

The EARL OF DERBY to [ROGER KENYON].

1002. 1695-6, February 13. Knowsley.—"I have thought it a long while since I saw or heard from dear Roger; the last time the seal keeper was with me, I enquired how you did, and I think he then said you had the gout upon you, so that you could not stir; I had els desired your company to have advised about my trial again, this next assizes, which I design to bring on; and in order to it, there are 24 to be named by each side, out of the freeholders' book, which I send you, that you may consider who they are I can most depend upon, and to send me the names in writing, as, I take it, the 21st is the day appointed for the prothonotary to strike the names. This, you must be sensible, is of great moment to me, as I shall look upon your assistance to be in this affair; for I do think this preliminary is of great consequence. But I shall not enter into particulars; you know them so well, and I so little."

PETER SHAKERLEY to ROGER KENYON.

1003. 1695[-6], February 13.—Advising him, if he has any guineas at 30*s*., to part with them forthwith, as a vote is passed in Committee that they should not go for more than 28*s*., and the Court party pushed hard to have them at 26*s*.

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1004. 1695[-6], February 15.—"And now I must acquaint you with an affaire which allarums us much. There is, as I am well informed, a Bill ready (upon leave) to take away the Dutchy and County Pallatine and annex them to the Exchequer, and this is in the hands of Mr. Norris' brother, of Speake. Who the setlers (?) are I know not, nor the suggestions of the Bill. It is yett a secrett; but, plowing with the heifer, I found out the riddle. Wee want your assistance in this affaire very much, and must, in behalfe of the Dutchy, and all others concerned, begg itt att your hands with what speed you may; and that you will be so kind to send us a copy of that colection relating to the Dutchy, you made when last this matter was on foot, which, with som few coments on it, by your hand, will, I question not, but be artillary sufficient (if well managed) to stem this tyde. Please you to write to mee under cover to Sir Gervas Elwes, or Mr. Preston; it will com safe." *Seal of arms.*

Postscript.—"I remember Thomas Killegrewe was for goeing to Manchester, to heare news; and though you do not want it, yett I cannot forbeare to tell you that Admirall Rooke is makeing the best of his wey home; his brother beeing killed for a little familiarity with a Spanish lady. The French are makeing vast preparations by sea and land, and have, as it is said, as good as concluded a peace with Spaine. The affaire of guinies gives great disturbance. A committy to that affaire have stated them att 28*s.*, but the House has not yet past it into a vote. Divers angry questions seem prepared, ready against an opportunity. I doe not see any likelyhood of compromising that matter with the Spanish ambassador; but he is like to depart in a huff. There be that think Sir John Somers will survive the Lord Keeper."

ROGER KENYON to "MR. GEORGE MACY, an officer relating to the Mint, at his house in the Tower of London."

1005. 1695[–6], February 20. Manchester.—Has heard of him by his letter to one Ralph Thompson, "a scandalouse fellow," in the gaol at Lancaster, "which letter shews mee my great mistake in your acquaintance. . . . You tell Thompson of 7*li.* which Mr. Charles Rigby had of Hartley for writeing to mee. I am sure hee writ nothing to mee but one or two letters with long informations which Hartley, as he said, desired him to take against many persons, to be transcribed to mee. I no sooner received them, but immediately waited with them upon my Lord Chief Justice Treby, who thereupon thought fit further to reprieve Hartley; and his Lordship gave or sent those papers, I think, to you. Mr. Rigby, [who] is a lawyer, lives next house to the Castle in Lancaster, was sent for to do a public good, tooke those informations without asking or expecting anything for his paines, and Hartley sent them away by a special post to mee. After the man's returne with a reprieve, Hartley sent Mr. Rigby forty shillings as a gratefull present, which, as Mr. Rigby saith, was alltogether unexpected, and all he had upon that account. Mr. Rigby had before that, as councell at the Assizes, when Hartley was convict, a fee of 20*s.* to move upon the *Habeas Corpus* Act, that Hartley might be tryed or not kept in prison; and hee had, the last Assizes, as councell for Hartley, 10*s.* to move the Judge in Court, upon your petition, that Hartley might be bayled, for the Judge ordered it to be moved in Court. These are all the summes Mr. Rigby ever had from Hartley, which are but halfe 7*l.*, and this is an answer to the account you say you had from your correspondent, Russell. Had it been 7*l.*, I would not descant upon the implication.

"Your letter mentions your 20*s.* charge of post letters from your choyce correspondents, two wretched gaole birds, Thompson and Russell; I thinke neither your choyce nor your charge is envyed by any. You tell your intimate, Tompson, in that letter, you are to be trobled no more, but Hartley must imploy his gaoler, or els Mr. Kenyon. Mr. Macy, I am not wont to be so cupled, nor so imployed. Your next lash is: Mr. Kenyon, without your knowledge [. . . . your leave], got Hartley a reprieve. You know the fellow was to have dyed on Saterday forenoone. The letter I had, came to mee in Parliament at 12 o'clock the Tewsday before; I carryed it forthwith to my Lord Chief Justice, which I thought my duty. The matter admitted of no delay. I never asked in that for any reward, nor any way disrespective to you then, or since. Thus I leave you, in the word of your letter, to your study to serve Mr. Tompson, and to dispose yourself charitably in releeveing that ingeniouse gentleman. You betake yourself to . . . by postscript, with a secret, which none els must know; that no pardon

will this circuit, nor the circuit after, go into the north; and yet your special confidant sends your letter abroad. Sir, after all, I do tell you, and I think whilst you have time, you have, I think, done an unkind thing to your own reputation, if Hartley have not his pardon this Assizes. Nor is your letter, meethinkes, kind to Mr. Pierce. When the Judges see it, with one you writt to one of them, the last Assizes, their Lordshipps' construction will be known. In the meanetime, I am uneasy under your sensorious pen, not that I am unable to do myselfe right, but because meethinkes Mr. Macy is not that Mr. Macy to whom I have often very heartily subscribed, &c." *Copy.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1006. 1695–6, February 27. London.—Does not hear that any Bill is yet brought in to "destroy the Duchy"; weightier matters are in hand. "I very well remember I writt, at the time you were sick, two bookes about the Duchy; the first draught is in my keepeing, but the fair one, and which has more in it, is in your keepeing amongst your papers, if Sir Gervase Elwes had it not. . . . I beseech you not to mention those three rascalls in any of your letters to me. I hear Captain Baker, who is a gentleman of great reputation and affection to the Governement, officiates in the roome of Mr. Smith, who is under confinement because he will not come to account. I cannot tell you more than you will hear by the printed papers, of this horrid plott (yet there are some infidells make light of it); the person that discovered it, desired his pardon, that he might not be an evidence, nor that his name should be known, which the King, out of his wonted clemency, consented to; that there were 60 readye to do it; and that [the] Duke of Berwick was in town, ready to head his Majesty's and the nation's enemyes; that King James and Boufflers, with 20,000 men, lay ready at Callice, and other places on those coasts, to invade this kingdome, upon a signall to be given from Dover, when the King was assassinated, which signall was ordered to be given by the Earl of Rumney, he being ready there to receive those rogues, by his Majesty's orders. That Amirall Russell, haveing first impressed seamen enough out of 600 merchantmen that lay in the Downes, is sailed, or ready to sail, with 48 ships of war. That . . . . is off the Isle of Wight with 15 French men-of-war. That Chasteau Renaut is off the Isle of Hieres, with part of the Thoulon fleet, so that we are in hopes of some sea action, and doubt not of success, being in greater readiness to receive them than they think we are.

"There are about 100 non-associators in all in the House of Commons; I told you who the Lancashire were, in my last. The ringleaders are Mr. Finch, Sir Edward Seymour, Mr. Harcourt, Lord Digby, Lord Norres, and his brothers, Mr. Bromley, Collonel Granvill, who is the Chairman of Privilidges and Elections. I cannot particularly name them, and, as I heare, in the Lord's House [there are] about 30 that will no[t] subscribe—Marquis Halifax, Marquis Normanby, Lords Nottingham [and] Rochester; nay, I heard, but I beleeve not, that the Duke of Leeds, etc.; I cannot justly name them. I heard Mr. Norres made a speech, that the House would vote that the French King and the late King James were the promoters of this wicked designe against the King; but the courtiers did not think well of that, because it had not yet appeared so to the House, and Mr. Berty and Sir Richard Atkins, two great courtiers, stood up and opposed that, and so there was an end of Mr. Norres' speech. I have but things by hearsay, and I dare not write, for fear they should be Jacobites that tell me anything." *Seal.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1007. 1695–6, February 29. London.—"I have, but with no small difficulty, gott the copy annext. I am told the Lords' association differs from the Commons; that the whole purport of it is, that King William is lawfull King, and that the late King James and the pretended Prince of Wales have no right to the Crown. We have severall accounts that the late King James was at Callice; that there were severall men-of-war in that port and ports adjacent, and a great many transport vessells, and that they had imbarqued severall thousands of men with all warlike amunition, in order for an invasion upon us, but was beleeved they had got advice that they were discovered, and so the men were deimbarqueing. But fresher advice tells us, they are begun to imbarque againe, but it is certaine that Admirall Russell is now upon their skirts; for on Thursday last, at 4 in the afternoon, he was saluted from Dover, and had then under his command 48 men-of-war, besides a great many tenders, and steered with a fair wind directly for Callais. We have an account that 12 of the traytors mentioned in the proclamation are allready taken, but not the Duke of Berwick.

"I saw a printed paper to-day that mentions the association and the justness and reasonableness of it, and that the address presented formerly by the present Earle of Macclesfeild, signed by 28,000 persons in Lancashire, was the same in effect, which I will assure you is a great peece of honor to our county of Lancaster; and for that reason, the King and parliament, sure, will never take away our Duchy, the very quintescense of loyalty haveing appeared in us so early, before the rest of the kingdome. I am told the Earl of Chesterfeild has since signed, and that, though the Duke of Leeds spoke against it, yet he signed at the latter end. I am allso told that there are more members which have not signed, neither will signe, which were absent on Tuesday."

RICHARD EDGE to GEORGE KENYON, at Manchester.

1008. 1695–6, February 29. London.—"I have sent my old master a list of the non-associators [see previous letter], by which you will see that it is my sad fortune to deal with Jacobites." Describes events, as in previous letter to Roger Kenyon. *Seal.*

MARGARET OSBALDESTON to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1009. 1695[–6], March 3. Preston.—The Countess of Derby is willing "to assist our design," though she said "that her interest, since the Queen's death, was diminished," and that she did not see the governors so frequently. Dr. Brabant will also assist "our cause," between this and All Saints, "in which time, it is soposed, will be two elections of scollers." *Seal of arms, broken.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1010. 1695–6, March 5. London.—"The conspirators will not be tryed till the next week; Newgate is so full of them that the City train bands guard them day and night. We have no news from Admirall Russell, but what the publick prints mentioned by the last post, which were that he hoped to give a good account of 14 French men-of-war that lay in Flemish road near Dunkirk, if they creep not into Dunkirke. . . . . The ships mentioned in my last to be taken by our grand fleet was a mistake, they being taken by Guernsey privateers."

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1011. 1695–6, March 7. London,—"Prothonatory Foster went hence yesterday for Lancashire, and told me from his master, Sir Gervase Elwes, there was no danger of anything being done against the Duchy of Lancaster, this sessions. Our great fleet is still off Gravelins, on the coast of France, with at least 90 men-of-war; but not yet able to make any considerable attempt on the enemy, for want of bomb vessels and fireships, which are here ready to saile, but the wind is in their teeth. Charnock, Keyes, and King, three of the conspirators mentioned in the proclamation, will be arraigned on Wednesday next, upon indictments (as is said) allready found against them at Hicks Hall, and will be allowed the full benefitt of the late acts for tryalls of treason, etc. I would fain come out hence; for every day, either pressmasters or the Kinges messengers, are laying hold on me." *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1012. 1695–6, March 12. London.—Has been with Mr. Ayleffe to enquire about any lands alienated from the Duchy. He states that the Duchy borroughs are as follows: "the county and burroughs of Lancashire"; the boroughs of Monmouth, Thetford (Norfolk), Higham Ferrars (Northamptonshire), Stockbridge (Hampshire), Newcastle-under-Lyne (Staffordshire), Sudbury (Suffolk), East Grinstead (Sussex), and Knaresborough, Ripon, Bourroughbridge, Pontefract, and Alborough, in Yorkshire. "Yesterday, Charnock, King, and Keyes were tryed at the Old Bailey, and upon a clear, fair, and full evidence, found guilty, and sentence past upon them; and I believe will be executed on Wednesday next. I was there, but could not come near enough to hear. The tryall will be printed, and you shall have it. Ferguson, who has been in all plots, is in this, and [is] in prison. I hear a great many warrants are signed and sent down to take up persons in Lancashire. The good news of the Earl of Athlone, with a great body of men, haveing burned the great provisions of the French, laid in at Givet, is confirmed; it is said there was as much as would have kept 50,000 horse, three months. They intended to have used it at the seige of Namur this year, at the same time the late King should have invaded England; but they are happily prevented. The bill for suppressing hawkers and pedlars is ordered to be engrossed, which will please the shopkeepers. [The] Duke [of] Wertemburgh is with the King, at Kensington, but the forces he brought, will be sent back and never come ashore." *Seal.*

GEORGE MACY to ROGER KENYON.

1013. 1695[–6], March 14. The Tower.—Touching a pardon for one Hartley, a coiner and clipper of coins. Regarding the proposal for four mints in the country, besides the one in the Tower, viz., at York, Exeter, Chester, and Norwich. The number was reduced to two, and this week, the Lords of the Treasury have resolved that one shall be at York and the other at Exeter.

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1014. 1695–6, March 21. London.—Commences with family matters. "This day, at Hicks Hall, bills of high treason were found against Sir John Freind and Sir William Perkins, in order to be tryed on Monday and Tuesday; but I hear since, they will not then be tryed, for they would both squeak and make discoveryes, if the King would

pardon them. This day, the Earl of Aylesbury was committed to the Tower, for high treason; and it is now sayd that far greater men are concerned in the intended invasion. The three assassinates (*sic*) that were executed on Wednesday (as the last post would tell you) confessed the fact, but, by their equivocateing words, would seeme to clear the late King and the body of the Roman Catholicks; but nobody of sense beleeved that part. The burrowes within the Duchy of Lancaster, mentioned in my last, all send two burgesses, except Higham Ferrers, which sends only one. Mr. Ayloffe either cannot, or will not, tell me what is paid from the Crown to the Duchy officers. I cannot tell you who are our new Lancashire Justices. I hear Mr. Foster, the subprothonatory, is to be one. Our printed news letters say that the Lancashire gentlemen in the late plot are in this, and most of them in custody." *Seal.*

RICHARD EDGE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1015. 1696, March 28. The "Blew Boare in Holboune."—"Mr. Shakerley's antagonist was introduced into the King's presence by the right honourable the Earle of Macclesfeild, and was knighted. Sir John Freind and Sir William Perkins are to be hanged on Wednesday next. The Sessions at the Old Baily is adjourned to the 22nd of Aprill. The Commons have passed the bill for the bringing in of plate to the Mint, and sent it to the Lords, in which is enacted that no clipt money (except sixpences) shall pass in payment, after the 4th of May next, and guineas to pass at 22*s*. I hear the Lords have thrown out the bill against hawkers and pedlars. I hear Captain Porter has confirmed that part of Mr. Wombell's evidence, of carrying vast quantityes of armes into Lancashire to Standish Hall." *Seal.*

PETER SHAKERLEY to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1016. 1696, April 9. Westminster.—"I writt, last post, to Mr. Warden, and I think I desired him to thank you for the account you sent mee of Mr. Shar (*sic*), but whether I did soe or not, I cannot well tell, neither can I remember well what I did write, for I must own to you I had that day som of my fellow-members [to] dine at my house, and upon such an occasion, you know a little libberty of transgression is allowable. . . . . The bill for better preserving his Majesty's person and Goeverment went up yesterday to the Lords; it is a smart one. It enacts that persons refusing to take the oaths shall incur the pain and penalty of Popeish recusant convicts; that all persons in any civill or millitary employ, and every member of a future parliament, shall subscribe the association; that persons refuseing to take the oaths at any election of Members to serve in Parliament, shall have noe voice in that election; and for any one to declare by writeing, printing, preaching, or adviceing, speaking against the King's right, it is a præmunire, and there are som few other things in the Bill which I cannot well remember, but these are the chief. A duty is layd upon tobacco-pipes and earthenware, viz., 12*d. per* gross upon the first and 10*d. per cent. ad valorem* on the latter; therefore I advice you and Mr. Warden to stock your selves well with pipes and piss-potts presently, because this duty is to be perpetuall."

EDWARD KENYON to his father, ROGER KENYON.

1017. 1696, May 7. London.—"Upon Tuesday last, I got hither, where, at my arrivall, I found the King and Collonel Stanley gone.

Next day, I went to Cosin Molleneux, who was soe kind to write and send his man along with me to Mr. Charles Stanley, who, though I could not meet with, yet there I heard of the Collonel's agent, to whom I went, who told me that the Collonel, at his departure, said there were two Lancashire gentlemen to follow him over, and named me for one. . . . . What it will cost is uncertaine, but Cozen Moleneux's brother's was betwixt 4*l.* and 5*l.* . . .

"Upon Tuesday, the King sailed from Sheerneest, and it is believed is in Flanders ere this."

[Roger Kenyon] to "Mr. Macy."

1018. 1696, June 13. Manchester.—"The cuntry is in so great distresse for want of current money, that without some speedy supply, all traffick will cease. Our markets cannot be continued. The poor have been, in severall markets, tumultuously murmuring; and we are, I think, in great danger of greater unquietnes. I write to you, to acquaint the worthy Warden of the Mint who will, perhaps, think fit to let the Lords of the Treasury, or who he thinkes most proper, if possible, to helpe us." *Draft.*

William Patten to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

1019. 1696, June 20. Gray's Inn.—"I have, these ten dayes, forbore writeinge to you, according to my promise at Wigan, in expectation of having some newes worth writeing, but no newes as yet comes from Flanders, of any action or intended speedy action, that I heare of, and in this towne, lonne and tradinge are at a great stande, by reason of the scarsity of money; litle newe money is to be seen, where I goe, and noe old moneys goe, but such as was never clipped, let them have never soe many letters to be seene. I this daye sawe a shillinge refused that outweighed a millde shilling, and you cannot exchange an hundred shillings of old money, though it be not much clipped, under 25*s.* or 30*s.* in exchange, and how those will at the last end, God knowes! but there is great murmuring about it. Yesterday Sir John Feineicke was examined by the Lords Justices at Duke Shrewsbury's office, and afterwards sent to the Tower, and one Webber (?), an attorney of Furvivalls Inne, whoe was taken in the company of Sir John, and who was solicitor to the late General who dyed for the plott, is sent to Newgate. I question not but you have in your common newes letter an accompt of the tryall betwixt the Earles of . . . and Montague, which lasted 27 howers, and a verdict given in favour of the latter; they are to have another tryall at the King's Bench barr on Thursday."

Edward Kenyon to [his father?]

1020. 1696, June 25.—"Upon the 25th of May, I came to the camp before Gaunt; and the day following, I met with the Colonel, who received me with abundance of kindness and, according to promise, gave me my commission, the 18th. All the officers express a great deale of kindness, esspessially Captain Fleming (the gentleman I spake of, when with you), whose guest I have been ever since. Dear sir, before this, I had not the opportunity of writing, or else would not thus long have been silent (noe post goeing from hence), but att this time I am forced to give you a further trouble, which is the paying of a 20*l.* bill to Mr. John Morden, upon 4 days' sight; the reason why I trouble you is

that the buying a horse to ride, a horse to carry my trunk, a tent bed, with other necessaries, not to be avoided, myself being not able to foot it, by reason of my weakness. That I have not been any way extravigant, the Colonel will witness for me."

"A Representation of the Tradesmen in Manchester."

1021. 1696, June.—" A true representation of the case of the tradesmen of Manchester; for the want of currant coyn, not beeing able to employ the many families that depend upon them for work; and [the] miseries of those that know not how to buy bread at present, for the want of their wonted employments.

" Wee, therefore, being sensable of our great miseries at present, and of more we are in danger of for the future, if wee have not seasonable releif, thought it nesesarie, and our duty, for the releife of the poor and the peace of our country, to represent our condition to the worshipfull Justises of the Peace, at there meeting upon the 20th day of June, 1696.

" Wee have been labouring sume time under the dificulties of trade, by the scarseness of currant coyn, and have, to our utmost, improved our credit and intrest to supply the nesesities of the poor; but are not able to proceed, unless some speedy cource bee taken as to the state of the coyn, to enable us to keepe the poore with work, and to prevent there starving, and the many mischeifs that may ensue.

" The number of the poor that are employed in the manufactures of Manchester, by a modest computation, are above fourtie thousand.

" Wee, whose names are hereunto supscribed, doe earnestly desire your Worships' consideration:—

" Joseph Scott, William Scholes, Joseph Leeth, John Deggles, Rich: Worthington, Edm: Traves, Edw: Scott, Edw: Syddall, James Moss, Tho: Moss, Miles Bradshaw, Tho: Bradshaw, John Walker, Tho: Buerdsell, Jno. Wroe, Jno. Browne, James Bayley, Edw: Bootle, Ralph Worsley, Samuell Pendleton, Josiah Walker, Richard Taylor, Will: Holme, Thomas Hartley, Sam: Worthington, Francis Cartwright, Diniss Cass, Edm: Johnson, Sam: Tinney (?), John Dickanson, Richard Davenport, Jos: Byrom, Mich: Pimlott, Samuell Brooke, Charles Beswicke, R. Percivall, Joseph Hooper, John Hewood, Joseph Slater, Joseph Sherwin, Dan: Woolmer, Geo: Lloyd, Samuell Clowes, Samuell Wharmbye, Ralph Poole, William Crompton, Jonath. Nicholls, James Travez, Ralph Hall, Peter Wagstaffe, John Schoales, Michaell Stockton, Joshua Crompton, Cha: Broster, Joseph Walker, Samuel Haward, Samuell Drinkwater, John Collier, Chr: Lancashire, Tho: Collier, Jno: Lancashire, James Both, Fran: Davenport."

Indictment of John Leeds, of Manchester, at the Sessions of the Peace held at Lancaster.

1022. 1696, July 14.—That John Leeds, of Manchester, chapman, on 30th June, in the 8th year of this King, at Manchester aforesaid, did maliciously publish these words: " The Book of Common Prayer; the afforesaid book, meaning nothing but masse in English. The Book of Common Prayer; the afforesaid booke meaning now used in the Church of England, was popery, and that whosoever prayed by that booke, their prayers never prevailed. That the service of the Church of England was diabolical, and no true divine worship, and not pleasing to God Almighty."

GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH to ROGER KENYON.

1023. 1696, September 10.—The names of the Justices of the Peace for Lancashire, thought fit to be turned out:—William Farrington, P. Shakerly (under the last name was subscribed Maclesfield), Ralph Ashton, Roger Kirkby, William Norrice, Thomas Moulyneux, Jasper Mauditt, Christopher Lister, and Ambrose Pudsie.

ROGER KENYON to GUICCIARDINI WENTWORTH.

1024. 1696, September 13. Manchester.—"Yours gives (which I thank you for) what the certificate of a noble peer, and seven of our members, did certify, for the turneing out of severall of our Justices of the Peace, who might be largely certified for, were true lovers of the present government to appearance in all their demeanars, neither non-jurors nor non-residents; but most of them of that quality, as their ancestors had born the same office for generations past, and these very gentlemen of great acceptation in their cuntry.

"I do truly thinke, though perhaps it is not seasonable for mee to say so, that most of the members that did so certify, if it were demanded of them to tell the falts of these gentlemen they have certifyed against, must say either they do not at all know them, or do not of their own knowledge certify any one misdemeanor that can look like a disafection to King William or to the Governement; but this was done at the instance of the noble Lord, as some of them were told, who would take it kindly, &c. Now, sir, can it be for the service of the Governement to have such gentlemen turned out without being told why?

"The carriage of him that is cheefe of this in the late raigne is not forgotten, and the King was very kind if it bee forgiven.

"As to those formerly put in, who have not taken their oaths, two of them are by name Roughley—I think the father and son; the grandfather, as I have heard, was a collier-bauksman at a colepit belonging to Mr. Bold. The house they dwell in is certifyed to the Quarter Sessions for a place for Dissenters to meet at, and allowed by the Justices for their way of worship, as they call it. Molineux, of Liverpool, is an apothecary, as I am told; Johnson, a shopkeeper there; Mathew Holles, a trader with Rachdale baise, or some cloth; Radcliffe Scofield, you may remember, was Mr. Jessop's man, and of late a preacher at conventicles; hee, when holding forth, was inveighing, as it is said, against top-knots; his text was about the strait way, and if heaven was so strait, hee would have it considered how top-knots would get thither, and was, as is said, answered, though strait, it was high enough overhead. Another of your new Justices was one Gaskell; there are two brothers of that name, tradeing men, and it being told that one of them was in the Commission of the Peace, they going together to the last Assizes save one, at Lancaster, the elder brother, supposeing it was hee, desired his younger brother to let his bags be laid upon his horse, who did so, but comeing to the Assizes, it proved the younger brother was the Justice, and, retorneing, he said to his elder brother his horse should carry their bags home. These are none of them sworne, but these are placed in the same Commission with the Lords of the Councell, and called as Justices, fellow Justices, with them, and no doubt but they had before now been sworn but for the snake in the grasse; they will not come to church to receive the sacrament, so [long?] as the sting in the Test Act, the 500*l.* forfeiture, keeps them in awe. Now some other of the Dissenters, rather then be kept from their office, for a time will come to receive the sacrament, though they never come to church againe, unles upon a like occasion for some other office. This is enough

at this time on this subject, but [not] all that might be said of it, if things were narrowly looked into, but I . . . to tell you of the three new Justices who lately have taken their oath. Edward Herle, esquire; he is an ancient, though no eminent lawyer, not well to passe in the world, though hee hath beene much better; his wife is a constant Conventicler, and he uxoriouse. The next is Mr. John Walmsley, who, I doubt not, but you may remember; hee was Henry Roe's clerk, and after served Sir Richard Hoghton, who had a doughter married to a rich man who dyed and left his wife very rich, but stone blind. Mr. Walmsley was since called to the barr, and haveing carryed himselfe so long since as to be well liked by that lady, shee hath since marryed him. She is a constant Conventicler, and hee also uxoriouse. The third is Mr. Crocke, a young unmarried man, and no housekeeper. His father dyed rich, was a fustian man, and bred him to the University; his mother and freinds, most of them Dissenters. Colonel Sawrey, who was a major in Cromwell's own regiment, and a tub preacher, was another of our great Lord's putting in, before these, but never swore for the reason aforesaid." *Draft.*

Sir Charles Greenfield to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

1025. 1696, October 15. Ormskirk.—" Coming through Ormskirke, I mett with a most heavy complaint, that a captaine here (a Scotch man) takes upon him, just like the town of Royston case, to exact and demand 3*s.* a weeke from everye private centinell, and soe proportionable for every officer, else to make good their quarters. This is soo much against the lawe of England [that] it cannot be putt upp. Worthy Mr. Charles Stanley hath been so kind [as] to assert the illegality, and take notice of the boldness of this impudent action." *Seal of arms, broken.*

The Earl of Derby to [Roger] Kenyon.

1026. 1696, October (?) 24.—" I send, dear Roger, a letter enclosed, the contents of which the bearer, Mr. Serjeant, is able to informe you, and so will save me that labor. I freely tell you it is a thought of my own, which I shall be proud of, if it is approved of. I am sure I mean it well; and if it is rightly managed, I will venture to say it will do our whole county justice, and, perhaps, produce good effect in what you will easily gues at." *Seal of arms.*

William Aspinall to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

1027. 1696, December 8. Haslingden.—Desires that some one else may be put in to gather the tolls, as he grows old, and cannot stand the cold. There is now at hand " a sort of faire or meeting, on St. Thomas, at Colne, which is very little but hides and flesh, and nothing but peneyes to be gathered; which, for my part, I do not understand how it can be gathered, for to stand to weigh everyone's money is a thing the time will not permit. Besides, the people will not suffer their broad money to be weighed, and will be so tedious in their change that, for my part, I doe not understand how it can be gathered, except you be pleased to take money, iff it hath not beene clipt, though it want of weight."

Sir John Fenwick.

1028. 1696.—The reasons of the Lords against the attainder of Sir John Fenwick.

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to his sister, ANNE KENYON, at Stockport.

1029. 1696–7, January 25. Venice.—This town is in the height of its frenzy, and one would almost despair to see it reduced to reason again; man, woman, and child go masked, so that nobody is known, and I perceive it is only from fear of one another that keeps us ever sober. It would be a sort of madness now to be wise. *Seal.*

ROBERT WEDDELL, Warden of the Mint at Chester, to ROGER KENYON.

1030. 1696[–7], January 25. Chester Castle.—Asking for information concerning one Ferdinando Croudson, a coiner. *Seal of arms.*

RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON.

1031. 1696–7, January 26.—"Though I have not the same opportunity that you had when in the House, of giving an exact account of proceedings there, yet what I can learn, I am very glad to communicate. The capitation bill is now the great point, and goes on, though not well liked either by the court or country party, but must pass, as it is said, rather than a general excise. They talk today of tacking to it the bill for qualifications of elections, which was thrown out by the Lords on Saturday; but others say that cannot be and is unpresidented. Sir John Fenwick will certainly dye on Thursday, and the late Bp. of Peterborough, Dr. White, is allowed to be with him to prepare him for it. Sir Ralph Ashton's bill will now pass easily without opposition, the Collonell and he bring agreed, as he told me this day."

RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1032. [16]96–7, January 30.—"Yesterday the King passed the Capitation Bill, which it is said staines 100 sheets of paper, without Commissioners' names. I am told the Earl of Macclesfeild has already named those for our county. Our Cheshire Members have brought in a Bill to make the river Dee navigable, and perswade themselves it will be effected. The enclosed shews you how little Sir Jo: Fenwick thought himself concernd to repent of his Jacobitisme; he would faine have had a reprieve till this day, in hopes to have been reckoned a martyr too." *Seal of arms.*

ACCUSATION against DR. RICHARD WROE.

1033. 1696–7, January.—Informations of various persons, taken at Manchester, that John Leeds, of Manchester, chapman, did, at the inn called "the Swan with the two necks," and at other places in Manchester, say that Doctor Wroe, Warden of Manchester, was a papist, and knew "of the late assassinations against the present King William."

DR. RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON.

1034. 1696[–7], February 4.—Mr. Preston died on Sunday last; he is to be buried at Cartmell. He has left his lady and his daughter his executrices; he has made an addition to his lady's jointure of 100*li. per annum*, so that she has now 300*li. per annum*. His daughter's fortune will be worth near 30,000*li.*, and, you may imagine, she will not want looking after. I received a message yesterday from Colonel Stanley, by Mr. Wilson, to pump what I knew of her concerns, but at an unlucky place, being at Mr. Shakerley's. It is said here Mr. Fitton Gerrard puts in for Lancaster; I wish Mr. Charles Rigby would stand.

Great complaints were made yesterday in the House that several dyes and stamps were conveyed out of the Tower, chiefly by one Rotiere (?), and they talk of disfranchising the Mint from being a Corporation, and to oblige them to work more briskly. They seem resolved, too, to bring the Bank to rights, which made the discount fall yesterday from 19 to 15; but this day it is 17 again. Great expectation of the Commissioners for the grand capitation, who, it is said, will be named on Saturday under the great seal.

MAJOR RICHARD STEVENSON to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1035. 1696–7, February 9. Douglas [Isle of Man].—"Last month, I writt to Mr. Edge, wherein I desired him to give you an account of my late suspension from all offices whatsoever, under my honorable Lord, without any offence or fault by me, to my own knowledge or, by what I can learn, from any other. I was in very easy [ ] under my dismission, having the example of so worthy and honourable a person as yourself, who, by my Lord's permission, first made me an officer, and indeed, since you left the Isle, never enjoyed it with true contentment; but since I have been prossecuted (I may say persecuted) by the Governor and all the officers for erecting a miln upon my own estate. My ancestors have had that privelige above a hundred years, and were never before disturbed or molested. I have been likewise required to pay for all the puffins I have had since my father's death (which was always paid to him ever since the surrender of the Calfe Isle to Earle James), and since his death to myself. In which particular you were, as also all the Governours that were before you, since Earle James' time, well satisfied when I shewed you my papers; and notwithstanding I showed the same to the present Governour and that I have his refference to my petition to make my application to my honourable Lord, yet this day had I been at home my pawnd should have bein taken for the value of them, though there be more money due to me for my sallery than the price of the puffin comes to, for they would not let me stopp any of my sallery in my office account, but made me cleare those books immediately. And on Thursday last, att a Chancery Court, I had herring of the premises, where I had scarce leave to make my own defence, by reason I was disturbed with scandalous reflections from the Governour, such as were never heard in these Courts before, insomuch that the whole Court was amased at it. The words he used and called me was (besides some others) a rascall, a villain, and a scoundrell; all which I patiently tooke in respect to his office, and for fear of disturbance amongest the people, who were highly displeased, &c. Now, deare sir, you cannot but imagine this to be a great trouble to me and all my relations and friends, that I am thus abused, and I have not a friend in England whose advice I would desire in this weighty affaire before your own, wherein I hope you will not faile . . . . I have writ to my Lord, and given him an account thereoff, wherein I have begged his leave to come for England, that the whole concerne may be heard before himself." *Seal of arms.*

Appended.—A letter from Richard Wroe to Roger Kenyon, expressing the hope that justice may be done to the writer; and the draft of the latter's letter to Lord Derby, which is as follows:—

1696–7, March 19. Manchester.—"The account upon which this comes is very unwonted, and not very willing from me at this time, who am always afraid to write to your Lordshipp under any umbrage of a doubtful acceptation: *sed si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit.* With all humility I presume to acquaint your Lordshipp that I am, by my old friends

in the Isle of man, particularly Major Stevenson, desired to intercede with your honor that he may by your Lordshipp's leave have accesse to your honor in England, and to lay his causes of complaint of his hard and ungentlemanly usages, both in words and actions, before your honor, to whose justice hee humbly desires to appeale. If it be as related to mee, I am sure there is cause for it; and I more than thinke it cannot be a disservice to your Lordshipp and family to keep the hearts of your Islanders, by such administrations as they may always naturally, chearfully, and unanimously discharge their utmost duties to your honor; without their doing which, I am farr from saying one word on any of their behalfes. An appeal to your justice you will never deny, least the complaint, if just, should be carryed higher and be made more general than you are aware of. I could much better discourse than write more on this subject." *Draft.*

RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1036. 1696–7, February 11.—The trial about Hindley was heard yesterday before the Chancellor, Lord Chief Baron, and Judge Turton, and lasted nearly four hours, but all on a single point, which was the exception to the decree. It was begun by Jo: Green's counsel, because—if for them—they thought the whole point was determined, namely: whether the erecting an oratory or chapel was within the power of the Commission for Charitable Uses, "which we, [who] had learned distinctions between charitable and pious uses, as well ridiculed." After all the "bandying," the judges took time to consider till Tuesday next. Must stay and "arm" for Mr. Trafford's writ of error, though he does not much fear it; for "we have already the opinion of five judges in twelve for us, and I doubt not but I can secure the Lord Keeper for our interest." *Seal, broken.*

THOMAS WILSON to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1037. 1696[–7], February 20. Whitehall.—"My Lord [Derby] has yet had no positive answer from my Lord Nottingham; his Lordship is at present out of towne . . . This day, the Lords were in a committy about the East India Bill; those who were against it gott a clause put into it, which they say will certainly be the occasion of flinging it out. Lord Portland has a Blew Ribon given him. This day the Commons were making enquiry into the loss of the 25 ships which Du Rarl took lately, but I cannot tell what resolutions they made." *Seal, with Lord Derby's arms.*

PAPER relating to MAJOR STEVENSON'S PETITION.

1038. 1696[–7], February.—"My appeal, shewing that notwithstanding your honour was pleased, the last Chancery Court day, to refer the detirmination of the difference touching the puffins, to our right honourable Lord, yet now your appealant is committed into Castle Rushen, for not delivering a pawne to answer the demands of the comptroller for the value of the said puffins for many years past, although there was always allowance took for the same in the accounts, and these accounts never questioned by our honourable Lord; whereupon your appealant conceived himself to be greatly aggreived, and therefore appeals from the proceedings here unto our most honourable Lord. Humbly beseeching that this his appeale may be accepted and sufficient time given to your appealant to make his address to his Lordshipp, and his releasement granted thereupon."

"At Castle Rushen, the 13th February [16]96–[7].—The Honourable Governor having sent unto us the above appeale to certifie him whether the first part thereof, *videlicet*, that his honour referred the detirmination of his differences touching the puffins, to our right honourable, be true, we do hereby declare that we heard his honour say, that although he had allowed Major Stevenson to make his application to his Lordshipp, yet he declared at the same time that he would not interfere betwixt the complainant and his duty.—W. Sacheverell, J. Rowe, T. Huddlestone."

"Being present in Court the same time, I also heard the honourable Governor express himself as is above mentioned; and his honour desireing my opinion touching the acceptance of this appeale, I say that since the said Major Stevenson hath suggested a falles allegation therein, as is within certified, that his honour need not to accept of the same for that reason.—Jo: Raw.

"The words of the Governor's answer to Major Stevenson's petition about the puffins.

"Castletowne, Feb. 4, 1696–7.

"I allow the petitioner to make his application to my honourable Lord.—N. Sankey."

PETER SHAKERLEY to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1039. 1696[-7], March 6. Westminster.—"The Bill for incloseing of commons would allso have inclosed forrests, &c., out of which large estates might have been carved for forraigners, but the evill consequences of it appeared soe vissible, that, upon the second reading, noe one movved for the committing it; therefore the question passed for rejecting it. We have now a very thinn House; it is near eleaven o'clock in a morning before 40 be gott together to make a House. The weather is very faire. Cozin Preston and her daughter are gon down into the country (I supose to pass fines, &c., at Lancaster Assizes). Mr. Lowther, I am told, is the person must have her."

THOMAS MATHER to [ROGER KENYON?].

1040. 1697, March 30. Manchester.—"I humbly make bold to write to you, accquainting your worshipp of the trouble I am brought in. First, that I got a kay made at Boulton for a man that said he came out of Durham (?) There was severall by, when the man delivered the patten in clay to mee, in Bolton, and at the delivery of the kay to him the same day. And within a short time, it happened the kay was found in a doore, and two men was there, and was seased by some other men that lay in waite, and by reason I gott the kay made, those two persons swore I was one of the men, and they never saw mee till after it was done, in their lifetime, but upon that I was committed; and I, knowing something of the charges if I was imprisoned, besides I was tould Mr. Plumer, goldsmith, had put the bonde in suite which he had against mee for twenty pounds, and would lay it upon mee as soon as the Assizes were over, and likewise I being much afraid your worship would not be my friend, concerning the ould business, I made my escape and went away, but not that I was anything afraid, but onlye of that which I know, if you were my adversary, my life was gone. And now, since I went away, they have apprehended mee and a neighbour of mine, upon suspition of staleing a horse and some fustian, upon Wednesday night last, and wee have produced severall witnesses to the men that wee were in Stockport all that night, which hath satisfyed the persons that wee were not

there at any such thing; but for all this, they have sent us to the House of Correction here in Manchester, because Lord Willoughby was not at home to have a hearing of the business. So, sir, I humbly beg your worshipp's advice herein, I not haveing any other I dare trust or confide in for good counsell; for if I must dye this minute, I dare take it upon my death I am not guilty of any such thing as is laid to my charge. However, before I would be imprisoned to my utter ruine, both I and the man that is with me, are free and willing to serve the King under your sone before wee goe before Lord Willoughby, if your worshipp may thinke it convenient; for if wee goe before him, wee are afraid hee will send us to Lancaster, soe wee humbly beg your worshipp's answer tonight. Sir, if you please, wee will serve faithfully, but are not free to goe with anyone else save your sone."

J. Thornton to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

1041. 1697, April 3. Preston.—"The bearer, it seems (one Edward Kenyon, a clothier, and a very honest man), has a pack of cloth detayned and searched at Chorle by the allnigers (one of which, he is informed, is Mr. James Edge, formerly your servant), who, with others, has a commission to search cloth, whereby to see that it be right sealed. If it lye in your way to doe him any kindness in it, whereby to help him to his cloth, I begg you doe it."

Roger Kenyon to the Bishop of Chester.

1042. 1697, April 7. Manchester.—"Your Lordshipp has been so kind, not long since, to preach to us at Ellenbrook Chapel. Your Registrar hath in his book a copy of a decree exemplified *octavo Elizabethæ*, 1565, 132 year ago, evidenceing it at that time a very ancient chapel, before the Reformation; and to it, ever since, they of the chapelry, who are numerouse, and far from any other church, have constantly come to hear divine service. The parish church is three myles from it. The parish hath never [had] another chapel of ease but this, and is accounted 20 myles in circuit.

"Our Lord Willoughby, whose lady's house is not much above a myle from the chapel, and his Lordship, I think, the only nonconformist of anything that hath the name of a gentleman in our country, hath, by undue means, possessed himself of the key of the chapel dore, and locks out Mr. Atkinson and any sent by him, and puts in to preach there one Cheney, who, as is said, never saw an university, but has been a justice of peace his clerk, and, proveing a guifted brother, used to preach at all the conventicling barns about him, and now frequently uses so to do.

"I was, my Lord, for more then thirty yeares together, with a greater family then ever my Lord Willoughby yet had, a constant comet (*sic*) to that chapel. I am one of the feoffees for that small endowment it hath, which is but, besides contribution, about 33*l. per annum*. Mr. Atkinson has been our minister, I think, at least a dozen years, and his local licence was exhibitted and allowed at your Lordshipp's late visitation, as it had often been before; but hee now saith hee is willing to resigne when your Lordshipp and the minister of the parish and the feoffees have a parson such as they approve of, ready for the place. I have been sent to, and I suppose the other feoffees, to order the payment of the minister's wages to Mr. Cheney. My Lord Willoughby pretends not to be patron, and I think the Conventicler hath no licence from your Lordshipp. I humbly beg your Lordshipp's direction what I shall do. I consider it is a time that such as truly wish well to the present government should

suffer, [rather] then create such a disturbance as a violent opposition of these incroachments might occasion; but, on the contrary, the sufferance of such is a reproach to the government. I shall, my Lord, if your Lordshipp soe advise, be very willing to releoffe (*sic*), and much rather do so then apply the wages, which should go to an orthodox minister, to this (Mr.) Cheney.

"Wee were seaven feoffees, but one of the seven never yet acted, and three of them are lately dead. There are enow gentlemen of quality, who have good estates within this chapelry, [who] might be added to make up the old number, and such as well love the government, but would not be well pleased with Mr. Cheney for their minister." *Copy, in Roger Kenyon's handwriting.*

N[icholas], Bishop of Chester, to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

1043. 1697, April 14.—"I received your letter by Mr. Warden, in which (as in many others I have received from you) you give ample testimony of your kind affection to our Church, and your readiness upon all occasions to promote its interest. I should highly deserve to be blamed, should I not readily concurr with you, and employ that little power I have to prevent those encroachments which its adversaries daily endeavour to make upon it. I am satisfyed, by what you have formerly told me, that the Lord Willoughby has no title to the Chappel of Ellenbrough, and, consequently, that a clerk of his nomination cannot, upon that account, justly challenge the profits which belong to it. Mr. Cheney has no licence from me, and you may rest assured that he never shall have one. I think it most advisable that you proceed, with all convenient speed, to fill up the places of the dead feoffees (?), in the choice of whom you must observe the directions given you by the decree in Chancery. I leave it to Mr. Warden to tell you my thoughts more fully upon this subject." *Seal of arms.*

Thomas Mather to Roger Kenyon.

1044. 1697, April 21. Lancaster Castle.—Begs Kenyon to procure his liberty, and, if it can be obtained, he will list under Kenyon's son. "The execution-day was this day, being the 21 of this instant Aprill; there was executed six men; there names were: Edward and his brother Henry, Brearly, and Robert Clegg, [who] were executed for cliping and coyninge of new moneys. There was Edmund Barlowe, and John Bury, for robbings on the high-way. The others was John Hill, for taking money out of a house in Ratchdale. John Dixson was condemed, but was the tops-man to them all."

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon.

1045. 1697, June 2. Liverpool.—"We came to Knowsley [on] Wednesday last, at which time I delivered your letter to Mr. Willson. My Lord Derby askt where you were, whether at Peele or Manchester. We staaid at Knowsley till Monday last, and now we are ready the first wind, [and] have a ship ready bound for the Island. My Lord and Lord Strange are at Knowsley, keepe a very few servants, and no gentlemen come there whilst we staid, onely Mrs. Lime one day, and Parson Richmond, another day. My Lady will be in the country after midsumer. My Lord's youngest daughter is named Elizabeth. My Lord Rochester, godfather, the Dutchess of Somersett and Marchioness of Halifax, godmothers. The Bishopp of St. Asaph christened it. Major

Stevenson, who has been in close prison, is at liberty, but is yet under my Lord's displeasure. Collonel Sancky, the governor, has a mind yet to do his buisness, that is, to do him all the hurt he can. The Major writes to Mr. Willson, who seemes to speak much on his behalfe to my Lord. My Lord Derby did intend to goe himself for the Island, but is off that, because of the danger of the sea, and the many privateers who are now in St. George's Channell, waiteing for the ships that will come to Highlake for Chester fair. There is there a man-of-warr waiteing to convey the Lords-Justices to Ireland, who came to Chester Thursday last, and will saile the first fair wind. Mr. Sacheverell is in England, at his father's house in Oxfordshire, but whether ever he returnes to the Island, I know not. Mr. Huddleston hath all Major Stevenson's planes. The Major, by Mr. Willson, has promised to lay all his papers before my Lord, and put himselfe wholly at his mercy, when his Lordshipp has seen his writeings. I observe my Lord is considering of my Lady Westmorland, and his mother's, petitions, either to pay them what due, or how to avoid it. But I doe not heare that he is inclineable ever to be freindly with Master Charles Stanley, who brought his mother's petition to the House of Lords, meeteing my Lord in the Painted Chamber, and not saying a word of it. Mr. Willson has promised to write to you, and then you will have account of all matters.

Postscript.—"Mr. David Murray is this day gone to Knowsley, to petition his Lordship, in his own cause, being sued by the officers of the Isle for 500*l.*; in the matter where Mr. Cholmondley is concerned [he] has taken advice at London, and, if my Lord will not dismiss him, resolves to remove it before the House of Lords, and wholly give up his concernes in the Island. I hear Collonel Sankey has 200*l. per annum* sallary [as] Comptroller; though [he has] a great many places, yet a pension besides, and so hath Deempster Parr. Your horses are at Lathom, onely two left. The black-eyed mare's colt dyed of the stackers. The wind is now fair. I hope to goe off this afternoon. The Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Gallaway, and other persons of quality, went to sea, Sunday last, in a man-of-warr, from Highlake, for Ireland, but the ship run upon a sand, so they were forced to go in another ship to Holyhead, but I since hear the man-of-warr is gott off again without damage."

THOMAS MARSDEN to ROGER KENYON.

1046. 1697, June 14. Walton.—I purpose to set forth to-morrow towards Furness, where I shall, for some time, officiate as King's preacher. If the confederacy crumble, who forbids the French King to become Emperor of the West? If no peace this year, what will become of us the next? If war cannot be waged without money, we shall shortly leave it off.

H[ONORA, LADY] WILLOUGHBY, [of Parham,] to ROGER KENYON.

1047. [16]97, June 16.—"I had written one letter before this daye too you, but he (*sic*) found itt and took itt by forse from me; he so much fears his villany coming to light, as I trust it will in time. The contents were onely to give you and Mrs. Kenyon thanks for your kind enquiry after me (?) when you were at Peale, and how uneasy it is for me to be neare such good neighbours and engenous company as yours and nott enjoye itt; as allso to lett you know the great and heavey oppressions I suffer under in being so horridly abused and keept a prisoner by him, and denyed all meanes for my health, as Dr. Banne, if he dare speake truth, very well knows, when hee, as our butler told me, had pen and paper to write to me, and was not suffered to give me any

advice. (I thought he had bin coming, and bloted my paper.) I was forst to borrow money of the chaplain to give, last sacrament. So I leave you to judge if my usage can bee indured. Hee is such a devil, noebody can live with him, and one of the greatest cheats that ever were, and marryes only to rob and plunder all he can, and then, if he could, wold sett them goeing, to be at liberty to cheat somebody else, and get, if he could, by the help of this match, one with money in the City, which he is in hast of, and, therefore, tryes all meanes to sett me goeing, because I escaped the poyson I was so longe sicke of att Manchester, as Dr. Leeds sayed; and the winter following, another dose by his housekeeper, that confest she could poyson in butcher's meat, for which she was soon turned away, and the doctor I then had, advised me to fa . . . . . and knowes it very well . . . . . shall not outlive him, which shows . . . . . against my life, and also his strange usage of me, and endeavouring to posses the world that I am mad, when all see the conterary, and that all he can doe cannot make me so, though oppression is the way; and such as was never heard of to be keept thus a prisoner from my only son that so much wants a mother's care, and may lose his life for want of itt, for I doe not yet heare anyone is gon to the Bath with him, but his man, that I can put no confidence in, and not fitt for so great a trust. He wold not let me have money to send him till I sent to my friends, or he shold not have last time, which has opened my relations' eyes, so that I am in great hopes of assistance by them; and if you, as a kind neighbour, wold writ in my behalf to my good unkle that is trustee for the children, now, this next post, with John Parkinson, the testimony of a Parliament man wold doe me a kindness under this oppression, for I am now locked up in my chamber for writing to you and noe soule with me, which pray let my unkle know that I cannot live long at this rate, and direct your letter for the Honorable Charles Leigh, at his house in Leighton, in Bedfordshire; I know not if by Brickhill bag, and be so charitable to doe this."

Postscript.—"He says he will complain of you in Parliament if you encroach upon his prerogative." *Seal of arms.*

William Patten to Roger Kenyon, at Manchester.

1048. 1697, June 17. Greye's Inn.—"I have no news save that the Parliament is prorouged to the 22 July; and that Dr. Baynard yesterday buried his daughter at Barne Elms, wherre shee died of a consumption, got by over much studdy."

H[onora, Lady] W[illoughby, of Parham,] to Roger Kenyon.

1049. 1697, June 23.—"I am much obliged to you for your redyness in affording me your charitable assistance now, in this great oppression I suffer under, being kept prisoner in my owne house, and every night loocked into my chamber, as fast as any in Lanchaster Jayle, and run down for a mad woman, by a villan that tells me will sell my life, and dares doe anything too my children, and twice deneyed me money to send my son to the Bath, who might have perisht, but that I sent a messenger on purpose to my friends, and by delayes, made him loose the spring season in May, as the doctors advised, and denys me all advice, as I writ you word, for my owne health; all which plainly showes his desines on our lives, and that, haveing robed us of all, he thinks, by the healp of this match, to get one with redy money in the City, and so purchase land of inheritance, and have one to have children by (perhaps

not his owne); and too excuse his ill usage of me to the tenants, tells them that my relations writ to him to lock me up, and to be very strict with me, which he would soon doe, were it so; but they are so farr from that, that my unkle has lately, in all their names as his own, desired we might part, and offers to joyne my brother in security; but he is one so goverened by people, not my friends, that as he acts not in his own concernes, will not be prevailed with to ingage in any business, being not skilled in it. Now, if you could get me any kind neighbour to joyne with my unkle to be my security, he says I shall have my liberty, and I doe faithfully promise you and them, on the parole of honour, that they shall never be any way damaged by itt; if either the good Bishopp, or Sir John Bland, or any other charitable person you can think of. And allso I entreat the favour of Lord Darby, by your mediation, to give James clearly (?) his Lordshipps protection; for this divill, rather then man, threatens him very much, and I wold not have him lye att his mercy."

H[onora, Lady] Willoughby, [of Parham,] to Roger Kenyon.

1050. 1697, July 13.—"The bearer hereof, Alce Leigh, that served [me] very faithfully and well, is turned away only for her good nature and charity to my missirable condition, which this is an instance of the horriable oppression I suffer under, when I am so inhumanly denied all conversation with my friends, that it is as bad as treason here for a servant but to carry a lerter for me, which was all her crime. So I beg of you and Mrs. Kenyon to doe her all the kindness you can, to any friend that wants a servant; she is very desirous to serve you, and can tell you how villanously and barbourously I am treated by him, that by his denying me all advice for my health, nay, necessary food, as she can tell you he did lately; and also she heard him tell me that he wold chain me to the bed-post, and set a keeper on me, and feed me with bread and water; all this she can witness to be true, if called to itt. So I beg of you, as you are a gentleman and christian, that you will do all that is possible to procure me my liberty, or I am a dead woman, for there is no subsisting under such a loade, and that I may be sent for by an order from the King and Councell, to be tryed by my Peares if I be a mad woman; and then his villanous lyes will apeare. If you wold writ to Lord Darby and get him to speak in my behalfe to Lord Shrowosbury (*sic*) to writ for me, when he writes to the King, itt wold be dun, and a handsom peece of plate shuld be att Mrs. Kenyon's service."

R. Bradshaigh to Roger Kenyon.

1051. 1697, July 18. Haigh.—At a privy session held at Newton on the 12th instant, Mr. Entwisle and others, of Wigan, made an order for settling William Balshaw, a shoemaker, in this township of Haigh. His settlement ought to be at Wigan, for he has not been in Haigh more than five or six months; but Mr. Entwisle insisted on the fact that Balshaw was made a sidesman in Haigh, which was, however, done contrary to the election of the inhabitants. "I think I need not mention here the ill will Mr. Entwisle bears to everything which concerns or relates to Haigh. . . . The thrusting this Balshaw, with a wife and likely charge of children, into this town, I take to be a great oppression upon my tenants. . . . I humbly conceive this office of sidesman, thus obtayned, shall not be adjudged a good cause of settlement." *Seal.*

1052. 1697, July $\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{0}$.—Proceedings at a Court Martial at the camp at . . . . . before Brigadier Thomas Fairfax, President, upon the complaint of John Reddish, Henry Hayes, Thomas Cooke, Thomas Parsons, Stephen Penicuick, and William Holliday, Captains in the Honourable Colonel James Stanley's regiment of foot, against the said Colonel. Judgment of the Court, that Captain Thomas Cooke shall be cashiered from his Majesty's service; that Capt. Henry Hayes, Capt. Thomas Parsons, Capt. William Holliday, and Capt. Stephen Penicuick, shall be suspended during his Majesty's pleasure.

Appointment of George and Thomas Kenyon as gamekeepers to Peter Shakerley.

1053. 1697, August 1.—Appointment of George Kenyon, of Peel, and Thomas Kenyon, of Manchester, as gamekeepers to Peter Shakerley, for his manor of Shakerley, in the county of Lancaster.

James Stanley to Roger [Kenyon]

1054. 1697, August 12. Kockelberg (?).—"Your young spark heir is verry well. You may be shure I shall be glad when it is in my power to doe him a kindnesse. The King left us mutch sooner this yeir then he used to doe, which made us thinke of peace, which we are thorrowly perswaded heir is as good as don, and we hope the buisness of Barselona will be no hinderang to it. I hope, when this hurleburle is over, I shall goe and see my frends in Lancashire."

1055. 1697, August 25.—Address of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Lancaster to the King, concerning the encouragement to Dissenters, who have lately certified, as meeting houses, several ancient chapels-of-ease, and have threatened the Clerk of the Peace with actions, if he do not record such certificates, although the Justices of the Peace disallow them. *Draft.*

P. Shakerley to Roger Kenyon.

1056. 1697, October 2. Wigan.—"This comes to acquaint you that my cousin, Robert Penington, the bearer's son (Mr. Nicholas Penington), takes his bachelor of arts degree at Brasenose, in Oxford, at Midsummer, 1699, and intends to stand then candidate for one of Captain Holmes' scholarships. I desire you will assist him therein by your interest with Mr. Ashton, the parson of Prestwitch, and that you will, in order thereto, make speedy application to him. Since writing, the election here is concluded for alderman: Harvey, Mayor, and your son George, Recorder."

Richard Edge to Roger Kenyon.

1057. 1697, November 16. "The Blue Boar," in Holborn.—"His Majestie landed on Sunday last, about 11 a'clock in the aforenoon, at Margret, came that night to Canterbury, last night to Greenwich, where this morning most of the great officers and persons of quality in the town, waited of him, and about two this afternoon made his publick entry into the citty; came through Fleet Street about 4, and so went to Whitehall. The ceremony was thus, as near as I can remember: ringing of bells, the streets lined with the citty trainbands, here and there a conduit running with wine. First, a company of granadeers, a troop of the royall dragoons, next 3 of the King's coaches, with several persons of quality in them—Collonel Stanley I saw in one of them;

next was the messengers on horseback, next the Citty trumpetts and waits, next the serjeants of the counters, next the Common Councell on horseback, next the Aldermen on horseback, next the Lord Mayor, carrying the sword, on horseback, then the heralds, all bare, then the kettle-drums, next the yeomen of the guard, then the King's coach, very fine, in which was the King, who looked very brisk, and made his compliments to each side the street, and the Prince of Denmark and Earl of Rumney, next Prince George's empty coach, then a troop of the life guard, then the Archbishopp of Canterbury, then the Lord Chancellor, then the Duke of Leeds in his coach besides his grace the Earl of Pembrooke, then the Duke of Norfolke, then the Duke of Devonshire, then several dukes' coaches, then severall earls and lords, amongst which I saw the Earls of Macclesfeild and Warrington, then severall bishopps, amongst whom was the Bishopp of Chester, then all the judges' coaches, then severall persons of quality's coaches; all the coaches before had six horses each, and footmen and laques going by.

"The Prince of Conti has left Poland, and taken 4 of their ships; but the Poles have gott three times as much of the French effects. The Elector of Saxony is now absolute King of Poland, the Saxony troops haveing taken severall of Prince Conti's attendants, his coaches, and his plate, the French ambassador narrowly escaping to sea; all the nobility of Lithuania haveing forsaken the French. The Emperor has gott all Bosnia. When the souldiers came before a fine citty called Serraglio there, they sent a trumpeter to them to surrender, who they put to death, at which the souldiers were so enraged they sett fire to it, burnt 6,000 houses, and 150 mosks or temples.

"The people in the streets here are makeing bonfires, throwing of squibs, and ringing of bells; all persons, as the King came by them, huzzaed."

Peter Shakerley to Roger Kenyon.

1058. 1697[–8], January 6. Westminster.—Concerning the enclosure of Walkden Moor. "Whitehall is burnt down, except the banquetting house; it was a dismal sad spectacle to see the flame and the silly weak methods used to stop the fire, such as no boys at school but would have given and followed better directions Had it not been for the Duke of Leeds, I really believe all Westminster had been burnt, but he came at last and ordered them to pull down all the wainscoat and pluck up the boards in the stone Gate house, by the Cock Pit, and to throw them out of the windows; and so the fire (not having wood to work on) stopped there."

"The Humble Answer" made to the King by the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and principal inhabitants of Wigan.

1059. 1697–8, January 13.—Touching the revenues of the borough, and complaining of Mr. Entwisle, who was "intruded" on the Corporation as Recorder, under "a pretended" charter of James II. *Draft.*

Written in the margin:

"To the women he does send raisins
To make up their Christmas pies,
To the lawyers he does send florins,
That they may support him with lies."

Sir R. Bradshaigh to George Kenyon.

1060. [16]97[–8], January 15.—"I have had very good encouragement from the King that he will confirme you the Recorder of Wigan,

and I hope in a short while it will be done. Sir Alexendar [Rigby] is sensible of it, or at least fears the interest I have made with the King, so has delivered another petition into the Council, signed by as many hands, as well those that were burgesses as those that were none, to make it seeme as if it were the general desire of the town to have a new charter and their old Recorder. . . . . I desire you will goe speedily to the Mayor of Wigan, and advise with him and some other ancient burgesses what answer they can best return, which I would have you put into a method and get it signed, first by Mr. Mayor, and then let it be delivered to Charles Lee and Mr. Sumner, to goe about the towne and get all the hands, as well free-men as burgesses. Let it be drawn on a large role of parchment to hold a great many hands." *Seal, broken.*

DR. RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON.

1061. 1697–8, February 1.—I prevailed with the good Bishop of Chester to go with me to Kensington on Sunday evening, to present our address, where we were fortunately introduced to the King, in his bed-chamber, by the Lord Chancellor (who, by the way, refreshed his memory of the Warden and Fellows of Manchester's case, and his promise), and our address was very graciously received, but with few words—the King's usual way.

DR. RICHARD WROE to ROGER KENYON.

1062. 1697[–8], February 8.—On Thursday last died old Mr. Rigby, of Layton, and it is said that his last words were that his son's unkindness had broken his heart; it is the great subject of discourse amongst all that knew him, and little to Sir Alexander's reputation, who, if he were as little valued at Wigan as here, I think might save himself the labour of putting in for the town. Tomorrow, the Lady Macclesfield makes her defence, and the most say it will be a good one, and that the noble peer says that if he cannot carry his point, he will leave England, and then, alas! what will become of us in Lancashire?

R. BRADSHAIGH to ————————.

1063. 1698, May 12.—"I am just now come from Councell, and have onely time to tell you that his Majesty has been pleased to nominate George Kenion, Esq., your Recorder, so wishing both you and him much joy of each other."

JOHN HARVEY to GEORGE KENYON, at Bolton.

1063A. [16]98, May 25. Wigan.—"By the bearer, you receive Mr. Shakerley's last letter, with instructions for the afidavids hee mentions in his. Now, if Jack Byrron be a Master in Chancery, and Mr. Lawson commissioned to take afidavids in the King's Bench, that will doe; if nott, we desire to be informed of you. Our leet court is adjourned a month longer. I am just takeing horse for Chester; I will be back, by the grace of God, tomorrow."

Enclosure.—May 24, 1698.—"Then, at the house of Charles Leigh, in Wigan, were demanded of the present Towne's Clerke of Wigan aforesaid, viz., Mr. Ralph Bankes, all the records, papers, and parchments, belongeing and relateing to the said Corporation, by Mr. Maior, viz., Ja: Harvey, and the present Bailiffs, viz., Robert Hollingshead and Roger Browne, in order they might be now, as the case stands, nott

onely of use to their Councell concerned in the High Court of Chancery, butt alsoe to their Councell in the King's Bench, in matters then depending. His answer was, 'Noe, noe,' twice togeather. 'But,' says hee att last, 'if any person will come and copy them over—soe . if nott, I will not part with them out of my handes,' says hee, 'I being the fittest man to keep them. Therefore,' says hee, 'as I have told you before, I will not parte with them.'"

PETITION against the infringement of the rights of the Palatinate of Lancaster.

1064. 1698, May.—Petition of the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and Grand Juries, assembled at the Quarter Sessions, against the infringement of the rights of the Palatinate of Lancaster, by the practice of transmitting of causes out of the Chancery Court of the County Palatine into the Court of the Duchy Chamber at Westminster.

PETER SHAKERLEY to GEORGE KENYON, Recorder of Wigan.

1065. 1698, July 7. Westminster.—I hope by this time you are "perfect Recorder," and easy in that station I wish you and the town much comfort and long peace and amity. "I presume you will goe to church Sunday next, in your Recorder's gown, and Sir Roger in his Alderman's gown. I am tould here that James Anderton is, by Lord Maxfield, made Deputy *Custos Rotulorum* of your county, and that this is done to nip (?) you of some proffitts, by his having the records of our county and of our estates in his hands. This is what I think all the gentlemen there should highly resent, and should remonstrate by petition to the King and Councill." I think Lord Derby, and Lord Rivers, and Lord Bridgewater, &c., should be well and speedily informed of this matter.

POLL AT WIGAN ELECTION.

1066. 1698, August 5.—Poll of the Wigan election, taken by Ralph Bankes, Town-Clerk. The result of the poll was as follows:—Sir Roger Bradshaigh, 96 votes; Sir Alexander Rigby, 73 votes; Orlando Bridgeman, Esquire, 73 votes; James Anderton, Esquire, 25 votes; Mr. Sharkerley, 1 vote; Sir Edward Chisnall, 1 vote; William Bancks, 1 vote; Mr. Bald, 1 vote.

JAMES HARVYE (?) to GEORGE KENYON, Esq., "at his house in Bolton."

1067. [16]98, August 20. Wigan.—"The affairs of the Corporation necessarily require your presence here. Till I have had some hours' talke with you, I cannot proceed to keep the Court Leet tomorrow at ten a clock, with safety, for, on Monday last, immediatly after the adjournment of the Court, Sir Alexander [Rigby's] party, in a tumultuous manner, headed by John Green, went up into the room above, and elected both Aldermen and Burgesses, and design to tender them to morrow to be sworn." *Seal, broken.*

ORDER FOR RETURNS OF THE POOR.

1068. 1698, October 28.—Order to the Constables of the parish of Hanmer, in the County of Flint, to send in returns of their poor, according to the Statute, 40 Elizabeth.

The Method for Settling the Poor, taken at Kanvair (?), in the County of Flint.

1069. 1698, November 23.—"1. An exact account was taken of all the begging poor of the parish, by the curate; with an account of their condition, the age of each of them; in all about 80 persons.

"2. Severall of them were struck out, who were either able to maintaine themselves, or whose parents were able to maintaine them; whereof some were bastards, who were fixed upon their parents, though alwaies before mantained by begging; in number, aboute 15.

"3. The allowed poor were divided into 3 classes:—(1) Persons of age, able to worke. (2) Children fit for service. (3) The impotent poor, disabled by youth, old age, or any other disability.

"4. Towards the imploying of the working poor, a tax of 15*l.* was laid upon the parish, and, although so moderate, has imployed hitherto all the working poor, without being any way burdensome; and have not yet laid out a third part of the stock, though the poor have beene imployed neer halfe a year.

"Now that these poor being once imployed, it appeared they either found themselves work, or were otherwise imployed by the parishoners, so that they were seldome obliged to stick to the publick work, which was given them for their support onely when they were otherwise out of imployment, from whence it may be inferred that a much smaller stock will serve to sett the poor att work in any parish then is usually imagined, and will be found so, whoever makes the experiment. The working are aboute 25.

"The children fitt for service, aboute 20 in number, were divided among the parishoners as followeth:—

"First, the parish was divided, according to the parishoners, into so many parts as we had poor children, the next neighbours always together; then wee putt each child's name in a hatt, like so many valentines, and put a child to draw them, one by one, for each division, till all were drawn; and to what division soever any child fell, those persons were obliged to take him. By which meanes, all the children were provided for and imployed, the persons who were to mantaine them takeing them week for week, or otherwise, as they agreed among themselves.

"Not that the parishoners were easier brought to this method then by fixing each of them upon one parishoner; for, by that meanes, some must bee excused, and but few bear the burden, which would not well take among men for the generality of equal state and condition.

"The impotent poor were also quartered among the parishoners, each in his own neighbourhood, the parish being divided, as before, into as many parts as there were impotent poor, and some places into larger divisions, where 2 or 3 poor are to be quartered together.

"As it sometimes happened, where more than one impotent poor were in the same family (*sic*), none of the impotent poor are to wander out of their limits, but are to be mantained wholly in their own quarters, and to be imployed in anything they are capable of, by their benefactors.

"By this means the parishoners find some service done them, even by many of the impotent poor, and more then they had before from all the numerous company of beggars putt together. The impotent poor are about 20."

Sir Orlando Bridgman to "the Reverend Mr. Sumner, att Wigan, near Warrington."

1070. [16]98[–9], March 7.—"The petition stands now for the 24th of this month, but it will be yett postponed, so that I believe you

need not begin your journey till Monday the 20th, for there is two, petitions for breach of priviledge to be heard before it, so that, in course, it will not come on till the 29th. If the Town-Clerk refuses to bring up the charters, &c., it is a contempt of the order, and I will take care he shall be punished for it; but if he only refuses upon the account of expence, the chairman sayes he must be att the charges; therefore, pray give the necessary orders as above."

AGREEMENT TO SUPPLY MEAT.

1071. 1699, April 21.—Agreement between George Kenyon, of Peel, in the county of Lancaster, and James Hilton, of Manchester, butcher, that the said James shall supply the said George, his servants and others, with "beef, mutton, veal, pork, neats tongues, suet, tallow, or any other shambles meat," usually sold in the shambles at Manchester, at 2½*d.* the pound, excepting "beeves heads, calves heads, sheeps heads, and swines heads, brawn, and lamb," upon condition that the said George deals at no other butcher.

ROGER KENYON, [Junior,] to his sister-in-law, "MRS. KENYON, Junior," at Peel.

1072. 1700, July 16.—I have yet heard nothing of Mr. Nightingale, but I suppose I shall, ere long. I am extremely concerned for what you tell me of Sir Fr: Leister, but I hope my mother's enmity to tobacco and drinking makes her complain of him though but in a small degree; for, of all men alive, I should the least have suspected Sir Fr: to have been much guilty that way. I have a very great friendship for Sir Fr: and would have him without blemish, because he may be so, nor do I know any difficulty I would refuse to serve him in.

ROGER KENYON to his mother, "MRS. KENYON, Senior," at Peel.

1073. 1700, October, 10. Paris.—"It is a filthy life to have to do with English men, where they know nothing of the language of the country they are in. Honest Ned Berisford is not ten years old in this country, and when he will come to his age is hard to say; a man ought to love talking wondrous well that has six people to answer for, especially in a place where impertinent questions are very much in fashon. We ran away from poor Ned once, and he was lost for one day and a night. You would wonder what a world of French he gott in that time; it did him abundance of good, and the history of it was pleasant enuf.

"Such sort of divertisements as these, are all this way of life will afford; but I have assured all my company that, if they cannot get French enuf to do their own business, I will sell them, every one, when I get near a seaport town. Jack Warren is with us still, and I doubt whether I shall be able to make a market for him without his perceiving it; if I can, he and Ned Ber[esford] may go for a pretty considerable sum, which may be of good use to us; they both send you all their most affectionate service.

"It is our last day here, and I am not a little busy; for, without laughing, I am forct to run the errands of everybody into the town, as well as do their business. I am sure you never wished more that Dol: Ashton would hold her tongue, than I do that any of these creatures coud speak."

The EARL OF DERBY to ————————.

1074. 1700, December 12. London.—"For some perticular reasons, I must desire you will not faile to keep a court at Manchester on the

27 instant; and that you will give express notice to the clarks and officers to attend you at that time; and that you give me an account who are absent." *Signed.*

ROGER KENYON to MRS. KENYON, Junior, at Peele.

1075. 1701, September 7. Paris.—On Monday, it was in everybody's mouth that King James was dead; but yesterday assured us that it was false, though he had been, and was still, dangerously ill. A few days will let us see what is like to be expected of that, though the news of last night was that he was much better.

R. BOLD to GEORGE KENYON.

1076. 1702, April 2. London.—Having served for the county of Lancaster in the two last Parliaments, makes me venture a third time to offer myself.

SIR THOMAS HANMER to the REV: RICHARD HILTON, Vicar of Hanmer.

1077. 1702, April 7. London.—"I fear the next election for the county and town of Flint will not be made with that quiet which I could wish, and which, indeed, I did expect If Sir John Conway will not be content to be out of Parliament once in ten years, when other gentlemen require to have their turn of serving, it must be disputed with him. I doe not find he is in any such temper of resigning; but, on the contrary, I believe he is forming an interest against that which Sir Roger Mostyn and I shall joyntly prosecute on our own behalfs. The county, I shall appear for; and Sir Roger, for the burrough; both mutually assisting one another, and so I desire you will understand our interest to be united . . . . that in both you will take all the pains you can to assist us."

ROGER KENYON to his sister-in-law, MRS. KENYON.

1078. [1702 ?] May.—"It is the best convenience of this country that, in the boats by which wee pass from one town to another, everybody has the liberty of diverting themselves with reading, writing, playing, talking, or any other way they can think of to pass their time better. I, for my part, take them all in their turn, and, whether you will or no, I am resolved you shall make one voyage with us. I am now going betwixt Utreckt and the Hague, which will be about 11 or 12 hours, and the company is as various as that in Noah's Ark, for you must know we live here without any manner of respect or disposition. There is a Dutch parson, and his wife, half a dozen market-women, a great Doctor, who is making speeches over his pots and plasters, one of the Lords of the States Generall, a fellow with a lottery, and two young gentlewomen of the country, who are prodigiously hansome, and by whom, betwixt you and I, I have plact myself. They are two sisters who speak French very well, and they tell me they take it very ill I can find no diversion but in writing.

"We have had abundance of disputes about this letter, and the knotting has been twice laid by, upon condition I would throw away my pen; but you see how much you are obliged to me. I have assured them it is to the woman in the world I love best, and that she had obliged me, when I left England, to write to her from the place where I thought myself in the most agreable company which

I could have in this country, so, at last, the peace is made and they both send their humble service. This freedom is not much of the scoll of this country, for the women are generally sleepy enuf, and keep a good distance, especially from strangers; but these two good Christians are indeed of the best sort, and with the French which they have learned perfectly, and which they love to speak, much rather than their own language, they have gott a little of the French air, and have more life and easiness than is common in this country. The grave, sage parson, who sits over against me, says he has seen me in the College at Utrecht, and we are got into a very weighty discourse of the history of learning, for you must know that Latin, which is the language we converse in, is a very untoward one for jest and drollery. He tells me the major criticks are almost finish[ed] of at Amsterdam; that Grevins (?) is very busy in his *Thesorus*, and that we are to have a mighty auction shortly at Leyden, where, if I do not appear, I doubt I shall forfeit all my pretence to letters. It is very well, good brother, but what care I for all this? Well, good sister, believe me, I care no more for it than you, and yet I am forced to hear it, and so shall you too, I am resolved of that, like it as little as you please. To keep my hand in in all the languages, I had no more grace than to ask a fellow who sits near me, a question or two in Dutch, and he has put me into a cruel swett with a hideous long story, or else is telling, and of which, God knows, I understand not half, for, though I can converse daintily in short sentences, when they stray into large discourses, I am quite lost.

"My good women have just opened their basket of cake and provisions, and we are makeing collation; for it is thus I always trust to providence, without tak[ing] care for myself. And, as good chance will have it, here is a fellow lately come into the boat with a bottle or two of wine; he says he has been in England, and has learnt the language, but the other fellow's Dutch was much more intelligible. However, be his language what it will, his wine is very seasonable to our cake, and he pays me very well for lying, and saying I understand him. You see how gloriously we live in this country, and yet I warrant you, think all this nothing to the diversion of Stockport! Well, we will not dispute that at present. I find I am at the end of my paper, and must bid thee farewell."

The Poll at Wigan.

1079. 1702, July 28.—The poll at Wigan election. Candidates:—Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Sir Edward Chesenhall, Sir Alexander Rigby, and Mr. Bridgman.

Reasons humbly offered by Henry Jones, Esquire, for building a Mould or Harbour in Whitsand Bay, at the Land's End, in Cornwall.

1080. 1702.—Estimated cost of the work, 30,000*li.* The place will, for the future, prevent our merchant ships being taken by our enemies, as they were during all the last war, this being a place of safety for them, and where our cruisers, of betwixt forty and sixty guns, may, on all occasions, have re:ourse to. Hence, I gave the Admiralty a list of about forty sail of ships retaken, and a greater number preserved by a fishing boat, for which service the Admiralty Board ordered the boat's master a commission and a medal. Reasons 9 to 12 are as follows:—

"(9) It is observable that when the wind is east on land, it is always (off the Land's End) E.S.East in the South Channell, and

E.N.East in the North Channell, by which it happens, ships from the northward cannot, so far, weather the Land's End, as to get into the South Channell, neither can those from the south get into the North Channell. And on the 9th of December, 1693, by a storm, shifting from east to westward, one hundred sail (under convoy of *the Prince of Orange* and *Quaker*, ketch), being off the Land's End, were, for want of harbour in Whitsand Bay, driven back into the North Channell, and above seventy sail of them wrecked. And I believe the ships lost by storms, and taken by the enemies during the last war (for want of such an harbour), came little short in number with those lost on all the coast of England besides.

"(10) By all the above it is likewise further manifest that even in times of peace there hath not nor can be secure trading 'twixt St. George's and the British Channels, or anywhere to the westward of the Land's End, without this proposed mould, and that, for want of it, there hath been and may be more ships lost (yearly, besides the men's lives) than three times the value of what would erect the same. Hence, the Leverpoole merchants, during all the last war, possessed those who trade from London that their ships might come safer north about Ireland, unload their effects at Leverpoole, and be at charge of land-carriage from thence to London, rather than run the hazard of having their ship taken by the enemy, or wreckt, by reason of the great dangers of Scilly, the Land's End, Mount's Bay, Lizzard, and all the South Channell to London, which hath proved an unspeakable detriment to all the trading seaport towns that border upon the British Channell; which evills would effectually be prevented were there an harbour and lighthouse at the Land's End of England.

"(11) It is apparent the thirty thousand pounds proposed will not be money lost or hazarded, but entirely applied in employing of poor labourers, and three years' time may finish the proposed mould or harbour. And further, that the most eminent merchants and commanders of ships belonging to London, Exon, Topsham, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Looe, Fowey, Penzance, St. Ives, Barnstaple, Bideford, Bridgewater, Bristol, Trinity House of Hull, and ports adjacent, are well satisfied by certifying their opinions, that an harbour in Whitsand Bay would be an advantage to England and greatly encourage trade and navigation.

"(12) The charges of building the said mould will be very small, and easy to the publick, but the benefit being greater than I can express, refer to Mr Hautecourt and Mr. Mitchill, engineers, who with Mr. Tuttell, his late Majesty's hydrographer, did survey the western coasts, and approved of this place as the most convenient receptacle for shipping, being the in and out-let of the kingdom and opposite to Brest."

An Address, signed "W. S.," to James, Earl of Derby, in which the writer proposes certain new laws for the Isle of Man.

1081. 1702–36.—For the better maintenance of the clergy. As "most men love religion best when it costs them lest," the burden to the people should be as light as possible. "The likelyest way for this, it is suggested, will be to assign the clergy some land, say 100 acres, and accustom the people to manure it for them, and let no man be suffered to meddle in his own husbandry till he has performed this service for the minister, as suppose every man was obliged to give him a week's labour either with his team or person, according to his ability. This would be very little burden to the people, and yet of great advantage to the minister."

For the erection of schools in every parish, where parents should be obliged to send their children, from 8 to 12 years of age, where they should be taught to read English, say their prayers and catechism, so that they may be confirmed at 12. The eldest son only to be left with the parents, and the rest to undergo 7 years apprenticeship in husbandry, fishing or weaving, etc.

In every town, to have a "matronlike woman" to teach girls to read, spin, and do needlework, to whom parents should be obliged to send their daughters.

To encourage public diversions to render people more civilised, "as particularly for the service of Sunday, the parishes being wide, I would have the younger sort to be in church an hour before divine service, where the person who teaches the children should catechise them carefully." After morning service, the whole parish to dine together in a public booth, where the better sort should send what provisions they could spare, and the poor be entertained, "and the whole parish kept together in reading and laudable conversation untill the evening service. Holidays to be spent in the same manner till after dinner, when all sorts of martial exercises should be performed by the youth, and the evening spent in dancing."

A proposal also that "an honest history" should be placed in every church, that those who desired to read might do so.

That "a company" be established which shall manage all the trade of the island; that no man subscribe more than 1,000*li.*, or less than 100*li.* to it; that the Lord Derby coin to the value of 10,000*li.*—one half silver and one half brass; and that the company be divided into separate committees to supervise the different trades.

That encouragement be given for the immigration of strangers, and that waste lands be allotted them.

That the population be increased by encouraging persons to marry by 25 years of age; when, if they are not bred to a trade, that 100 acres of land be allotted to them.

That manufactures be thus encouraged; that every woman, without distinction of quality, be obliged to spin a small quantity—such as 20 pounds—of wool or flax every year, and deliver it to the company at a set price; and that those who spin the finest and make most cloth in every parish, should be rewarded with a spinning-wheel; and if any young woman gained the prize twice, the magistrates should be obliged to offer her a suitable husband, or some reasonable reward towards her fortune, "which would be a great encouragement."

That the breed of cattle be improved.

That persons having estates in the Island, be obliged to live there at least 6 months in the year.

That a public workhouse be erected for the punishment of criminals, so that nothing but murder, blasphemy, and rebellion should be punished with death.

That a public register be kept, and no title or security to be good in law that is not entered there.

That a town be built, where all persons having 1,000 acres of land, and 600*li.* stock in the company, be obliged to build houses, and that there be public fairs and markets granted to the town.

A Paper about the Character and Deeds of Lord Derby.

1082. [1702?]—"In publick and laudible undertakeings, he that has the prospect and prudence to see and keep his way, and art to avoyd the dangers he may passe in attaineing the ends, and manages

these with resolution, effect, and successe, is weighed in an unequall scale of consideration if his performances passe not in some measure for meritoriouse.

"If the Lord Derby's doings were had in remembrance, his detractor must confesse he acted the part he undertooke; he raised four regiments of foot and five troops of horse, and these he did without noise, censure, or the complaints of any; he made the adverse party submissively send in what they were charged with by law, and made them then submitt to those lawes which till then they had made so much ado to suppress. In his charge, care, and attendance of that business, he never spared the expence of his time or his money; his life was diverse times threatned to be taken away, his house to be burned; night after night, and messenger after messenger, he had expresses to advertise him of parties to be drawn out against his house and to surprize his person; letters were intercepted going to the late King to certifye his Lordship's adherence to the Prince's party and to render him to the utmost obnoxiouse to that King. And besides his hazards by the machinations of the aforementioned, had the enterprize miscarryed, the sequel must certainly have been this Lord's attainder, which must have cost him his estate, his honor, his life, and put a period to one of the most ancient, noble families in England, which comparatively transcends the adventure that person could make that doth traduce him; for where severall hazard all that they have, he hazards most that hath most to lose.

"The undertaking pretended to, was the preservation of our property, our liberty, our fundamentall lawes, and our religion by those lawes established. To have defended these by force without conduct, had been fortunate beyond beleefe; to attempt it by art without visibility of force, all former successeless essays had shewed was hopeless. But to accomplish it by an appearance of force without useing it, was the well useing his well timed endeavours with providentiall successe. If the lord we are mentioning acted this part to convince gainsayers without detriment, to keep complyers within the bounds of moderation when successfull, the conduct was not so despicable; but if it merited no more, it might seem thanksworthy.

"But consider the detractor. If the obtaineing what we pretended to be not our reward, our contending for more seemes to bespatter our pretensions as if the project of the warr were not more for the victory then the pillage. When such desires are let loose the designes are limitless, and he that lyes upon the catch grasps att all he can gett without distinction, whether it was the spoyle of an enemy or the property of a friend; to such, all's fish that comes to the net, and all must come that can be hooked or drove in. To do this he bids fair for outdoing posture John, in signalizeing himselfe in such sundry shapes; he is now, haveing jusled out his neighbour, displaying the banners of his selected militia; anon, he is mustered in buffe in the head of another neighbour's regiment. The next shape he assumes is his tufted gown upon the Bench—*cedant arma togæ*. From thence he struts into the Treasury for his diversion, to lord it there. Anon, yee hear of his speecheing in the Supreme Court, and thence, for his universality of notions, promptness of parts, profundity of judgment in the secrets of the empire, he is wooed to be one of the Privy Councell."

EDWARD KENYON to his brother, GEORGE KENYON.

1083. 1703, May 20. "Cabu Corsu Castle, on the south side of Africa."—"Aprill the 23rd, I landed here, and the same day was put into possession of the castle. On the 14th of May, the proffits of the

seller was given me (it is to sell liquor to the officers and soldiers of the garrison, besides some other sort of provisions), which, would the Company continue to me by a commission from themselves, is a better post than e're a factor on the coast, who is not a cheife. If my friends will take pains to ask it of them heartely, by the name of the Lieutenant of the Castle, it is not to be questioned, but it will be granted if none other be already sent over. If that should happen, then my humble petition is you will endeavour to get me made factor, for, without one of the two things, it is impossible to live here; all eatables and drinkables, as well as wearing cloaths, being sold at least 200 *per cent.* above their prime cost in England. The gentlemen that first engaged me in the Company's service may further the thing a great deale, but Sir —— Master (?), though none of the Company, if he could be brought to undertake it, would certainly succeed. I may be authorized, if one of the two things happen, to see England in a few years, possessed of a competency to live on; if otherwise, to live miserably here; the income of the post I came over in, not being enough to buy food fit for man to eat, not recconing drink or cloathing To let you judge of the whole by part:—a cow, not larger than a 3-months old Lancashire calf, is sold at 12 pound; fowl, like wild pidgions, 3 for a crowne; 5 pound for an ordinary sheep, and English flower, 1*l.* 10*s.* *per* hundred-weight; cheese, four pounds for a crowne; beere 1*l.* 10*s.* per dozen bottles. But enough of this. From Gambia, I writt to you; the conclusion of which letter was like most of my others, viz., begging. But, least Mr. Frenchman has mett with it, it was for a few necessaries to wear, such as shoes, thread stockings, and a few callicoe shirts; but, rather than by asking too much I lose all, pray doe not forget belly-timber, and the maine supporter of life —good beere. I doe assure you when your lowest seller comes into my mind, which it never fails to doe when I goe into my own, I break a commandment. My teeth waters, too, when Mr. Moody, of the Bank, also is remembered. This castle is well built, being founded on a rock; seventy odd guns well mounted, thirteen of which are cannon mounted on a platform which commands the rode the shipping rides in; the others placed for commanding the country. I have noe news, except our loseing a briganteene by an hurricane, where a great number of my fellow passengers lost all their goods, all the men, except one, lost, and the Company, above 2,000*l.* worth of effects. The . . . man-of-war, sails this day for England, in which comes this. Enclosed is a ring made in this country; pray give it my sister, and desire she wear it for the sake of her sincere well wisher."

C. Lyttleton to "Doctor Roger Kenyon, at the corner of Lincoln-Inn-fields, on the garden side, the end of Great Turn Stile."

1084. 1703–4, February 5. Hagley.—"I thank you for the skech you give me of your thought of the present affaires, which I think very just, and there is no remedy for, in the age we live, wherein every one resolves to keep what he has and get what he can; and which puts me in mind of my old Lord Herbert of Cherburye's answer to Jack Henham, upon a time when King Charles 1st sent him of a message from Oxford to the Parliament, bidding him tell him that he as little expected he woud have left him as anybody, for he knew he had obliged him, and had made the greatest professions of returns of personal love and kindness, which my Lord replyed to, pray tell his Majesty, so I have, as much as any man can, that intends to keep his estate! This was told me, upon a like ocasion, by a very great man in this Lord's time . . . . . I have as good appetite as ever, but a

very weake digestion; but what is that, after 74, which is now gone. You are very kind in your offer to my sons, and it will be a mighty inducement to venture one or both into this wide world under so good advice and conduct, and which I may some time put upon you. Thom: is so grown that you cannot imagine, and big withall. Charles is well grown too . . . . . You will have the goodness to excuse these blots of a septuaginarian shaking hand . . . . . The Presbyterians (?) and Whigs are very busy to make votes against a new parliament, with us."

THOMAS FLEETWOOD to "MR. KEYNION."

1085. 1704, October 3. Bank.—"The persons under named, I hear, stands indited for keeping greyhounds and guns, through a mistake of the constables; they being my tennants, and the greyhounds and guns are mine, and kept by them for my use, being obliged by their leases. Whose names I desire you to take out of the inditement and acquitt them from any further trouble or charges:—

Edward Blackledge in Bretheton.
Ralph Withington, Henry Dobson, William Dobson, Henry Leadbetter } Tarleton.

If this be not practicable, I will try whether I am qualified or not; so that insolent bailifs may not come to my house to inquire, for the future, into such matters."

R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1086. 1704–5, February 8.—I am writing to all the freeholders about Lancaster, and beyond the sands. Perhaps, taking notice of them in that manner may oblige them. I find most gentlemen will be determined, as my Lord Derby recommends, and that I am sure of, and [I] hope he will go down, as soon as possible. He can settle his matters after matrimony, which is either concluded or very near it, to a fortune of sixty thousand pounds.

[REV.] JO: SUMNER to GEORGE KENYON.

1087. 1704[–5], March 20.—It is said, with assurance, that my Lord Derby will forthwith be declared Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that he laid down his colonel's commission. He assures Sir Roger [Bradshaigh] for the county election, and says he will be down soon. Shakerley, they say, is out of his government, and my Lord Cholmonderley has it.

W. DELAUNE, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to ————.

1088. 1705, September 21. St. John's [College, Oxford].—"Whereas Mr. [Samuel] Wesley, rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, has made known the deplorable condition he is brought into, by the inveterate malice and persecution of the Dissenters, for his vindicating the Church of England from their scandal, and detecting their villanous practices in their schismaticall schooles and seminaries, set up in opposition to the Church, and prejudice of the Universities, we thought fitt to recomend this, his pressing case, to all the members of our University, as a great object of their charity and compassion, and such as requires speedy releif to deliver him out of prison, and the calamitous sufferings he at present labours under."

Appended.—"A copy of Mr. Wesley's letter:—On my printing a poem on the battle of Blenheim, I was sent for to London by a person of quality, in January last, the Duke of Marlbrough haveing promised me a chaplain's place in one of the new regiments, and another honourable person greater favours. I had writt two books against the Dissenters, at which they were very angry. The person who sent for me told me I must drop that controversy, and, at last, that I must publickly, and in print, recant or palliate what I had writt against the Dissenters; he added, that those people expected so many friends in the next House of Commons, more than they had in the last, that when they came to sitt they had resolved to call those to account who had affronted them; this had a contrary effect to what was expected. I left my fortunes in God's hands, and resolved to act according to my conscience. And as soon [as I could] I came into the country, to use what little interest I had in our election, to serve those who were not likely to be partial to the Dissenters; but before I would act, I was so nice as to write to Collonel Whitchcott, because there had been some intimacy between us, giveing the reasons why I thought myself obliged to vote against him. This letter he exposed, and his friends reported there was treason in it. After which I gave copies of it. They likewise threatned to write up against me, and throw me out of my chaplaine's place which the Duke had given me, and throw me into gaol; all which, I thank them, they have fully effected. I writt to London to know why I was turned out without knowing my accusation. My Collonel Lepel answered that a person of the greatest quality told him it was for something I had published which was not approved of at Court, and for haveing concerned myself too much in some other matters. The first must be my books against the Dissenters, the latter my acting in the election for my own country, which I thought I had as much right to do as any other freeholder. God be praised, these two crimes were linked together. After this the friends of the new candidates, the Dissenters, and their adherents, charged me with preaching treason, and reported I was distracted; where then was their mercy? But at last were content to throw me into prison, according to their promise, for no great debt, to a relation and zealous friend of one of the new members. They knew it was sufficient to do my business, I haveing been thrown behind hand by a series of misfortunes; my parsonage barne was blown down e're I had recovered the takeing my liveing; my house, great part of it, burnt down about two years agoe; my flax, great part of my income (now in my own hands), I doubt, wilfully fired and burned in the night, whilst I was last at London; my income sunk, about one half, by the low price of grain; and my credit lost, by the takeing away my regiment. I was brought to Lincolne Castle, June 23 last past. About three weekes since, my very unkind people, thinking they had not yet done enough, have, in the night, stabed my 3 cowes, which was a great part of my numerous family's subsistence, for which God forgive them."

The Lords of the Council to James, Earl of Derby, *Custos Rotulorum* of Lancashire.

1089. 1705, November 29. St. James'.—Requesting him to raise recruits in the County of Lancaster.

The Same to the Same.

1090. 1706, March 25. Kensington.—"It being highly requisite for her Majesty's service, in the more speedy manning and maintaining a

powerfull fleet at sea against the common enemy, that all possible ways and means be used for the supply of the Royall Navy with seamen and other able-bodyed men, for which purpose her Majesty has likewise issued out her royall proclamation, bearing even date herewith, and an Act of Parliament (a copy whereof is herewith sent you) having been lately past by her Majesty, entituled 'an Act for the encouragement and encrease of seamen, and for the better and speedier manning her Majesty's Fleet,' the successe whereof cheifly depends upon the care, diligence, and zeal of yourself, and of her Majesty's justices of the peace, in finding out and impressing such seamen and able-bodyed landmen and prisoners for debt, as are intended by this Act for her Majesty's Fleet, her Majesty has thought fit to command us, on this extraordinary occasion, most earnestly to recommend to your Lordship and the justices of the peace the vigorous execution of the said Act, so far as is incumbent on you and the said justices; and in order to so great and important a service, we cannot but hope your dutifull regard to her Majesty and her Government will make you resolve to improve every opportunity, and to agree immediately so to distribute yourselves that no part of your county may want the number of justices required by the said . . . And for the more effectual carrying on this work, [dir]ections will be likewise given to the officers of her Majesty's navy to be ready, with the least trouble possible to the said juctices, to receive such seamen and able-bodyed landmen and prisoners for debt as shall be raised and procured in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament. This being a service so necessary for carrying on the war, and consequently most acceptable to her Majesty, we cannot doubt of a ready and hearty complyance with these directions. And we are further to acquaint you that it is her Majesty's pleasure that, besides the severall particulars directed by the Act, you take care to send up an account, to be layd before her Majesty in Councill, of your proceedings herein, and of the number and names of such seamen and able-bodyed landmen and prisoners for debt, respectively, as shall be raised and procured as aforementioned. We are likewise to recommend to your Lordship, that all possible care be had that no person be taken up and delivered to the officers of her Majesty's navy who are boys or aged persons, or unfitt for her Majesty's sea service by infirmities or otherwise."

The Lords of the Council to James, Earl of Derby, *Custos Rotulorum* of Lancashire.

1091. 1706, April 4. Kensington.—"Whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled have, by their humble address, acquainted her Majestie with severall instances of the very great boldness and presumption of the Romish priests and papists in this kingdom, together with their humble opinion that, for the safety of her Majesties royal person and government, a more watchful eye should be had over them for the future, and for that purpose that a distinct and particular account should be taken of all papists and reputed papists in this kingdom, with their respective qualityes, estates, and places of abode. We do therefore, in her Majesties name and by her express comand, hereby pray and require your Lordshipp to cause all the Justices of the Peace of the County of Lancaster to assemble together, and, being so assembled, there to agree on the most propper manner to subdivide themselves unto severall subdivisions for the more effectuall performing the said service within such subdivisions, where they are to take a distinct and particular account of all papists and reputed papists within the same, with their respective qualities, estates, and places of abode,

above mentioned; and it is her Majesties further pleasure that, at such generall meeting, an account be taken, distinctly, of the names of the severall Justices of the Peace designed for the said several subdivisions, and that the said Justices of the Peace do, under their hands, returne unto you a particular account in writeing of what they shall perform in the said severall subdivisions, which account you are thereupon to returne to her Majesties Privy Councell, together with the names of every one of the Justices of the Peace who shall neglect or refuse to performe their dutys in relation to that service."

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to MRS. KENYON, Junior.

1092. 1706, May 25.—"The Dutchy of Lancaster has changed its face a little since my last, or, at least, I have heard of the change since then. My Lord Gower gave up the seals to the Queen this day sennight, and my Lord Darby generally understood to be his successor, though I have not heard that the latter is actually in the place, as yet. This change, I hope, may be of some service to my brother, in securing at least one point he has great reason to wish done. If there be any other place my brother could wish himself possest of, I sopose his personal knowledge with my Lord Darby may be his best way of applying, and the sooner the better; for the other thing, it may not be amiss to let my lord settle in his place, ere it be moved. I saw Sir R—— Br—— the midle of this week; he shewed me a letter from T. Kenyon, who had cut him out work enuf, but the thought about it will not, I sopose, disturb Sir R's rest; he made great professions of his willingness to serve my brother upon this change, if my brother would instruct him . . . to ask, and, if my brother thinks it will be of any significance, I sopose he will not let him dye ignorant. Well, rain or fair, high church or low, it is much at one with me, my hopes or fears are not exercised either way; and, excepting a few smiles to see the merryment of the world and the different countenances of winners and losers, it gives me no more concern than a game att all-fours."

JOHN SUMNER to GEORGE KENYON.

1093. 1706, June 18.—"The Queen being altogether at Winsor, Sir Roger is obliged to be there often to expedite the coming out of his commision, and ordered me, if he did not return to town this evening, to write to you that you would, with all hast, send an address to him, with the town's seal only affixt. He desires he may receive it Fryday sennit, without fail, for he has a perticuler reason why he shoud, by all means, present it the Sunday following; he would have it as short as may be, and if you think fit to take notice of my Lord Peterborough in it, he would have you also to mention my Lord Galway, by no means omitting the Church being out of danger. I hope to be in Lancashire the beginning of the next week, whither Sir Roger will hasten as soon as the commissions come out, which will be now very soon, my Lord Treasurer having delayed halfe a year Munday next, and thereby saved the Government forty thousand pound. We have no news but what you will find in your prints, nor pamphletts worth sending. My Lord Rivers' expedition is mighty secrett; no one here does know where it is intended. It is rumoured Mr. John Howe is to be removed."

Postscript.—"The Government has ordered forty thousand flambeauxs for my Lord Rivers' expedition. I have spoke about your [debt?], and he will pay you part of the principall and the interest att his coming down."

JOHN SUMNER to GEORGE KENYON.

1094. 1706, June 20.—I think Lord Derby really designs to come to Manchester, and bring my Lady with him. Great William is to be a captain in his regiment. "He has swopt his commission with one Wallis, who had got a commission in Sir Roger's."

The EARL OF DERBY to GEORGE KENYON.

1095. 1706, September 4.—"I have heird from severall hands how much I am obliged to you in the opposition we are like to meet with at Preston, which I beleve you think, as well as my self, very unacountable. I beleve you have found the Dons very stiff, but ye shall find me as stiff as themselves. I know, when you goe that way, you may doe good service, for which I shall alley endeavour to shew my gratetude, as soon as an oppertunety offers. I have written to severall gentilmen in and about Preston, which I hope may have good success. I beleve they industriously spred it about as if I would not stand it out, but they shall find themselves much mistaken."

CHRISTOPHER PARKER to ROGER KENYON, at Manchester.

1096. 1706, October 31. Clitheroe.—Upon the death of Col: Stringer (my uncle), there being now a vacancy here, I expect a new election very soon. I have offered myself to the town, and should be very glad to serve as their representative, in his room. *Seal of arms.*

The EARL OF DERBY to GEORGE KENYON.

1097. 1706, October 31. London.—Offering him the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Palatinate of Lancaster.

ALEXANDER RIGBY to GEORGE KENYON.

1098. 1706, November 12. Westminster.—"I am just come from my Lord Derby, and he tells me he has made you his Vice-Chancelor, at which I demonstrated my great satisfaction, both as you are my kinesman, a good lawyer, and one that nothing can byass, where friendship and equity is in the scale. I layed hold of this opportunity, humbly to throw in my mite in favour of your brother, at Manchester. I hope now, sir, it will ever be our fortune to drawe together; our anchestors did. My Lord is certainely one of the best men that lives upon God's earth. I was very endeavouring to gett in Brenaud, as pittying the errors of youth, considering him of a brisk temper, of a good presence, voluble and dilligent, related at Preston, &c., but my Lord, who is eagle-eyed, resolute in being served by honest men, and informed fully of every minute passage in Lancashire, stood in a clearer light, and hath so convinced me why he past by Brenaud, that I am under the greatest admiration of his Lordship's goodness and wisdom immaginable. I am sure you will not think that I knew till now that my Lord aimed at my couzen Kenyon. I did not so much as dreame of it, because that you are Clerk of the Peace. It is very unkind in the people at Preston to give my Lord so much trouble, and I doubt not but you will use all your force to make them sensible. Mr. Maynwaring is such a sorte of person that, in my lifetime, I never mett a greater man of sublime witt and judgement, are what renders a mortall most to be admired. I wish you saw a letter he writt last week to Mr. Wrickley; that paints him better then any thing I am able to express.

"Pray, sir, if ever you see my old friend Mr. Luca, of Parke-hall, be so kind as to give him my service. I wish you would bring him under my Lord in the malitia. He is brave, he is honourable, a sincere freind where he takes, and everybody knows he is a man of substance; he is also your neighbour.

Postscript.—"The towne is full of a peace between the King of Sweden and the King of Poland, and it is the more admired at for that Stanislaus is to be over Poland, and Augustus is to returne to Saxony; if so, hee is a poor spirited blockhead. The Hague letters mention all this, and the Swedish envoy tells it.

"Duke Marlebro' comes over with the first faire wind."

The Earl of Derby to George Kenyon.

1099. 1706, November 16. London.—Expressing pleasure at Kenyon's acceptance of the post of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine, to which he has joined the Stewardship of Salford. *Seal of arms.*

John Harrisson to George Kenyon.

1100. 1706, November 20. Clitheroe.—"I hope you will pardon this trouble, which comes att the request of Mr .Lister, Mr. Pudsay, Mr. Sclater, and other gentlemen in this neighbourhood, to desire the favour of your vote and interest for Major-Generall Harvey, the Duke of Mountague's nephew, this next election. Mr. Parker (notwithstanding the endeavours of many of his own well-wishers to the contrary) is resolved to oppose him, but we hope you, sir, will joyn with the rest of the gentlemen to assist Mr. Harvey, and free the town from such arbitrary proceedings as have too much of late prevailed in it."

Nicholas Starkie to George Kenyon, at Manchester.

1101. 1706, November 30.—The 20*l.* bill received. Mr. Wolfe has promised to get your patent passed, so that you may not lose the benefit of the next court. They tell me that if the warrant the Queen should sign be for life or years certain, it will not pass; they have known such rejected, and that no such grant has been made since the Revolution, except Lord Derby's as Chamberlain of Chester, which had been usually granted for life. Your cousin, Charles Rigby, has his late father's gown, which you may either borrow or buy, on easy terms. "I shall top a justice of peaceship upon you before I leave the town." *Seal of arms.*

The Earl of Derby to George Kenyon.

1102. 1706, December 5. London.—"Mr. Maynwaring will be at Preston, Wednesday next; your company at that time will be very acceptable, as well as usefull. No stone must be unturned in order to bring it to a good effect, otherwise, I am shure, we shall be scoft at, which must be prevented, if possible. I am shure no one knows the method of it better then yourself. I shall be in pane till I know how matters are like to goe."

C. Z. Stanley to George Kenyon.

1103. 1706, December 9. Preston.—"I had a letter yesterday from my brother Derby, that he had writ to you by that post. This is, therefore, to let you know that I belive Mr. Manwering wil be at Wigan on

Wedensday next; therefore, I think it wil be absolutely necessary for you to be their that day. I hear the High Sherrif has said, if he knew when Mr. Manwering will be down, he would meit him at Wiggan; if he should be at home, I think it would do wel to feil his pulce. I do not mein for him to bring his spear-men with him."

The Earl of Derby to George Kenyon.

1104. 1706, December 10. London.—"I send you, enclosed, the warrant for Vice-Chancellor. I shall be glad to be informed by you how Mr. Maynwaring likes his reception, and what you think of the election. Mr. Starkie set out yeisterday in the Warington coche, and, I beleve, will be with you on Sunday, if his consiens will give him leve to travel that day. I should be glad to here that the Chancery clarkes have repentyd, for there sakes as well as my owne."

John Watson to Rev. John Sumner, at Wigan.

1105. 1706, December 19. London.—Acquainting him that, at the Hague, coming to England, the "Lord Duke" thought fit to put another chaplain in Sumner's place, one Mr. Durrell, brother to Colonel Durrell, "aid-de-camp to his grace," by reason of his not giving attendance.

John Sumner to George Kenyon, "att the Great House in Bromley Street, near Drury Lane."

1106. 1706[–7], February 11. Wigan.—Has previously written to him about procuring the discharge of "one Richard Whalley, a soldier in Brigadeer How's regiment, in Captain Johnson's company." Dr. Wroe "has preach't an extraordinary reformation sermon here, this day. Pray be sure to remember the written sermons I desired you to procure . . . . . Pray remember the arms of the crucifix." *Seal.*

Richard Wroe to George Kenyon, "at the Great White House in Brownloe Street, in Drury Lane."

1107. 1706–7, February 23.—Speaks of living "in such a place and post as Chester is, since Wigan is actually given from it." Has "been moved by one good friend, if I would have made use of my friends for the Bishoprick, to see if the wardenship might be held with it, as it has been twice before—by Bishop Stanley, of the house of Derby, and Bishop Chadderton; and are consistent enough, though the advantage would be but small, not much above 100*l. per annum*, which is yet half as much as Wigan brings in, clear; but this I onely mention to you, as suggested to mee, without any designe to attempt it, nor need you mention it, save onely in discourse with friends, as from yourself."

Thomas Martin to George Kenyon, at Salford.

1108. 1706[–7], March 17. Wigan.—"Being lame of the gout, I was not at church, [and] there came the Rector, the Dean of York, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Hindley, and Mr. Smith, to see me. . The Rector told me there was one John Leyland come to Winwick, to desire his admittance to be the church-clerk of Wigan, [and] told him he was chosen by the Jury, according to the ancient custom of the town; [and] if he was not pleased, he (Leyland) would try with him, this Assize." The Rector is uneasy, and desires it "composed" without a law suit.

ROGER KENYON to his sister-in-law, MRS. KENYON.

1109. 1707, September 13, [St. Germains.]—"By a letter I saw from Lancashire, not long since, I perceive there was another dispute at the Assizes, besides the Lord Derby's, in which I fancy my brother was concerned; and that was about the parish clerk of Wigan, which, it seems, Mr. Finch has recovered into his own power again. This honest gentleman will revive their diversion again at Wigan, which was got so much before on one side, that it grew dull."

Postscript.—"My lady master is near me, and bids me wish you all happiness from her."

DECLARATION by the CORPORATION OF WIGAN, of the Title under which they hold the Fair, Markets, and Leet, in Wigan.

1110. 1708, April 8.—"Whereas, by an Award made by Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Knight, then Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, between the Right Reverend father in God, George, Lord Bishopp of Chester and Parson of Wigan, the said George Lord Bishopp being then Parson and Ordinary there, of the one part, and the Mayor, Bayliffes, and Burgesses of Wigan, on the other part, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of September, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second, *annoque Domini*, 1663; it is, amongst other things, therein and thereby declared, ordered, and awarded, that the then Parson of Wigan and his successors, parsons of Wigan, should for ever, as in right of their Church of Wigan, have the Assention Faire, the Munday Markett, and the Easter Leet, within the said towne of Wigan, with the proffitts of the same.

"But for the establishing peace between the Parson and the Corporation, hee did award that the then Parson of Wigan, and his successors, should execute a lease for the tearme of one and twentie years of the said Faire, Market, and Leet, to the said Corporation, under the yearly rent of five markes, payable at Christmas and Midsummer yearly, by equall portions, and that upon the expiration of the said lease, by surrender, effluxtion of time, or otherwise, the Parson of Wigan, for the time being, should at the request and cost in law of the said Corporation of Wigan, make a new lease, by Indenture, of the premises for the terme of one and twenty yeares, under the like reservation of rent of five markes yearely, dureing the said tearme. And that upon the makeing of every new lease, the counterpart thereof should be delivered to the said Parson, under the seale of the said Corporation, as by the said Award, relation being thereunto had, may appeare. Which said Award was confirmed by the patrons of the said Parish Church. And whereas, since the makeing of the said Award, the Corporation of Wigan have constantly held and enjoyed the said Faire, Markett, and Leete, from the successive parsons, under the yearly rent of five markes, pursuant to the said Award. And whereas the late Right Reverend Father in God, Nicholas, Lord Bishopp of Chester and Rector of Wigan, did execute a lease of the premises to the said Corporation, for the tearme of one and twentie yeares, and dyed before the expiration of that tearme, notwithstanding which the Corporation did hold the last Easter Leet, and received the proffitts of the last Assention Faire, before any application was made to the Honourable and Reverend Edward Finch, then and now Parson of Wigan.

"And whereas, the said Corporation, in owneing of the Parson's right, have this day requested a lease, to bee by him executed, of the premises, and likewise offered to deliver a counterpart of the said lease from the Corporation, pursuant to the said Award, which said lease the

Parson has consented to execute, upon their owning that they did not hold the said Leet or receive the profitts of the last Assention Faire, by any other claime or title whatsoever, but under the said Award. We therefore, the Mayor, Bayliffes, and Burgesses of the said Corporation, doe declare that wee did hold the said Leet and receive the said profitts in submission and obedience to the said Award, and by noe other claime or title whatsoever. And the said Mayor, Bayliffes, and Burgesses, for themselves, and the said Rector of Wigan, for himself, doth hereby mutually agree and declare that they will now, and at all times hereafter, on their respective parts and behalfes, in all things observe and performe the said Award."

LORD GOWER to GEORGE KENYON.

1111. 1708, April 18.—" The occasion of my writing to you is to beg your assistance to my friend, Mr. Bridgman, in his election at Wigan. I know your obligations to my Lord Derby are such, that on his account you will serve Sir Roger Bradshaw in the first place; and therefore, I only beg your second vote and interest for Mr. Bridgman; you must allow me to press you to this in such a manner, as to tell you that I shall not take any excuse or refusall well from you."

R[OGER] KENYON to his brother, GEORGE KENYON.

1112. 1708, June 1.—I perceive, by Mr. Starkey, that you have been busy in your county amongst the Roman Catholics. I know none of them, but if you could do any favour to Mr. Oldfield I should be glad of it, for the relation his lady stands unto some friends I love very well. *Seal.*

REPAIR OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

1113. 1708, October 4.—The case for the repair of the Cathedral Church of Chester.

GEORGE KENYON to ————.

1114. 1708[–9], March 4. Salford.—Giving the bounds of a seat in [Wigan ?] Church, viz.:—on the north, by the reading desk; on the west, by the clerk's desk; on the east, by a seat claimed by Richard Bolton; and on the south, open to the middle aisle. Length 2½ yards, breadth 2½ yards.

SIR R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1115. 1709, June 16. London.—Lord Derby is gone into the country for these holidays. I have left the papers and grant of the gallery in Winstanley's hands, to be delivered to yourself when required; they are sealed up. I hope the Bishop will think the gallery at the west end of the Church [of Wigan ?] to be the proper place for the organ; if so, and that our seats may be erected again at the rector's charge, I believe the money which may be spent in law-suits had better be applied towards the organ, if the town and parish thinks fit to consent to it, and that upon a full hearing of the matter before the Bishop, it be done by his direction. You know best what to say in this matter, and I doubt not but you will push everything to the utmost, to prevent the organ being put upon our gallery floor.

ROGER KENYON to his sister-in-law, MRS. KENYON.

1116. 1709, August 2.—" I was yesterday to make a visit to the Palatines, as we call them, who are encamped, to the number of six or

eight thousand, upon Blackheath, near Greenwich. They are all poor as may be, and a good many sick, as a great many more will soon be, if some means be not found out to put them into houses and other conveniences of living. What freak brought these poor creatures hither, is not easy to guess; but it seems there has been some bookes sent among them (by whose means I know not) with flattering descriptions of Caroline (*sic*), and they are mad to go thither. This account Dr. Hobart (?) gives me, who is in the very country they come from, which is not the Palatinate, but on the other side of the Rhine, at some distance from Mayence, and most of them where under Protestant princes; so religion, or a persecution upon that account, was not in the case. Upon whose motive they were encouraged to come hither, and what they are to do now they are here, is out of my reach."

JOHN SUMNER to GEORGE KENYON, at his house in Salford.

1117. 1709[-10], January 8.—"The Rector will certainly be here this week; his maids and provisions are already here. It is talkt among his people, with great assurance, that the organ will be soon up, so that it is expected a vestry notice will be given on Sunday next, and, pray, after you have notice of it come forthwith hither, though it should be a day or two before. Mr. Bancks having been abroad, and not yet returned from Preston fair, I sent last night for some of those in this town, chiefly concerned in the linnen affair; they were glad to hear you made any enquiry how that matter proceeded, and desired me to acquaint you they were resolved to try the matter, let the success of it be what it would. They have been at Leverpoole about it, and sent to York, and are not without encouragement from both places. I find, by them, they think their greatest discouragement proceeds from what you have given, both as to your talking too heartlessly, and by your delaying to draw the petition to be signed by the Websters, and which has hindered some subscriptions, which, however, they doubt not will be retrived, when the petition is tendered to be signed. This week, they will send for all the money already collected, and would be glad you would appoint some place to meet them, which pray do, and I will come along with Mr. Bancks and them. I was coming to Peele on Wednesday, to have seen you, as you said you would be there this Christmas, but meeting your letter by the way, I took up at Heelen's. Ral[ph] Winstanley and William Glazbrook are ordered by Sir Roger . . . will appear in Mr. Warmisley's room. Pray direct me in a . . . line or two, as soon as possible, how that matter is to be done; because Mr. Warmisley is very uneasy, if they are to sign any instrument. Pray send it drawn, or order them to meet you to do it. I have not seen William Green since I had yours, but will bring him over to you when you appoint. The linnen men say they have already collected, in divers places, a considerable sum, and are resolved nothing of that kind shall be wanting. Pray send or step to Captain Leigh and deliver him the enclosed; it is concerning a man to be rendered in Leiuftenant-General Steward's regiment, in the room of a servant of Bayliff Acton's, for which Sir Roger prevailed with the Leftenant-General to give him a furloug, and after promised him a discharge, upon promise Sir Roger would render a man in his room. Sir Roger has ordered me to treat with the Captain about it. Pray use your intrest with the Captain to take two guineas, or less, and then, perhaps, a man may get one to his pockett, but a man must forthwith be rendered, or Sir Roger forfeits his honour. Pray write to me by the first opportunity. I wish you a happy, merry new year." *Seal.*

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to his sister[-in-law], MRS. KENYON.

1118. 1709[-10], January 14. [London.]—"The great amusement of this town is the affair of Sacheverell, about which all companys squabble and box, as they find themselves inclined. For my part, I look on with calmness enuf, and if one cannot but observe, on one side, that there are some inconsistencys in the Doctor's sermons, yet the moderation (which has been the word so long) of the other side is admirable. But let them go on as they please; my rule is that whatever happens is best." *Seal of arms, broken.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1119. [1709-10,] February 28. London.—"I am just come from the baiting of Dr. Sacheverel. It is past seven o'clock, and I have not eat one bit all day. Yesterday, the inditement was read, and a little opened. To-day, the managers of the House of Commons have brought the two first articles, the first of which relates to passive obedience, which was mauld (?) to purpose. The other related to the toleration, and what was said about it. They having low voices who spoke, I cannot so well tell you the whole of the matter. If one may be allowed to guess at these gentlemen's meaning, [it] is to establish some new oath or declaration against passive obedience, and to affirm the righteousness and lawfulness of all the steps of the revolution. The Doctor has yet said nothing for himself, but stands it very well, with all shews of resolution and modesty."

CHARLES RIGBY to GEORGE KENYON.

1120. 1710, May. 5. Lancaster.—"This application is on behalf of my near kinsman, Sawney Rigby, who is the top of my kin, by my father's side, as he is yours by the mother's; but it is not that consideration which moves me to this, so much as the service or dis-service that he may do the house of Derby, as he shall be obliged or disobliged. It was some time before this last assizes that Sawney had the compliment from Colonel Stanley that he should be put into the Commission of the Peace; but he not being found in this last Commission, it has been some disgust to him. I believe his wife (who is a discret woman) wishes him in, for no other reason than it may estrange him from some very mean associates of his, and ashame him out of an idle habit of profane swearing. It can have no ill to the government, and will be a lasting tie upon him to my Lord's interest." *Seal.*

J[AMES] H[ILTON] to GEORGE KENYON, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1121. 1710, July 20. Gray's Inn.—"I should be very glad to hear from you often, especially in these bustling times, wherein Whig and Tory is the only conversation, but the Tories talk the loudest now in the coffee houses, and it is agreed of all sides that the judgement of the Court is against the Whiggs; the only dougt is whether there must be a *cœffal execuco* (?) against them or noe. Some say that upon that, the Whiggs have promised to mend, which they have roome enough to do. *Quere*, if they are to be trusted? My Lord Rivers has an interest in the Middlesex freeholders, as Constable of [the] Tower, which he gives to Smithson and Ba[r]tie, Tories; *quære*, under the rose, if this will not mend Wigan? I am afraid I have quite lost Mr. Okeley and my Lord Anglesey, who has a place of 6,000*l. per annum;* for, since the time that I refused to be concerned against you, they seem not to speak to

me so freely as formerly: howsoever, if it were [to] do again, I would doe it, for I always be true to my friend, whatever happens. Notwithstanding this, if affaires turne, I believe I have a good friend remaining who will be of service to me in the matter of an office, but I have the hard fortune to be such a naked gull, that I am so far from having cloaths fit to appear in and money in my pocket, that I have scarcely so much as pockets left to put it in, if I had any. I hear my brother is to receive, by the hands of Jack Phim, who is my friend, 200*l.* out of Ireland; if so, this sum would come very opportune to make interest for an office with, or if that faild, I could put it to such advantage as never to trouble my relations, which is the thing I do heartily abhorr. My brother H[ilton] has given my other brother, besides making him master of everything, 700*l.* upon the bankers' buisness."

——— to his cousin, George Kenyon.

1122. 1710, September 19. Gray's Inn.—This day, the officers of the Duchy waited upon the Lord Berkeley of Berkshire, as Chancellor of the Duchy. He has a very good character, was a younger brother, and educated to the law, and is an ingenious man, and commended for his mildness and temper. He is of the same party with yourself, that is, a churchman; though you have seemed to act another part of late years. It is said the Parliament will be dissolved on Thursday. My Lady Anglesea is with child, and so Arthur Annesley does not take upon himself yet the title of Earl. It is said Sir Thomas Pois, Baron Price, and Mr. Ettrick, will be Commissioners of the Great Seal. . . . It is thought the Tories will have a majority in the elections, though some say the City will be but indifferent, by reason of the Bank and Companies.

Roger Kenyon to his sister[-in-law], Mrs. Kenyon.

1123. 1710, October 7.—It is not impossible but I might find somebody who would mention the matter you speak of to Lord Berkeley, if it be true that he is indisposed to keep the old officers, but then it will undoubtedly be expected in these elections, and especially at Preston, where the Courts are held, that the Chancellor and his Vice-Chancellor should be on the same side. I have heard that the present Chancellor has recommended Mr. Ansly for member there, having formerly served for that place, and if Mr. Manwaring give up all thoughts of appearing, as it is likely he will, and the measures my brother may think fit to observe with the late Chancellor, will allow him to appear for Mr. Ansly, who in truth is a very honest gentleman. I do not doubt but I can engage him to move my Lord in my brother's cause. My poor Lord Kilmorey, after the small-pox was all gone off, died the 20th day for want of strength to spit up what fell upon his lungs, he being inclining to a consumption before he fell ill. *Seal of arms, broken.*

Richard Edge to George Kenyon.

1124. 1710, October 30.—"It is ten to one you had the newes yesterday that Sir George Warburton and Mr. Cholmondeley carried it for knights for Cheshire, by a great majority, but perhaps you have not heard yet how yesterday morning, about two, they sett the bells on ringing at Manchester, and rang till service time for joy thereof." *Seal.*

Sir R. Bradshaigh to George Kenyon.

1125. 1710[-11], March 6.—"As to sending you some wine to Bolton, it will so much exceed the price you mention, that, unless you

require it in your next, I shall not venture to send any. Florence is sold here at 4*s.* 6*d.* per flask, new French wine at 6*s.* and 7*s.* a bottle, nothing of Spanish wine worth drinking, under 2*s.* 6*d.*, so that I believe you might be better and cheaper fitted from Chester or Liverpool. The Lottery Bill passed the Royal assent this day, and how it will fill is yet uncertain, but the advantage is much greater than in the last, which, though it may be a means to raise the money at present, yet at long run it will help to increase the debt of the nation."

SIR R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1126. 1710[–11], March 24.—"You may assure yourself I used my endeavours to have put your money in the Lottery, but it was impossible to do it, though I was very early that morning in the City, and a vast number of persons was disappointed as well as myself. It is thought there may be another Lottery. As for buying up any of the tickets, I cannot tell how to advise you, such advantage is made of them by the stock-jobbers. As to our business with the Rector [of Wigan?], counsel believe if we cannot carry it to have the gallery put up in the old place, that we shall so far prevail as to have a proper place given us in the room of it, and that the organ will not be allowed to be set up there, and that we shall be considered for the damage done in pulling it down. As to a *Quo Warranto*, which you hear the rector intends to bring against the town, I do not fear any motions that way. *Seal of arms.*

SIR R. BRADSHAIGH to the REV. MR. SUMNER, in Wigan.

1127. 1711, March 31.—"It will be verry materiall to know how the Corporation came to sitt in those seates where the Rector's servants now sitt, and whether they had not a right to them, but I understood always that the Rector's seate was the place where they used to sit, before the gallery was built; likewise, how they came to leave the north isle, and what right they had to that seate, and what title they have to it, who enjoy it now. It will be very necessary to prove titles to all or most of them seates where the Rector calls the Old Chancell, for their councell said Bishop Brigman built the present chancell, which was an addition to the church, for that the lenth of the church was no ferther than the Maior's gallery, which I must owne I cannot believe, because my chancel must have been built at the same time, and I beleive it is as old as any part of the church; but pray informe yourself about it. They have got an old book of Bishop Brigman's which they intend to give as evidence, and in the beginninge of it, the Bishop calls God to witness the whole contents of it to be true. Remember the old man in Scarsbrick."

C. Z. STANLEY to GEORGE KENYON.

1128. 1711, April 5. London.—There is a bill before the House of Commons for qualifying justices. It is proposed 300*li.* a year to be the qualification. "We are now in a vein for building churches; I do not know why you may not have as much reason to desire help as others. If it is thought proper, I shall be very glad to do what you think may promote the same good for yours that is in my power." *Seal.*

R[OGER] KENYON to his brother, GEORGE KENYON.

1129. 1711, April 7.—You are so much a college man still, that I dare say you will be concerned to know that we have lost Dr. Gower at St. John's, who died about ten days ago. His place, indeed, is very

worthily filled by Dr. Jenkins, who was a part of our family in Brownlow Street, 2 or 3 months since Christmas. He is likewise chosen Margaret professor.

SIR R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1130. 1711, May 5.—The qualification for Justices of the Peace for our county is an hundred pounds *per annum*, which is less than other counties, except Wales. As to the new lottery, it is not yet settled, but nobody can subscribe less than an hundred pounds.

PROCEEDINGS in a SUIT between RALPH BANKS and others against the Honourable and Reverend EDWARD FINCH, Clerk, Rector of Wigan, and others.

1131. 1711, May.—The suit relates to the church of Wigan. The respondents claimed that the two chancels—called by the names of the upper and lower chancel, the old and new chancel, and sometimes the bishop's and parson's chancel—belonged to the rector of the said church, but the appellants contended that in reality, notwithstanding the several names, there was only one chancel, and that part of the church called the old chancel was, upon the fall of the rector's chancel, borrowed from the parish, and was part of the nave, and in that part of the said church was the gallery, wherein the Mayor, Bailiffs, and other officers of the Corporation of Wigan used to sit, and that the parishioners paid for the repair of the said old chancel. It appears that the rector collected a fund for erecting an organ in the old chancel, for which purpose the gallery, where the Corporation sat, was pulled down, and no provision made for the Corporation. The appellants said that the said fund was insufficient to maintain an organ in repair, or to pay an organist, and in that part of the church called the old chancel, are divers vaults and burial places belonging to several families in the parish of Wigan, where the parishioners have immemorially buried, without leave of the rector; that there was particularly a vault pertaining to the estate of Gorse, formerly belonging to the family of Lowe and then to the family of Rigby, and another to the family of Ashurst, of Ashurst, and that over the same vaults were pews or seats belonging to the same families; that the only old and proper chancel, now called the easternmost chancel of the Church of Wigan, being ruinous or fallen down before the time of Bishop Bridgeman, late Bishop of Chester, the same was, in part only, rebuilt by the said Bishop upon the old foundation, and that the "ranke or range" of single pillars in the old chancel was of the same figure and size with the rest of the pillars in the middle aisle, and the place called the old chancel was separated from the easternmost chancel by two double hollow bulky round pillars, which were fluted and worked in small rounds down to the bottom, and upon a view, it would appear that the said two pillars could not be placed there but as bounding or flanking a passage into some more easterly building.

Depositions in support of above allegations, 22 *pp. brief.*

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to his sister[-in-law], MRS. KENYON.

1132. 1711, October 27.—"I saw Mr. W. Shippen, who told me he had received a letter from the head of Brazen-nose, who said he would favour what he could Mr. Entwissle's pretensions, but he added that the young man, he finds, was a Whig, which was against the present humour of the College. In truth, unless the young man's learning distinguish him a good deal, I doubt not the party he is of will be some prejudice to him,

for our Colleges, like all other places, get into parties. You have a new scene among you, the courting of Mrs. Walmesley; there seems to be a great deal of knight errantry in it." *Seal of arms.*

ROGER KENYON to his sister[-in-law], MRS. KENYON.

1133. 1712, July 10.—"We have news to-day, by an express from Dunkirk, that we are in full possession of the town and citadel, etc., and now whether our allies will come into the peace or continue the war by themselves, is no very great matter, in my opinion. Certain it is the war is at an end as to England, unless our allies will needs have us against them. The guns of the Tower have gone off this morning, upon this account."

The SAME to the SAME, at Salford.

1134. 1712, September 6.—"I met Sir R. Brads[haigh] a day or two ago; he intends to be in the country, as he says, about a fortnight hence, and though I do not always give him credit, in this matter I do, because he is pretty watchfull about his elections, and who is chose Mayor this next term, may probably serve for the election the next sumer; accordingly he told me his brother is chose Alderman, and is designed for next Mayor. I tell you that, if he should not have acquainted my brother with it before, my brother may have begunn to think whether it be altogether safe to trust so near a relation of Sir Roger's with a power of being partial, if he pleases, and how near soever the time seems, yet nobody can well foresee what alterations of partys and interests may happen by that time.

"Lord Rivers' will is very much blamed for forgetting his legitimate daughter, in favour of his natural one. It is probable some disputes may arise about it, and I sopose Lord Barramore is got into Lancashire to get possession of all he could; it may happen to be of some use if my brother went to wait of him."

LORD BERKELEY to [GEORGE KENYON].

1135. 1712, October 23.—"Since you cannot, at present, think of any body soe proper for the office of Sherif as Mr. Valentine, I am very willing he should have it, having noe objection to him, but what I told yon in my last of the apprehension I had, that he would not be thought soe impartial as were to be wished in a Sherif, in case of any tryals in the great cause wherein he was concerned, but by what you tell me of him I do not doubt but he will behave himself like an honest man, and I desire you will let him know that I will offer his name to the Queen, when the time comes for pricking of Sherifs, and that you will send me his christian name. I have been very much pressed from Preston to send the name of the gentleman I intend to recommend att the next election, because Sir Harry Houghton and Mr. Fleetwood have declared they would stand, but besides that, the gentleman I have a mind to is out of town, and the distance to the election. I have some other reasons that make me unwilling to recommend soe long beforehand. I will acquaint you with them when you come to town, which you gave me hopes would be before Christmas, for your advice in that, as well as in other things, will always be much esteemed."

SIR R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1136. 1712, November 15.—Duke Hamilton and my Lord Mohun fought this morning in Hyde Park, and both died before they were brought home. The quarrel was about their law suit.

F. CHOLMONDELEY (?) to his cousin, [GEORGE KENYON].

1137. 1712, November 15.—"This evening I saw the good Doctor [Kenyon], who, betwixt some city patients and suburb attendances, is fully employed. This day, the death of Duke Hamilton and Lord Mohoun, both killed, is all the noise of the town. They met in the Park this morning. Hamilton killed Mohoun at the first thrust, and Mohoun's second, Macarty, killed Hamilton as he was getting into his coach, and after he had run his sword through him, hit him as he stood on the step of the coach, down right butchering with his back on him all the while. As yet he his not taken, but I hope he will be. Mr. Manering died on Thursday last, and the town reports he hath left his daughter (?) Oldfield, the player, twenty thousand pounds, following Lord Rivers' example."

SIR R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1138. 1712, November 18.—"Last Sunday, my Lord Willoughby and I dined with my Lord Berkley; he has promised to write to Mr. Walls, of the Moore Side, he has interest with him to engage him. My Lord Berkley and I have had a good deale of talk about your standing the next Parliament, and you may depend upon his friendship, as likewise what service he can doe with whomsoever is made our Lord Lieutenant to engage him immediately. It is thought my Lord Cardigan will be the man, but this is onely surmise att present. I do not doubt but we shall doe well enough with my Lord T———, and, the first opportunity, will mention it to him, and nothing else shall be wanting. The Bishop of Chester is not in towne, but will see him when hee returns out of the country. I think the death of D[uke] H[amilton] is no loss to us, for he had no great mind you should be chosen att Wigan, if he could have found out means to hinder it. Mr. Fleetwood has lost a friend of him, for he was endeavouring to have sett him up att Preston as the Chancelour's man. I received Mr. K——pe's letter to Mr. S——r last post; the contents are a little extraordinary, but I do not doubt we shall manage matters well enough. I will let you know what passes when I have seen my Lord B——re [Barrymore?], and if I find him resolved to stand, I will lose no time in securing that T——r and all other persons here. Nobody can tell yett how matters stand betwixt the two lords, as to the Yorkshire estate, but I believe there is like to be some difference, so I shall take proper measures as I see occasion offers."

A SCHEME FOR RAISING MONEY.

1139. 1712.—A scheme for raising 1,800,000*li.* upon standing orders in the Exchequer, payable, in course, out of a fund of 168,003*li. per annum* for thirty-two years; with a certain increase of principal and interest, according to several classes, in the same manner as the two million classes were last year; and in this scheme there are 1,800 premiums or prizes, which make the premiums or prizes just one to nine over and above the certain increase of principal and interest in every class. *Printed by John Barber.*

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to his sister[-in-law, MRS. KENYON].

1140. 1712–13, January 3.—Recommending her to send his godson to Westminster School, where there are houses at which boys (at least those no older than his godson) pay but 20*li.* a year for boarding, and the schooling but 5 or 6 guineas.

PETER SHAKERLEY to GEORGE KENYON.

1141. 1712[–13], January 20. Westminster.—"If you find you shall meet with oposition at the next election of a member to serve for Wigan, in the room of my cozen, Henery Bradshaigh, deceased, give due notice to my cozen, John Booth, ironmonger, in Warrington, to his brother, Laurence Booth, esquire, at Tremlow, in Cheshire, and to Doctor Fogg and Mr. Callis, at Chester, and they will com and vote for you. I could not see Parson Walls, of Sanbach, nor Mr. Brayon, but I spoke to cozen Swettenham, and hee will stay at home. I could not prevail with Tom Cowper, of Chester (Mr. Callis, his son-in-law), neither to vote for you nor to promise to stay at home, but I am tould you will not meet with opposition.

"Last night Sir Roger shewed me your draughts of petitions from Wigan and the Fylde country, for makeing Douglas navigable, but the first petition for leave to bring in the Bill, should have been from the Justices and Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions at Ormskirk, Preston, or Wigan. I doubt it is now too late for that, therefore, inclosed is such a draught of petition as I conceive will be propper enough for leave to bring in the Bill, it being signed by such Justices of Peace, gentlemen, and freeholders, as have estates adjacent to the said river, from Wigan to Hesketh Bank."

R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON, "att his house in Manchester."

1142. 1712[–13], March 21.—Captain Lee, who sets out for Lancashire this afternoon, will give you a full account of what passed. I think "the Lord" has tied himself down not to oppose you, if you stand; "this should not be talked on, least it putt somebody els upon the thoughts of standing; which Mr. Vernon told Captain Lee, Mr. Brigman intended. But my Lord B[arrymo]re says quite otherwise. I hope you will be in towne as soone as possible after your election; I shall want you about the River Act, and other matters of consequence, not proper to write about." What is Lord Willoughby doing, and "how do you stand with him, since his coming down? He is in bad health, and does not intend to live at Shaw Place."

RICHARD LANGTON to GEORGE KENYON, M.P.

1143. 1713, May 8. Preston.—The news of Mr. Southwell being lately elected as a member for Tregony, in Cornwall, has made great alarm amongst us here, and though, to all thinking people, it is no reason but that gentlemen may serve for this place in the next Parliament, but our adversaries make use of it as an argument to the ordinary people, that they are discharged from their promises to him. *Seal of arms, broken.*

RICHARD LANGTON to GEORGE KENYON.

1144. 1713, May 15. Preston.—I believe Mr. Southwell's friends have already spent 100*li.* amongst his voters here, and their bellies and pockets are as empty as at the beginning; and further expenses are necessary to establish an interest (if possible), but to name a sum I cannot tell how, for the expense will be uncertain. If you please, you may hint to the Chancellor, or Mr. Southwell, that letters of compliment from one of them to Mr. Aldermen Sudell, Lemon, Gruddell, and Lamplugh, and also to Mr. Rawstorn, Mr. Foster, Dr. Farington, and Mr. Thornton (which two last are useful and zealous friends) might be of good service.

RALPH ASSHETON to GEORGE KENYON.

1145. 1713, May 17. Preston.—Mr. Houghton, of Ormskirk, died on Friday, and Mr. Eyre was with me yesterday and desired I would procure a writ *de coronatore eligendo* from you. He tells me he intends to offer himself to the county, as coroner. Sir T. Stanley died about half an hour before Dick Houghton. *Seal.*

WILLIAM BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON, M.P., "to be left at Sir Roger Braidshaigh's house, in Frith Street, near Soho Square."

1146. 1713, May 22.—"I received both your letters, the latter of which I shewed to the Corporation, who are very well pleased with the tender of your service to represent us [in] the next Parliament." Since I am at the head, I will answer for the body that they think you most capable of serving them, in conjunction with my brother. Captain Shakerly is very much in your favour. I thank you for sending me the Votes. *Seal of arms, broken.*

DR. R. WROB to his brother-in-law, GEORGE KENYON, M.P.

1147. 1713, May 24.—"I am very heartily glad, by yours, of the right understanding between Sir Roger and you, the doubt of which gave your friends no little uneasiness. If Lord Bar[rymore] has already trickt you, you have less reason to expect very faire play for the future. It is said he hopes to unqualify you, in point of estate, which is another proof of his disingenuity, and I mention it as such, not that I think it can hurt you, nor that his interest can be considerable, if your friends stick by you, as I hope they will. I have writ to Mr. Pigot, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Blackburn. I met Mr. Pigot yesterday at the funeral of Mr. Newcome, of Middleton, who very freely promised his vote, and presence if need be, though he would not do so for Sir Roger, unless on my account. Mr. Shaw says (as formerly) that he never promises, but I doubt not but you may depend both on him and Mr. Blackburn. I have not yet writ to Chester, because I think to be there shortly, but would have you get Mr. Shakerley's letter to his friends there, which will much prevaile with them. If the Parliament end as you mention, it is well that it is with a thanksgiving. The Treaty is not yet come down that I hear on, and if you could strive to send it, it will be acceptable. I am sorry your indisposition returns, and wish you could vote all your members free from the gout and all other ill humours. I am glad to see, today, that the Yorkshire bill for enclosing commons for the benefit of poor vicarages and chappels, is like to pass. I hope we shall have the like in other places."

JOHN SUMNER to GEORGE KENYON.

1148. 1713, May 31.—"I thought it most adviseable to have had all the burgesses together at Serjeant Langshaw's, but he enclined to go from house to house to them, so I let him have his mind. You were saying you had a mind to oblige Ralph Ashton, so the last week, I told him that if three or four pound would do him a kindness, I did believe I could prevail with you to lend it him; it will engage both him and his son, but it must be done soon. Tho: Mullineux has promised me to vote for you, and I believe will. I have reason to think Bayliff William Brown will vote for you and Sir Roger. My Lord Barrymore's steward was in town, drinking, Thursday and Friday last, and Calvert keeps drinking continually; he is much at Randle Crooks, and Randle

will, I believe, be for my Lord, in hopes of great shotts, unless Mr. Mawsdesley can get a promise from him for Sir Roger and you. Mr. Mawdesley makes him Bayliff of the Hundred, and Mr. Mawsdesley being now at home, on this side, it would do well for you to write to Mr. Mawsdesley to send for Randle and get a positive promise from him, or threaten to turn him out of his place, otherwise he will be lost, and perhaps giving his place to another (if he will not promise) may get another vote—but do it forthwith. There should be some money ordered to be drunk, at times, with halfe a dozen or halfe a score burgesses; it is what they expect, and Calvert gives drink to all that came to him. I have spent all I could shift for. I have told the two Langshaws I will contrive some way to get them in serjeants, at Miclemas; there is no other way of keeping them from going over to my lord."

RICHARD LANGTON to GEORGE KENYON, M.P., "at his lodgings at the White House, in Brounlow Street, near Drury Lane."

1149. 1713, June 12. Preston.—"I have inquired of Mr. Stanley, Governor of the House of Correction, concerning Johnson, the landwaiter, named in your letter, who tells me that Johnson is under a very dull and melancholy distraction, and, in all probability, never likely to be restored so farr to his senses as to be capable for business. He keeps him very close, and so tyed or chained, that he cannot do himself any mischief, for he has attempted to cut his own throat since he came into the House of Correction. Mr. Stanley says that Mr. Smith, the Collector at Leverpool, told him that he onely intends to continue Johnson in his place till his halfe yeare is up, which ends in the latter end of July next. We are all under great expectations what the House of Commons will do upon the Articles of Commerce and Trade. There is a great many severall sortes of trades and manufactures to be considered. I wish these points well setled. . . . . I hear that the Judges in the Queen's Bench will, next week, give their opinions about a petty-bagg in the Chancery here, and that there is hopes we shall have their judgment for it, notwithstanding the great opposition and struggle made by the other side. . . . . Pray, will it not be proper to acquaint the Chancellor with the design against the jurisdiction of the County-Palatine, and the pains and charge hath been to maintain the point about a petty-bagg? I wish his Lordship would be prevailed with to grant me transmission orders out of Court; for g . . . . ing them upon petitions has been of no long standing, and is of very pernicious consequence, and oftentimes detained upon false suggestions, on the petitions, and without hearing both sides." All this was provided against by recently drawn rules, which, however, he cannot get signed by the Chancellor and officers.

JOHN SUMNER to GEORGE KENYON, M.P., at "the Great White House," in Brownlow Street, London.

1150. 1713, June 14.—Advising him to pay certain expenses at his election at Wigan. Lord Willoughby went to London on Friday; they say Bland, the late lord's gentleman, came down for him.

RICHARD WROE to GEORGE KENYON, M.P.

1151. 1713, June 19. [Manchester.]—"I am got so far at liberty from the gout as to be free from paine and able to ride out as far as Newton, but dare not yet attempt a journey to Chester, but have not

been wanting to do you what service I can there, by writing, and do not find there they have any great opinion of Lord Bar[ymore]. However, some of them, I believe, will be for him. Mr. Knipe is now at Wardley, where Mr. High Sheriff was with him on Weddensday, as hee told mee yesterday, and says hee does not seem so confident as hee was, nor can I learn that he has done any great feats at Wigan, and would do less, if either Sir Roger or you were present, or at least some one for you to warm their memoryes; and, perhaps, if neither of you can be there, it might be a proper time at the Thanksgiving Day, to help on the rejoyceing, and promote your own interests. I onely give the hint, and leave it to your thoughts, supposing Mr. Knipe may be busy at that time. Mr. Serjeant, of Stand, is to be buryed on Monday, said to be dead very rich. I heare much of a poem called, I think, *The Fable of the Birds*; if worth while, pray send it in a post letter. Give service to all friends in your house."

JOHN WALMESLEY to GEORGE KENYON.

1152. 1713, June 23. Wigan.—"I have received from Sir. H. Houghton a request for my vote for Sir R. Bradshaigh and yourself, at the next election. "Sir, it is not my temper to make myselfe busey, and yet I have a desire to acquaint you with townes-talke, on confidence you will suppress it. That through the rector's and Mr. Bridgman's interest, and a disgust that some burgesses have taken against Sir R. B., it is believed the Lord Barrymore may make a prity strong intrest. As to yourself, I hear not any personal dislike, but only that Sir R. should assume upon himself to impose one, without the town's consent." *Seal of arms.*

"THE ENGLISHMAN; OR, A CHOICE SPEECH AT THE ELECTION OF A SPEAKER, ETC."

1153. [1713.]—"Since you are now upon the choice of a Speaker, give me leave, as an Englishman, to acquaint you that her Majesty, the last session of the last Parliament, at which time I had not the honour to be a member of this House, promised to lay before us the Treaty of Commerce, which treaty, I beg leave to say, is demonstrably against the interest of Great Brittain, and for that reason I cannot but highly applaud the proposall made you for supplying the Chair with so honorable and worthy a member as Sir T[homas] H[anmer] must be allowed to be. I think I am not irregular in nameing him, since the Speaker is not in the Chair, nor would I, gentlemen, take this liberty, but that I find it impossible to omitt this oppertunity of doing an honour to Sir T[homas] H[anmer] by publickly asserting that Dunkirk is not yet demolished. And now I am upon the affair of Dunkirke, permit me, sir, to say I shall never be satisfied till the House of Han[ove]r shall think fitt to give the same assureance of a good correspondence betweene them and this Crown, which her Majesty hath been pleased frequently to give us. And this I say out of the profound respect I have for her Majesty, and the duty I owe to the house of Han[ove]r, and therefore I cannot but again repeat that I entirely concurr with that worthy gentleman who thought fit to propose Sir T[homas] H[anmer] for their Speaker. But at the same time, I must affirme that had I been to name you one, it should not have been this gentleman. I hope this is no reflection upon Sir T[homas] H[anmer]. The House, out of their candour and great temper, I am persuaded, will not think it one, when I say that I would not have named the same person which the worthey

member has named you. I must confess, Mr. Jod . . el, the qualifications which I should have regarded should have been such as, in my humble opinion, are absolutely necessary to qualifie a person for this great employment. I would have proposed to you, sir, one who had thoroughly applyed himselfe to the perusall of 'The Crisis,' a book lately published, the perusall of which will, I believe, more certainly make him who shall think fitt to study it, a good Speaker, than him who wrote it, a good member. I find gentlemen are diverted with what I say; I acknowledge the honour this day done me in their great desire to hear what I had to say, and in their just reception they have given to what I have said. But, sir, to come to the purpose, I will demonstrate the Bill of Commerce to be a bad bill, and therefore I hope that we shall agree upon Sir T[homas] H[anmer] for our Speaker. Those gentlemen who are not of my opinion will, I hope, in this debate, confine themselves to the subject; and as to that gentleman whom I rise up to answer, I hope, if I have offered anything irregular, that he will consider I am but a new member, and that as I came much later into this House, I may chance to get much sooner out of it. *Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto.*"

ROGER KENYON to MRS. KENYON.

1154. 1713–14, February 9.—"I fancy, with all my skill, I could not invent a tale which would surprize thee more than what I am going to tell thee, with great truth, that I was this day marryed. The times, you see, are calm and promise great security, so that for the prudence and seasonableness of it, in that point, you cannot doubt; and for the rest, all that I can tell thee at present is, that her name was Cotton, daughter to Sir John Cotton, of Huntingdonshire; in stature and fattness not much different from myself, about as good a Jacobite, and in every other quality and circumstance a great deal better. When you come to know her more I will let you judge for yourself, and I make no doubt but you will love one another very well."

MR. STEELE'S SPEECH upon the proposal of Sir Thomas Hanmer for Speaker of the House of Commons.

1155. 1713–14, February 16.—"At the close of the last session of Parliament, her Majesty was graciously pleased to declare from the throne, that the late rejected Bill of Commerce between Great Britain and France should be offered this House. That declaration was certainly made that every gentlemen who should have the honour to be returned hither, might make himself master of that important question. It is demonstration, that Bill ought to be taken notice of, and no man can have so great meritt to this nation att this time, as his by whose weight and authority that Bill was thrown out. I rise up to do him honour in some measure, and distinguish myself by saying I wish him our Speaker for that his inestimable service to his country."

PETER SHAKERLEY to GEORGE KENYON.

1156. 1713[–14], March 6. Westminster.—"By the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House this day made (who were, by order of the House, to take into consideration the Act for quallifying members to sitt in Parliament, and which resolutions come with this), you will see how plainly they are levelled against you, in particular. They were brought in ready cooked (pockett questions) by Mr. Ward, for Newton,

and the time proposed for giving in rent rolls, &c. was to have been but ten days from the time of reading the petition, which was Wednesday last, so that you would have been an offender, for want of due notice of the order, for it will be Tuesday next before the House can have agreed to these resolutions, the House being adjourned to that day; and if the House do agree to them, it will be Wednesday before they come out in print, and Thursday before they can be sent by the post to you. I opposed these unfair proceedings, and, upon debate, instead of 10 days, 15 days was incerted. So that you are now to suppose the worst, which is that the House, upon the Report, Tuesday next, will not allow a longer time then fifteen days from Wednesday last.

"Therefore, send up forthwith such paper, fairly written, signed by you, as the said resolutions require, and, least one should miscarry, send one to Sir Roger and another to me, both signed by you."

[George Kenyon to Peter Shakerley?]

1157. 1713[-14], March 10. Manchester.—"There is an objection against one of the petitioners (Mr. Bridgman) which I think wee ought to have advantage of, and which Sir Roger was acquainted with, but what time is most proper to try the House's sence in it, I submitt to you. The matter is this. At the election, it was demanded that all the candidates should take the oaths prescribed by the Act. Mr. Bridgman, who was absent, has, as I believe, never taken them yet, and the Act declares such a one's election to be voyd, if he refuse or neglect to take them before the returne of the writt of election. I therefore hope he can be no legall petitioner, and, if so, I further hope Lord B——— [Barrymore?] joyneing in petition with him and makeing it but one petition, will destroy that likewise. To this I know but one answer, that wee have not personally demanded of Mr. Bridgman to take the oath, which was occationed by his perpetuall absence, and I presume, if he had been out of England, it would not have been intended wee should seeke him out, especially since, by his petition, he takes upon him to be apprized of what was done and demanded all the election."

Election Petition.

1158. 1713[-14], March.—Petition of James Barry, Earl Barrymore, in the kingdom of Ireland, and Orlando Bridgman, Esquire, to the House of Commons, against the election of Sir Roger Bradshaigh and George Kenyon at Wigan, they not having estates of the annual value of 300*l.* to qualify them to serve as members.

Receipt for a Salver, and for engraving the same.

1159. 1714, April 9.—Receipt, given by Thomas Beech, of "the 'Blackamoor's Head,' in Cheapside," to Dr. Kenyon:—

"A salver at 6*s.* 2*d.* the ounc, weing 28 oz. 7 pe.	- 8*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*
For graving the salver - - - - -	- 0*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
	8*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*"

George Kenyon to his wife.

1160. 1714, June 5.—"The Princess Sophia is dead, and of an appoplexy, as it is said. The Exclusion Bill was read yesterday a first time, and ordered a second reading on Monday, without a division upon that point, though many speeches. Lords Bull ——ke [Bollingbroke], Angl——y

[Anglesey], and Abington, amongst those for the Bill; Lord Nott[ingham] with those against it. There was a division about hearing council against the Bill, and carried against it 72 against 66, which was a full House, and may perhaps show the fate of the Bill."

1161. 1714, June 15.—Estimate for Funeral Charges, given by Philip Morris.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"For a leaden and elme coffin covered with fine cloth, sett off with the best guilt worke	8	0	0
A herse and 6 horses, at 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* day	6	10	0
Two mourning coaches and six horses ditto	13	0	0
Velvet covering for herse and horses	1	10	0
Seventeen plumes of feathers for herse and horses	2	10	0
Twenty four buckram escutcheons for herse and horses	2	8	0
12 shields and 6 chapperons	2	5	0
12 large pencells and 36 small pencells	3	0	0
A pall—the journey	1	0	0
12 silk escutcheons for the pall	3	0	0
A lid and feathers for the top of the corps	1	0	0
3 horsemen, and [to] bare their own charges, at 9*s.* *per* day	5	8	0
6 footmen to attend the herse to the stone's end		15	0
12 escutcheons for the pulpit	1	4	0
5 yards cloth for the pulpit at —*per* yard; a hatchment for the house	3	0	0
4 gentlemen's cloakes, at 5*s.* apiece	1	0	0
12 pair shamy gloves, at 3*s.* 6*d.* a pair	2	2	0
12 hats (?) at 3*s.* 6*d.* apiece, for gentlemen	2	2	0
6 scarves at 10*s.* apiece	3	0	0
12 hatbands for servants, at 2*s.* apiece	1	4	0
12 pair gloves for coachmen, at 1*s.* apiece		12	0
12 pair gloves for servants, at 1*s.* 6*d.* a pair		18	0
19 yards of bayes for the chancell, [and] bayes for the life and deth		19	0
12 paper escutcheons for the chancell		12	0
	66	19	0

"This 15 June, 1714, I agree with Roger Kennyon, Esquire, to perform all the articles above recited for the sum of sixty four pounds."

Roger Kenyon to his brother, George Kenyon.

1162. 1714, July 29.—"The quarrels at Court, indeed, are ended, but it is by the rout of the Lord Treasurer. Yesterday, or the evening before, his staff was taken from him, and the Treasury is to be [in] commission, for some time, at least. Lord Bolinbroke, and the Chancellor, are to rule the world, and it is said they will be swingeing Torys, and not a Whig left in place a month hence; however, I do not find that the Court will have many more removes in it, either from their own affection to quitt with the Treasurer, or the Court's aversion to them. The City seems so unconcerned at this work, that I do not find the stocks to alter one bitt upon it. It has one present ill effect, that it furnishes an excuse to let poor Mr. Bedford (?) lye where he is, and when they will come to themselves upon that head, I know not."

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to his brother, GEORGE KENYON.

1163. 1714, August 12.—The event of the Queen's [death] was generally expected to be attended with confusion; nothing like it has occurred. Everything is in tranquillity, and the stocks rise upon the bettering of the times. Indeed, to tell the truth, the Queen and her Ministry seem very clear of the charge some people made against them, of endeavouring to bring in the Pretender. Whatever thoughts she had upon that subject, she is gone to answer for to Him who only can judge of thoughts. *Seal of arms.*

The EARL OF DERBY to GEORGE KENYON, at Manchester.

1164. 1714, September 14. London.—"When I came hither, which was within few days after the Queen dyed, my sister, Colchester, gave me a letter from my Lord Baramore, by which he desired the same thing you did some time after. I did not then believe you would have stud (*sic*) at Wigan, so I made no difficulty to let h[im] know I should be glad it were in my powre to serve him. I thought I could doe no less, sins I had refused him last time; you haveing spoken to me furst, I hope you will think this a suffitiant excuse." *Seal of arms.*

JOHN SUMNER to GEORGE KENYON.

1165. 1714, September 19.—"On Friday last, John Rigby (steward to the late Lord Rivers) came to me and, after some talke about the election of Mayor, and the differences that were in the town, told me it was in my power to make peace. I said I wisht it were. 'Yes,' says he, 'you may'; and the expedient he offered was that I would propose to you to desist, and he would undertake my Lord should repay all the expence you have been at. He pressed me mightily, and made me promise to propose this to you and to meet him at Betty Bolton's, in the Scoles, on Tuesday next, and give him your answer. I therefore send the bearer over on purpose, and desire you will, by him, let me know in a line what answer, and in what manner, I must give Rigby on Tuesday. I have good reasons to think that he was ordered to make this proposall; Knipe was then in Wigan, and Rigby would gladly have sent for him to us, but I would not suffer him."

[GEORGE KENYON to JOHN SUMNER.]

1165A. [1714, September.]—"I wonder you should entertain a proposition of that sort from that quarter. I hoped you had more discretion than to suffer yourself to be amused with it, from so unlikely a hand too, which I looke upon no other than an artifice to draw off some of my friends by it. You may be sure I will give no manner of answer to it, nor would I have writt, but in respect to yourself. Now to speak to yourself. You must be witness I have allwayes declared that to the reall quiett and settlement of the towne I would be a willing sacrifice; and if I be the Jonas that keeps up the storm, that you throw me overboard. You say you have not acquainted Sir R. Bradshaigh with it, which I much wonder att. However my own inclinations stood, I will not move the least step in that affair without his." *Draft, on back of preceding letter.*

JOHN BERESFORD to his brother.

1166. 1714, December 21.—"I could exchange a sheet of storys with you, but have lost the pleasure on't; since, by gradation, they gott

to the top of villany at Derby, which was to make about 92 more burgesses of the Duke, and Lord James' tenants, sent for out of Scarsdale (in all about 200). The wonder is over, and talke ceases. The last account is from the King's Bench, where attachments were granted, in extraordinary manner, upon bare motion of the Attorney-Generall, against five or six gentlemen, in and about the towne of Derby, to appear and traverse without any notice of the information or summonce, to shew cause why attachments should not goe out; and all the while, the Lord Chief Justice seems to bee sorry, and wonder at the violent proceedings of the Corporation, though the cheife manager (Tom Gisborne) has letters from him every weeke. Some applications have been made (as I perceive by Tom Bagshaw) to give disturbance in the county, but I do not find they take. Wee have now got a Sheriff, which releives us of some fees, and gives some hope as to jurys, upon proceedings that may happen in his yeare. The man lives in Derby, and hath been offered Tom Gisborne's friendship and interest to gett him off for a summe of money which . . . . Tom thought the covetous wretch would readily swallow, by which hee might gett both the bribe and his owne ends; but the man generously refused his friendship, and though his father, Mr. Burton, of Weston, was sheriffe but nine years ago, hath taken, and goes on with the office, which animates our Derby friends in some measure."

The African Company.

1167. 1714.—The case for and against the African Company. *Various printed papers.*

Wigan Election.

1168. [1714.]—Depositions of William Low, of Wigan, in the County of Lancaster, labourer, who says that "the night before the last election of Parliament men for Wygan, he, together with Matt: Turner, a comon bayliff, arrested one John Bullock, att the suit of Mr. Boyer, and the same night gave notice of the said arrest to the said Mr. Boyer and Mr. Alexander Leigh, the attorney, who were both friends, and the said Mr. Leigh an agent or manager . . . . . was commonly reported to be for the Lord Barrymore, att the said election, whom he found in the great room att the 'Cross Keys,' a publick house in Wygan, with a great deal of company, amongst whom was . . . . . whom this deponent was then told was Lord Barrimore. That thereupon, the said Mr. Boyer, Mr. Leigh, and the rest of the company, very much presst this deponent to carry the said Bullock forthwith away to Chorley, which is six miles distant from Wygan, but it being then very late, this deponent desired to be excused, as fearing the prisoner might escape in the dark. And this deponent further saith, that the said bayliffes had then, warrants against Mr. John Sumner, Ralph Langshaw, James Leyland, and other Burgesses of the said burrough, which, he conceives, were then intended to be made use off to prevent their voteing att the said election, for that the said Mr. Leigh and the Lord [Barrymore], and others there present, did appoint this deponent and Alexander Horrocks, servant to the said Matt: Turner, to watch at the town hall of Wygan that night, and that if any of the before named persons, against whom they had warrants, did attempt to come into the said hall that night, this deponent and Horrocks should seize and carry them away; and that this deponent and the said Horrocks did watch all or most part of the said night accordingly, and Mr. Leigh and the said company ordered them to call for

what drink they had a mind to, and he would take care it should be paid for, and this deponent and the said Horrocks had what drink they pleased, accordingly. And this deponent further saith that he was imployed the next day, being the day of election of members of Parliament, by the said Mr. Leigh, together with Matthew Turner, William Turner, and other bayliffs and assistants, to arrest the said persons before mentioned, as they came to vote; and by direction of the said Mr. Leigh, this deponent and others, the said bayliffes placed themselves upon and att the foot of the said hall-stairs, that being the onely passage into the said hall, with intention to arrest the said persons accordingly, and carry them away as they were severally arrested . . . . And this deponent further saith that he heard the said Lord, together with Mr. Robert Holt, of Wygan, and the said Mr. Leigh—who was likewise, as this deponent has heard and believes, a manager or agent for the said Lord att the said election—speake to and encourage Thomas Mitton and John Barrow, hatter, and others, to get their friends together the next day, and to stand true to each other and to knock down, or words to that effect, and beat such Haighmen as should appear in the town, and that they would bear them out in so doing; and that the said Mitton and Barrow thereupon declared to their companions below stairs, the said encouragement, and accordingly, with multitudes of their friends armed with clubs and staves, they assembled the next day. And this deponent further saith that he very well remembers that the said Mr. Sumner, Ralph Langshaw, and (he beleeves) James Leyland, did publickly appear and were seen abroad in the town of Wygan, without any manner of absconding, for severall months before the said day of election for members for Parliament, and he beleeves there was no attempt in that time to arrest them, and that from and after the said day of election for members of Parliament, they likewise appeared publickly in town; and this deponent had no orders, and beleeves no other person upon the said warrants had orders, to arrest them untill the day or near the time of choosing a Mayor for the said town, which was upon the third day of October then following."

The humble ADDRESS of the MAYOR, BAILIFFS, and BURGESSES of the CORPORATION OF WIGAN, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, presented by Sir Roger Bradshaigh.

1169. 1715, March 27.—"Dread Sovereign, we begg leave to condole with you the death of her late Majesty, whose memory ought to be dear to the present generation, and whose reigne will be esteemed glorious and happy to the latest posterity, glorious in tryumphs of war and carrying the reputation of the English armes to a height unknowne to former ages; happy in seeing that warr terminate in a generall, solid, and beneficial peace for her people, herself being the arbitress thereof.

"Give to us leave, as the first fruits of that happy peace, to congratulate your Majestie's quiett accession to the Imperiall Throne of these kingdomes. Your Majesty's consummate prudence in government, knowledge and abilities in warr, gives us confidence; your piety and virtues gives us assurance; and your royall issue gives us a prospect of the long continuance of all the blessings that a gratefull and dutifull people can wish for.

"We take this opportunity to return our thanks for your Majesties gracious assureance of protecting the episcopall churches of England; this, with your being in full communication with that church, must make you dear to all the members thereof. We cannot but please ourselves with the hopes that, by the establishment of your family amongst

us, the favourable conjuncture which has been so long wished for is now come, to extend the episcopall government to the reformed churches abroad, which, as we believe the only foundation possable to unite the Christian world upon (if ever it must be so happy), so it must render you, above all things, glorious to the whole reformation, by being the happy instrument of so universall a benefitt.

"Upon all these hopes and prospects we are tyed, as well by our interest as the principles of our holy church, to pay you our allegiance in an inviolable manner, and pray that after a long continuance of a prosperous reigne here, you may be translated to one eternall hereafter."

"Conic" Lamps.

1170. 1715, June 25.—Receipt for *5s.* given to Dr. Kenyon by Richard Post, collector, for the use of "the Proprietors of the Conic Lamps."

Registration of Papists' Lands.

1171. [after 1715.]—There are particulars of the lands in the county of Lancaster, of the following Papists, viz.:—Hugh Bulling, of Lathom, yeoman; Humphrey Orrell, of Parr, in the parish of Prescot; Thomas Johnson, of Downholland, in the parish of Halsall; William Bradshaw, of Burscough; Lawrence Wilson, of Ormskirk; Margaret Assheton, of Abram, widow; Francis Farrar, of Downholland, in the parish of Halsall; Richard Moor, of Downholland; John Boardman, of Ashton, in the parish of Winwick, linen webster; John Fletcher, of Windle; and Richard Cropper, of Burscough.

P (?) Kenyon to Mrs. Kenyon, at Gredington.

1172. [1715–16,] January 10.—We have just received an express, dated Dumfries, January 3, which gives an account that the rebels were then at Glasgow, where they are raising a large contribution in cloth, linen, stockings, tartan, bonnets, and cash to a considerable sum. They are not yet joined by the rebels in the north at Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, etc. Part of General Hawley's army has got to Edinburgh, and the rest expected in a day or two, so far our letter. As to Manchester, they are ready to pull one another's eyes out, and the country is full of thieves and rogues.

Voting on the Triennial Act.

1173. 1716, April 24.—An exact and correct list of the members of the House of Commons who voted for and against the Bill for repealing the Triennial Act. Also of the absent members, which makes this a compleat list.

T. Stafford to "Captain Martell, of Colonel Stanhope's Dragoons, or, in his absence, to Captain Deleuze (?), of the same regiment."

1174. 1716, October 16. Dumfries.—"The misfortunes, disapointments, and ingratitude, I have met with in this vile world, are soe many and great, that I cannot longer bear them, therefore have thought fit to retire, beleiveing it better to dye than to live miserable, which I have already done too long. I beg you will order sentrys on my room and

stable, that the people of this town and country may have nothing to doe with my person nor effects. The bearer brings you my writing box, the key of which is here inclosed. In that part of the box that holds the pens and ink, you will find my purse with 29 guineas; in the other, my pockett book relateing to paying the regiment, &c. I beg you will pay my landlord, Gripton, about 40*s.* for some hay and corn I had of him; my servant about 3*l.* or 4*l.* due to him for wages; what you think fit, for burying me; and the rest of the money I desire may be returned to my wife, by bill or otherwise. You may please to direct to Mrs. Stafford, att Mr. Congreaves, of Stretton, in Staffordshire, by Wolverhampton bagg, *per* London, and represent my misfortune as favourably as you can to her. And if you please to write to my father, Thomas Stafford, Esq., at Maxfield, in Cheshire, I desire you would condemn his severe usage of me, as you will see he deserves by the inclosed letters, though I might very reasonably have expected better, considering I have paid severall thousand pounds for him. The books and accounts of the regiment are in my trunk, the accounts and vouchers sealed up in a canvas bagg marked Stanhope, No. 6, where you will find the vouchers for all, except the 14*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* continjencys, and the 41*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* I have charged myself with for paying the regiment, which the colonel will please to order, as he thinks fit. This tragicall action has been thought of for some time. I am sorry it has hindred me takeing care of your troop, and doing my duty in the regiment I ought, but hope that will all be forgiven, since it was my misfortune, not my fault; for it was wholly out of my power to alter my dismal temper, nor could anything divert my melancholy, it was soe deeprooted. If the major and you secure my horses and effects to be disposed of by auction in the regiment, I hope they will be sufficient to answer anything that I may be charged with by Mr. Bourn, &c., for I would not have Colonel Stanhope suffer the loss of a farthing on my account, nor any officer in his regiment. I hope, and doubt not, but you will have hat reguard to a dead friend, and the rest of the choar to a brother officer, as to insist upon a decent buryall, and in such place as you shall think proper, notwithstanding the clergy and their creatures may object against it. I have ten thousand pardons to ask for giving you this trouble, and many others, but when I consider it will be the last, I readily ghess it will be forgiven. I wish all happiness, glory, and conquest, may ever attend you."

Postscript.—"I beg you will take your fine new hat again, it is in the top of my trunk, but has never been worn. I am very sorry you put yourself to that expence for soe miserable a creature as I am. . . . . I desire you would accept of my little gun, to keep for my sake. Part of my linen is at wash with Radclyff's wife, of your troop. . . . . It will be very kind in Colonel Stanhope if he will get my wife in upon the widows' list."

ANTHONY BARLOW to GEORGE KENYON, "at his house in Salford."

1175. 1716, November 18. Stopford.—Is it necessary for me to come to Salford to-day, in order to make a new will to-morrow, for the benefit of my estate and children "before I am any way convicted"? For I think I was told by a lawyer that, by the Act of Parliament "made about the time they pulled downe meeteing-houses," any person summoned by Justices to appear before them to take the oaths, upon a refusal was immediately convicted. And shall be apprehensive it will prove so, unless you send me word to the contrary, and that I have longer time to make my will in than to-morrow, unconvicted.

PETER SHAKERLEY to the MAYOR and MAGISTRATES of the Corporation of Wigan.

1176. 1717[–18], January 23. Hulm.—"My desire was, and is, that you might take possession of the west end gallery in Wigan church, the 2nd of next month, at which time, I am tould, the interest of those who rent seats therein, expires; and I writt to Sir Roger Bradshaigh a good while since to take effectuall care that not any seat therein should be disposed of from that time, which hee writt to me hee had don by giveing a caution thereof to the clerk, who had the disposall of those seats.

"Last post, I received a letter from Mr. Prescott, the Register at Chester, to whom I writt before Christmas last, and sent him your Recorder, Mr. Kenyon's, objections (which hee sent to Sir Roger) for . . . . the title to be the purchaser of the said gallery. This inclosed is in answer to it, which I desire you forthwith to communicate to Mr. Kenyon. I am entirely a stranger to the methods of the Ecclesiasticall Court, and hope I shall always continue soe. I am ready and willing to pay you the 100*l.* I promised, for the purchase of the said gallery for you and your successors, haveing good and sure title made to it; but if there is any debt to workmen or others for building it, or otherwise, that must be paid out of the 100*l.* purchase money, for every estate must be freed from debts, &c., to a purchaser."

[DR. ROGER KENYON] to his sister-in-law, MRS. KENYON.

1177. 1718, May.—"I am now removing from Paris; two days more will be all my stay in it, and where my next to this will be dated, is hard to say—Flanders or Holland, for I shall go through them both, in my way home. I could not but be sensibly touched for my relations in their loss for so good a man as the late worthy warden.[1] As death is the lot of every man, so is the history of it the subject of all times and all countries. Saturday last, about 7 in the morning, dyed the Queen of England, at St. Germains, of a pleurike (*sic*) fever, after 4 or 5 days' illness. She was a lady of great virtues and great sufferings. The worldly blessings of this life are surely of small esteem in the eye of Providence, or its ways are very impenetrable to us, or, what is as true as either, there is another time and place where all accounts will be most justly stated. Her enemies, too, will dye, and if they have caused her sufferings wrongfully, I do not envy them their success." *Seal of arms.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1178. 1718, September 6 (N. S.). Amsterdam.—"You do well to visit Peel sometimes and keep it in repair. When there are a great many good fires in it and a great deal of good company, Peel is not an unpleasant place. It is now almost three weekes since I came to this pious town of Amsterdam, a place of little mirth, but busy enuf, in a country where scarce anything grows but where everything abounds, and yet, in this abundance, where they eat and drink, themselves, the worst things they have, and send the best abroad; in short, where the whole pleasure and bent of their mind is to get together a great heap of money, and make very little use of it when they have done. An idle person is one of the greatest raritys in the country, seems out of his place and in their

[1] Dr. Wroe, Warden of Manchester.

way ; so I will even leave them where I found them, and where, I beleive, the last day will find them—in the search of wealth, with all the powers of body and mind. They do, however, say their prayers, and in great variety of languages and all sorts of forms ; but the petitions in which they are most devout, I fancy, have a view towards this world."

The Same to the Same.

1179. 1718–19, March 17.—" The end of this week, or the beginning of the next, I intend to go down to Cambridge, and design to lodge in the College, where they have promised to get me a room ; or, if anything alters that purpose, I shall be found at the ' Bear Inn,' which is one of the best houses in the town, but more convenient, it may be, for me than my brother, being, as he knows, at a small distance from the College, but very near to Mr. Thomkinson. The ' Sun,' or ' Queen's Arms,' are nearer to St. John's, but what sort of landlords they have at present I am too much a stranger there to know. We abound here in reports of, I know not what invasions from Spain. That they are frightened in Exchange Alley is certain, but what projects Cardinal Alberoni may have in his head is [out] of my reach, and whether they will . . . here [or] where, though we do well to take our precautions . . . I fancy, as yet nobody is very sure."

The Same to the Same.

1180. 1719, June 9.—" Rumours abound here, as with you, and truth is so mixed with falshood that it is most difficult to separate them. It is, however, no longer doubted but that the Princess Sobiesky is at Rome, and Lord Mar stopt at Geneva, whither K[ing] G[eorge] has writt to thank them for their zeal in his cause ; will take a little time to consider what to do with him, but in the mean time, would have him well used. I have heard nothing spoke yet of the deeds of our vice kings, unless some debate they had about sending a squadron to the Baltick, which the majority of them, being against Mr. Crags, produced an order from his Majesty that one should be sent of 12 men-of-war. For the rest, people seem to wait for some great matter with very curious ears, but upon what ground I know not, I believe they neither."

Edward Beresford to Dr. Kenyon, " at his lodgings, number 31 in Gloster Street, near Red Lyon Square."

1181. 1719–20, January 17. [Stockport.]—I have such a great sensibility and soreness in the " joyning " of my head, that I cannot bear the touch of a light wig, but almost always wear a thin silk cap, yet without ever getting cold. What methods are taken to advance a subscription in other parts, this and the neighbouring counties, or in the kingdom in general, I know not ; but undoubtedly an application might be made, which would turn to very great account. You are very generous to our design of a new school.

Church Seats.

1182. 1719[–20], February 20.—Case and opinion of counsel, upon the validity of a grant of a seat in the body of the parish church of Manchester, made by the Bishop of Chester, in 1630, to Sir Alexander Radcliffe.

Information as to Treasonable Language.

1183. 1720, August 31.—Information of Henry Harris, a soldier "in his royal highness George, Prince of Wales', own regiment of Welsh Fuzilleers, commanded by Major General Sabin, now quartered at Manchester," taken before George Cheetham, esquire, Justice of the Peace, that on the 30th August, at ten o'clock at night, he heard John Whiteley, of Manchester, yeoman, say, "I am the man that says, downe with the Rump, and downe with King George, and be damned."

Rights over Tonge Moor.

1184. [1720.]—Statement about rights over Tonge Moor, in the township of Tonge, claimed as belonging to the owner of the capital messuage called "Hall of Wood, in Tonge."

George Kenyon to Mr. Moss.

1185. 1720[-1], February 17. Salford.—"Charles Beswick was with me yesterday, with orders from Mr. Egerton, Mr. Chetham, Mr. Ratcliffe and Parson Ashton, and to-day again from Mr. Warren and Mr. Arderne, all trustees for Manchester Schoole, to tell you they doe noe way intend to oppose your [Navigation] Bill, but that they expect the Schoole Mills to be effectually secured." They suggest a clause, relative to the mills, to form part of the bill; this recites that the revenue of the mills "is an antient charity, founded for the maintenance of a free schoole" within Manchester, and enacts that nothing in the bill shall be taken to give power to the "undertakers" to construct any works which should obstruct the free working of the mills. *Copy.*

Dr. Roger Kenyon to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Kenyon.

1186. 1721, November 2.—"I affirm nothing, but every body talks of a new Parliament. Whether my brother has any sort of intention to busy himself about it, either upon his own account or anybody's els, I know not; but I heard, by Mr. Masters, that he was lately at Wigan, and that Sir R. Br[adshaigh] intends for himself and son. If my brother is of that side, I hope he will put himself to no charge about it, for whatever Sir R. may be in other respects, he is certainly as bad a member of Parliament as can be had. Yesterday, it being moved in the House to lessen the forces, being now in an universall tranquillity, and it being much prest on one side that if it was not now done, a standing army and a land tax would be perpetuated without one word of answer, though desired to say somewhat, the question was called for and carryed, to continue the army, by 99 against 40."

Thomas Robinson, curate of Mottram, to "Mr. Kenyon, counsellor-at-law, living in Salford."

1187. 1722, December 6. Mottram.—"A purchase is proposed for the augmentation of Mottram; and, therefore, the Bishop of Chester desires me to lay before you an abstract of all the writings belonging to the estate, and to ask your opinion. I have sent your fee *per* bearer."

Benjamin Grosvenor to "the Rev: Mr. Wood, in Chowbent."

1188. 1722[-3], February 18. Hoxton Square.—"This comes to desire you to send up an account of your labours at the late rebellion,

your dangers and hazards, your expenses and charge, your sufferings and damages, and what you are yet out of pocket. Make it appear as much for the King's service as it really was, and, I believe, it will be an hundred pounds in your way; for, as far as 100*l.* goes, we have a prospect of procuring it for your reimbursement. You are also to send up a letter of thanks (after we have the money secured) to a certain great man, whose name you shall hereafter know. Be as quick as you can. If your former account had been a little more particular, I do not know but it might have been two hundred, instead of one. I leave it to you to *servare modum*. Between tediousness and dryness be a little distinct, but do not be long, and touch it up so as to make the representation as advantageous as you can. God be with you, and give you such success as is hoped for."

Postscript.—"Something about the state of the country about you, how affected; and if you can, suggest anything for the King's service. Direct yours to Mr. Holding, merchant in Fenchurch Street, Fan Court, London."

EDWARD HULTON "to the FEOFFEES of the FREE SCHOOL at Manchester."

1189. 1723, May 17. Manchester.—"These lines are occasioned by some apprehensions of hard usage, which I have met with, relating to my concern with the school, upon the death of the two masters, a year ago; for upon the demise of the late Mr. Barrow, one of the body engaging me to do the office of a school-master there till the patron had filled up the two vacancies, promised, before Mr. John Kay and the steward, that I should be very well satisfied for my diligence during service in that trust. Notwithstanding which, it has happened otherwise with me, as I hope will appear to you by the following account. From the death of Mr. Barrow, March the 4th, to April the 26th, inclusive, are seven weeks and 3 days, for which time's service there was due to me, according to your own allowance of a guinea and a half *per* week, 11*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* and upwards; instead of which sum, I have only received six guineas, to wit, one month's payment, which falls a great deal short of the first sum. And further, since you were pleased to assign me half a guinea *per* week, as a recompence for my care of Mr. Thompson's school for the said 7 weeks, I apprehend that if I really desired such a consideration upon that account for that term, I did also for all the time besides it, which, besides the 3 weeks 3 days already intimated, includes in its account the time from February 17 to the said 4th of March; for upon February 17, Mr. Gray deserted the said school. This is the state of the most material of my present grievances, though I doubt not but most of you are sensible that I have reason to complain of severe treatment in other respects, though at the same time, justice requires that I should acquit the gross of the worthy body, which I accordingly do, hoping that your generosity will engage you to give me satisfaction in what I have chiefly here insisted upon, which will oblige me to a behaviour towards each and all of you, suitable to the dignity and merits of such worthy gentlemen."

Following is a copy, attested by Roger Bolton and J. Richards, of a receipt, as follows:—

"April 9th, 1722.

"Received of Mrs. Thompson the sum of ten pounds, as a gratification for my assistance of the late Mr. Barrow, in teaching the free school.

"As witnesseth my hand,

"EDWARD HULTON."

R[OGER] K[ENYON] to MRS. KENYON, "at her house at Salford."

1190. 1723, July 25.—"You are like, I perceive, to have your old parson at Peel; the lay-brother has complied and taken the oath, to the great disappointment of some good Protestants, who had prepared themselves to bid for his estate, when it came to be auctioned. Poor man, I believe it was a bad morning's work with him, but I must own I was not a little pleased to find they were all disappointed. These new Acts of Parliament will possibly revive old doubts and disputes, and bring some gentlemen in the neighbourhood to a resolution who have wavered, as I hear of late; in truth, I am sorry for them either way. . . . . The lottery is almost at an end."

ROBERT BROMLEY to GEORGE KENYON, "or his clerk, Mr. Banks."

1191. 1723[-4], February 18. Warrington.—The bearer comes to know whether (*sic*) the last Quarter Sessions was, and whether it stands now adjourned, in order to give the Roman Catholics who have not already registered their estates, an opportunity of doing it, betwixt this and Lady-day.

SETH BROXUP to "the WORSHIPFULL FEOFFEES at the Free Schoole in Manchester."

1192. 1724, June 30. Manchester.—"Most worthy patrons and my noble benefactors, upon the 17th of this instant, which was the first time that I heard you had a design of displacing me, it was surprising and amazing unto me, and I was almost sunk down with horror and despondency; but my sorrow was soon alleviated when Mr. Richards informed me you would continue me in my place until the 25 of March next ensueing, which comfortable news brought great serenity to my mind and filled me with transports of joy; moreover, a worthy friend of mine told me that you would allow me a hansome maintenance for my life, which added a greater degree of satisfaction unto me, inasmuch as in a manner (under God) you have given a new being unto me. If you please to continue me in my station after Lady Day next, I shall be glad to serve you and the town; but if otherwise, I shall confide in your generosity and the bounty and provision you make for me. I have taught at the free school in Manchester ever since the year of our Lord God, 1688, and am 68 years of age, and begin to feel myself to decline. I hope you will be kind unto me for my father's sake, who lived in the town many years, in good credit and esteem: he suffered very much in the times of the late usurpation and was a true Royalist. I myself was born in this town, and had my education in it. I rely upon your innate principle of goodness that, if I am removed, you will grant me a handsome donation that I may live comfortably in the world, amongst my townsmen and acquaintance: my abode cannot in all probability be long here, therefore I desire you would continue your favours and compassion unto me, who am a poor object of your bounty and charity."

PETITION of SETH BROXUP, "late Under-Master of the Free School of Manchester," to the FEOFFEES of the said School.

1193. [1724, after June 30.]—"Your humble petitioner, having been Master of the Lower School ever since it was builded, and your honours knowing my (*sic*) being superannuated and uncapable either to serve your honours or my self, humbly begs leave to informe your honours that my circumstance is very deplorable, and unless your

honours will please, not only to consider my condition, but grant me something yearly, I shall certainly want common necessaries of life. My thanks and gratitude for your kindnesses received since I have left the School, are sincerely acknowledged."

CATALOGUE of the PUPILS ["*discipulorum*"] of JOSEPH HOBSON, [at Manchester].

1194. 1725, June 7.—Charles Hobson, John Leigh, Samuel Davenport, Burton Brace, Thomas Seddon, Daniel Pollit, John Renshaw, John Hobson, John Walker, Thomas Raffold, John Adams, Henry Lees, William Barlowe, Robert Bradshaw, William Barrow, Thomas Robinson, John Baker, Noah Hallows, Thomas Boardman, Peter Tickel, James Clough, Samuel Oakes, Henry Gore, William Crompton, William Tomlinson, Thomas Gothard, William Heywood, Thomas Tinsley, John Jones, Samuel Goodgear [Goodyear?], John Goodgear, Hugo Whittle, Richard Thorpe, John Bell, James Somister, James Barlowe, Daniel Mode, George Hulton, John Hulme, Peter Heywood, Joseph Bancroft, Samuel Kinder, John Whitley, James Rowe, James Berry, James Jonson, Thomas Stretch, James Crompton, John Pemberton, Robert Adcroft, James Hall, John Smith, Thomas Gathorne, John Warmingham, Thomas Ashley, James Priestnal, Richard Brookes, William Barlowe, John Thorpe, Charles Hadfield, Henry Tonge, Nathaniel Winterbotham, John Redford, Thomas Hudson, Samuel Wolmore, John Wadsworth, James Bradshaw, Thomas Hibbard, James Holden, Samuel Lees, James Heywood, James Birchall, James Wagstaff, Robert Aspinal, Robert Philips, James Heys, Thomas Kyrke, Charles Heywood, Jeremiah Gothard, James Ridley, Thomas Barrow, Thomas Chadock, Alexander Holbrooke, and Thomas Haworth.

THOMAS GELLYBRAND to GEORGE KENYON.

1195. 1725, June 14. Leigh.—"I make bould to retorn you thanks for your former kinness to me and my poor wife, who continus in a wacke condishen, in so much that she is not abell to help her selef, without one or two to help her, and the town will not do nothing towards her relife, unless she and I will ware the bag, which she is unwilling."

SIR R. BRADSHAIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1196. 1727, July 10. Haigh.—Asking for his vote at the election of members to represent the Borough of Wigan. *Seal of arms, broken.*

RESIGNATION OF THE SECOND MASTER OF MANCHESTER SCHOOL.

1197. 1727, September 15.—"I, William Purnell, second master of Manchester School, do by these presents resign any right of succeeding which may be granted me by the statutes or ordinances of the Free Grammar School of Manchester, upon the death or departure of any head master, for the next turn, upon the following conditions (viz.): to have the arrears for the three last years, and the money that I laid out upon my house, and to have my house either rebuilt or repaired." *Draft.*

SAMUEL, BISHOP OF CHESTER, to REV. MR. OLDERSEY, Rector of Wigan.

1198. [1727.]—Enclosing the draft of an address from the Bishop, Dean, and Prebendaries, of the Cathedral Church of Chester, to George II., upon his accession. *Seal of arms, broken.*

"COUNT SINZENDORF, Chancellor of the Court of his Imperial and Catholic Majesty, to MONSIEUR DE PALM, the Emperor's Resident in the Court of Great Britain."

1199. 1727[–8,] February 20. Vienna. — "His Imperial and Catholick Majestie judges it indispensably necessary, upon the step which has been lately taken in the country where you are, to send you, in the dispatch here annexed, a memorial which you are to present to the King of Great Britain, and to publish afterwards, that the whole nation may be acquainted with it, whilst answers are prepareing to certain pamphletts, published before the opening of the Parliament.

"It is easy to see that the speech was made for no purpose but to excite the nation to a rupture and open war with the Emperor and with Spain, and to make the Parliament approve the precipetate and burthensome measures which the Government has taken for private ends, but too well known. Not only unwarrantable inferences and pretences have been made use of, but manifest falsehoods have been boldly advanced for indisputable facts, a proceeding never seen before among Powers who ought to respect each other, when in the most flagrant wars, from whence it ought to be presumed that the King, whose sacred mouth ought to be an oracle of truth, must have been himself abused by the suggestions and false reports of those who have the honor to possess his confidence, and who think it their interest to inflame, by these meanes, both the Prince and the nation, for their own private views and personall preservation, without any regard to the honour of the majestie of the throne, or to the evils which may result from hence to their own country, and to all Europe.

"For these purposes they establish a foundation, and lay down, as a certain fact, that there is a positive article in the Treaty of Alliance, between the Emperor and the King of Spain, to place the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain, and to invade that kingdom with open force, and this they do, a few dayes after the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Catholick King had, before his departure from London, in a memorial presented in the sacred name of his master, publickly and in the most authentick manner, disavowed these imputations, which sufficiently prove the Emperor's disavowall of the same, since the pretended article was equally imputed to the two Powers, and one of them could not have stipulated anything in the same treaty, without the other. Besides which, it is to be considered that 6 months ago, upon the first reports of these false suppositions, the Emperor and King of Spain, in order to silence them, proposed a formall *de non offendendo*, into which all the allies, on one side and the other, might enter, and which would effectually have secured the peacable possessions of each of the Powers contracting, either in the Treaty of Vienna or that of Hanover, till such time as it had been possible, by one generall treaty, to remove and quiet the complaints of all sides. But these proposalls were rendered ineffectual by the same views of those persons who chose rather to hinder the peaceable effect of those just designs, by attacks and open hostilities.

"It is further known, and it is ever notorious by the solemn comunication made to the King of Great Britain by the treaty of peace concluded at Vienna between the Emperor and the King of Spain, that the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, made at London the 2nd of August 1718, has been laid down as the unalterable basis of their peace, and that all the articles of this Quadruple Alliance are therein confirmed and corroborated, as if they had been inserted anew. How, then, can it bee supposed, and even given out as a matter of fact, that by another secret

treaty, signed on the same day, conditions have been established and engagements taken, entirely repugnant to the same.

"Such a thing cannot be advanced without insulting and injuring, in the most outrageous manner, the majesty of the two contracting Powers, who have a right to demand a signall reparation and satisfaction, proportioned to the enormity of the affront, which equally interests their honour, and that faith (?) which ought allwaies to be respected amongst Sovereign princes.

"But if those who endeavour to avail themselves of such feigned recriminations, and to excuse themselves from the blame which their rash and turbulent measures deserve, imagine that this unjustifiable conduct may at last oblige the Emperor and King of Spain to repell force by force, and to defend themselves, by all those meanes which God has put into their hands, from the mischeifs with which they are threatned, and from the insults and attacks which have been actually made use of against them, so far that it has been even attempted to engage the Ottoman Porte in these unparelleled designs, at least, ought they not to publish, as antecedent facts, those things which they have reason to apprehend may bee the consequence of a war into which they will have forced these two Powers to enter, in their own just defence.

"The Emperor and King of Spain hope, however, from the Divine goodnes, and from the wisdom of persons less prejudiced and less passionate, that more mature and serious reflections will be made, in order to restore amicably the publick tranquility, and to save all Europe from the misfortunes of a war, stirred up by motives so trifling and groundless, which can tend to nothing but the distruction of the subject, of his estate, and of his countre.

"Their Majesties, the Emperor and the King of Spain, ardently desire the blessing of peace, and to observe their treaties with all their allies with the strictest fidelity. But, as a mutuall contract can subsist no longer on one side then while it remaines unbroken on the other, the evill consequences of a rupture, if that should happen, ought to be imputed to those alone who have been the authors of these instructions.

"I have the Emperor's express order to write this to you, in his name, that you may be able to destroy the falshoods and calumnies which have been charged on the high contracting parties of the Treaty of Vienna, who have no other view but that of making peace between themselves without hurting any one else." *Copy.*

Appended.—The representation made, according to the foregoing instructions, by Monsieur de Palm. *Copy.*

A Protest.

1200. 1729.—The protests of the Lords in Parliament. ***Printed.***

Election Address.

1201. 1733, October 12. Dunham.—Address by Lord Warrington to his tenants, and other freeholders, in the county of Chester, in favour of the election to Parliament of Mr. Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, and Mr. Crew, junior. *Copy.*

George Parry to the Reverend ————.

1202. 1735, October 21. Holywell, [Flintshire].—Sending the translation of a grant by Queen Anne, dated 20 January, in the second year of her reign, to Sir John Egerton, baronet, of a market, to be

held every Friday, in the town of Holywell, and three fairs there every year. A question seems to have arisen as to the right of taking toll.

PETITION of JANE ARROWSMITH, widow, to the FEOFFEES of the Manchester Free School.

1203. 1736, April 5. Manchester.—"My son, John Arrowsmith, now at Oxford, some time since officiated in the free school of Manchester for the space of twenty-three weeks, at the request of the town, upon the account of Mr. Richards' indisposition, the late head-master. My son was desired by several persons to assist in the school, who proposed to make contributions in return for his time. The late Mr. Foxley collected a sum in order for him, but being told by Mr. Purnell that the worshipful trustees would pay him, occasioned Mr. Foxley to return the collected sum; so I humbly desire your worships will take this affair in consideration."

PETITION of JOHN ARROWSMITH "to the worthy gentlemen concerned for the Free School in Manchester."

1204. [1736, April.]—"The humble memorial of John Arrowsmith, born in Manchester, late a scholar of the free school there, sheweth—

"That he was lately nominated by Mr. Richards, master of the said School, to go to the University of Oxford (where he now is), hopeing to make a good use of the improvement he has received in Manchester. Your petitioner being informed there is an allowance to be given to the scholars going from the said school to Oxford, humbly hopes he may, towards his encouragement, be admitted to a share of such benevolence, his present dependance being only on a mother, who is a widow, with many children to provide for."

JAMES OLDHAM to GEORGE KENYON.

1205. 1736, July 27. Manchester.—Mr. Egerton desires counsel about Holywell affairs, before Kersall Moor Races, where he hoped to have seen Mr. Kenyon. *Seal with crest.*

CROSTON CHURCH.

1206. 1739, October 8.—Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster to Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor, for Letters Patent for a collection to be made for rebuilding a portion of the Parish Church of Croston; the foundations of the church being weakened by the overflowing of the River Yarrow, so that the pillars and arches which support the middle aisle must be rebuilt. *Copy.*

ORDER MADE AT LANCASTER SESSIONS.

1207. 1740, July 15.—The Justices at Lancaster desire the justices at Preston, Ormskirk, and Manchester, to direct what rate or allowance *per* mile, or otherwise, shall be made, for "passing" vagrants, according to the late act. "The gentlemen at Lancaster think 8*d.* a mile sufficient for one vagrant, if conveyed on horseback; if two vagrants, 6*d.* each; and if more, in proportion, accordingly." The justices at Preston agree; but they recommend that vagrants should pass on foot, where practicable, and they suggest the allowance of 6*d.* each *per* mile, or 4*d.* each,

if more than one is passed. The justices at Ormskirk consider "the passing of Irish vagrants out of Cheshire to the House of Correction at Manchester, is contrary to the act, Park Gate being the next port." Draft table of rates for conveying vagrants to Ireland follows:—

"For passing vagrants from Liverpool to Dublin, to the master - - - - - - - - 2*s.* 6*d.*
For maintaining while on board - - - - 1*s.* 0*d.*
From Liverpool to Cork, or to the north part of Ireland - - - - - - - - 5*s.* 0*d.*
For maintenance - - - - - - - 1*s.* 6*d.*
From Liverpool to the Isle of Man - - - 2*s.* 6*d.*
[For] maintenance - - - - - - - 1*s.* 0*d.*
For maintenance whilst in port, till they can be shipped, not exceeding, *per day* - - - 0*s.* 6*d.*"

Robert Taylor to George Kenyon.

1208. 1741, April 23. Nantwich.—Was in hopes not to have troubled Mr. Kenyon more, about his affair with Mr. Manley, but hears he intends to go to law. "He is a very ignorant countryman, and I find is advised by a very ill man, though, I am sorry to say it, a clergyman, one Mr. Wright, of Hazlington, who gets more by being concerned in law than by preaching. [He] keeps his chambers at this town and Sandbach every market day, and takes any thing in hand; draws the person on he is concerned for, just comes to tryal, and then generally persuades them to agree. No question but you have heard his character."

The Same to the Same, "near the old church in Manchester."

1209. 1741, May 28. Nantwich.—As to the procedure in the Court of Chester. "Mr. Willett desired I would let you know they have 6 weeks from the filing of the declaration to plead in." According to the rules of that Court, "all the rules there are 6 weeks." . . . I see the fourth edition of Collins's Peerage is reprinted; "if you would have them (*sic*), I shall be very glad to serve you with them."

R. Molyneux to George Kenyon.

1210. 1744, "May-day." Preston.—It has been confidently reported in our coffee-house that you, as clerk of the peace, have received a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, directing you not to return the convictions into Chancery, and ordering you to send them up to him at his office at Whitehall, and furthur, that the Duke wrote you word that the justices for this county were the only justices in England that had proceeded so far against the papists. I should be extremely glad to know the truth of this account, as I think it is very extraordinary, and, therefore, beg the favour of a line by the return of the carrier (or otherwise) to clear up this affair, and if you have any such letter, I should be very much obliged to you for a copy of it. *Seal of arms.*

N. Parker to George Kenyon.

1211. 1744[–5], February 21. Chancery Lane.—To-day the report has again got about of Mr. Fazakerley being Chancellor, as soon as a place

is found out for Lord Edgecumbe, whose temper is said to be much altered by being very good natured to the late minority, insomuch that a new Commission of the Peace, it is said, will be made out at the next assizes; this I cannot think, but perhaps it may be, against the summer assizes, if this Lord keeps this place.

R——— Y——— to George Kenyon, at Peel.

1212. [1745,] July 1? Manchester.—There was, on Sunday, a Gazette extraordinary, which . . . . . in your own paper, but I had not heard of it when your servant . . . . in to-day's Gazette is an account of the loss of the English, Hanoverians, and Hessians [at Fontenoy], which, in the whole, amounts to 4,930—English, 2,100; Hanoverians, 2,500; and Hessians, 300—the odd numbers, I forget. Above a thousand horses killed, &c.; seven pieces of cannon lost, and some things belonging to the artillery. No account yet of what the Dutch and Austrians have lost. They say the French have 6,000 wounded, and leave us to guess the number killed; but I believe it is all guess work. Two of the Duke's [the Duke of Cumberland] Aids-de-Camps are prisoners, and several officers of note, wounded or prisoners, not in the first list. The French King is (*sic*) at the Commanderie, where the battle was fought, and Saxe at Hoesfelt. Lowendal is to be sent somewhither with a detachment, but his design uncertain. Prisoners on both sides are released, except officers. It is said a new camp is marked out for the Duke, I think Gronvelt, or some such name, is the place. The Duke is providing the army with such things as are commonly lost in a battle, as the Gazette gently expresses it, though it is thought the single word baggage would have been the properest term. An article from Marseilles, in the Gazette, says the Genoese are going to be bombarded, which will soon oblige them to capitulate; and another, from Rotterdam, mentions a report of Belisle's having met with a repulse at Ventrinolia, but neither of them seem to be very authentic, as there is no news from the General or our resident there. So far the Government is pleased to go, and as to other news, I suppose your *Evening Post* will inform you as well as I, though we have no mails this post. I fancy you must have heard that Captain Barlow has written to his friends. He fixes the loss in his regiment at 160 killed, &c., which does not exactly tally with the Gazette. His own company lost 22, himself slightly wounded. He says it was a very bloody and desperate action, and continued 4 or 5 hours. He writes that all the foreign troops behaved ill, but afterwards, in a postscript, has a saving clause for the Hanoverians, which occasions much speculation here. I fancy you will be diverted, as well as we have been, with a strange piece of Irish in Sunday's Gazette, about the village of Val, which, it is there said, was taken and retaken several times, after which immediately follows—that the English, &c., entered it five different times and the French but once. How it could be taken and retaken several times, and the French enter it but once, is an enigma which we cannot unriddle; and it puts people in mind of the story of an angry tutor's scolding an idle pupil of his and telling him that he came down stairs half a dozen times for his going up once! We have no pamphlets stirring but one, called "Cry aloud and spare not," which they say is very bitter, but I have not yet seen it. When I shall do myself the pleasure of waiting upon you at Peel I cannot tell, for our youngest child has just begun with the small-pox, but we hope is in no danger.

Sir H. Houghton to George Kenyon.

1213. 1745, October 18. Walton. — I hope, as you promised Mr. Molyneux and me at Chorley, I shall shortly have an account that you have recorded the convictions. You owned that you were not a judicial but a ministerial officer, which is certainly true, and, as such, are obliged to observe the plain direction of the Act of Parliament, which I and several of the Justices of Peace have often called upon you to do; it will not be sufficient excuse to say you are advised to the contrary, or that it has not been done in other counties; neither can justify you in such neglect; there was not such a tenderness shewed to the popish interest, the last rebellion, and as the expectation of the rebells now must be from the support they expect from the popish interest, there is the same reason and necessity to record the convictions now as there was then.

T. Bootle to [Sir H. Houghton?].

1214. 1745, November 2.—"I troubled you with a letter, some time ago, concerning the conviction of the papists, to which you have not thought fit to give me any answer.

"When I was last in the country, I acquainted you and many other justices of the peace, that to carry the proceedings against the papists upon the last proclamation to a complete conviction, would be wrong. That convicting them would not disable, but rather exasperate, and be a means to drive them into rebellion, or at least furnish them with a plausible pretence for taking so desperate a step. That tendering the Oaths and Declaration, and upon their refusal, to take from the refusers their horses and armes, would be complying with the proclamation and doing all what you were required to do. That it was not the design of the proclamation, nor of the Administration, that the justices of peace should take upon them to judge of the expediency or fitness of carrying it to a final conviction, but that was to be left to the judgment and discretion of the Privy Council. With this, every justice of the peace with whom I conversed (who were many) was perfectly satisfied, as was also my Lord Derby, the Lord Lieutenant, with whom I also talked upon this subject; and I do not hear but that every justice in the county, save yourself and Mr. Molyneux, continue in the same mind. But, to my great surprise, hearing that you by a menacing letter to the Clerk of the Peace were for forcing him to return into Chancery all the convictions which have been returned to the Quarter Sessions, I thereupon acquainted several of the Privy Council with what you were doing, who, I take the liberty to tell you, do not approve of your conduct. That before a final step of that kind be taken you should have certified what you had done under the proclamation, to the Council, to the end they might judge of the fitness of doing or not doing it. And that you may see that that is so, I have inclosed to you the proclamation. And therefore, the first step to be taken, in order to a final conviction, is for the justices to certify to the Council what they have done under the proclamation, which, I understand, they have not; and when that is done, the Council will judge and direct whether it be proper at this time, or not, to have the convictions recorded in one of the Courts above. If it is right, to be sure they will direct it, and then it may be done; but if not proper, then they will let them remain in readiness, as in every other county of the kingdom, to be recorded when they shall see just occasion.

"I believe that none can doubt but that my zeal for his Majesty, his family, and his Government, is equal to any justices' in the county; and,

did I think that convicting the papists would tend to disable them, or add the least security, strength, or safety, to the Government, I should be as forward as any man in the kingdom to have it done immediately; but as I am convinced it will have quite a contrary effect—instead of disabling, it will irritate and provoke, and make them the more desperate—it is from that cause, and that only, that I thus interpose. While they are quiet (as I do not hear from any quarter but they are), let us not, from a mistaken zeal, do anything to provoke them and give them a handle for disturbance or drive them into rebellion, and give them ground to say you have done your worst, and so make them desperate. I shall only add that, by the Act of Parliament, the justices of peace have nothing to do in the return of the convictions into the Court of Chancery or King's Bench; they are only required to certify them to the Quarter Sessions, and when that is done, their power of intermeddling is at an end, and what is further to be done, wholly rests on the Clerk of the Peace." *Copy.*

[Frederick the Great to Prince Charles Edward.]

1215. [1745.]—"I can no longer, my dear friend, deny myself the satisfaction of congratulating you on your safe arrival in France; and, though the connexions I have with the reigning family did not permit me to rejoice too openly at the progress of your arms, I can assure you, with great truth, that I was sincerely touched with your misfortunes, and under the deepest apprehensions for your person. All Europe was astonished at the greatness of your enterprise; for though Alexander, and other heroes, have conquered kingdoms with inferior armies, you are the only one who ever engaged in such an attempt without any. My friend Voltaire, who is perfectly well acquainted with my sentiments for you, is, more than any body, indebted to your Highness for having at length furnished him with a subject worthy of his pen, except an happier event. However, though fortune was your foe, Great Britain, and not your Royal Highness, is a loser by it, as the difficulties you have undergone have only served to discover those rare talents and virtues which have gained you the admiration of all mankind, and even the esteem of those amongst your enemies, in whom every spark of virtue is not totally extinct. The Princess Amelia, who has all the curiosity of her sex, is desirous of seeing the features of a hero of whom she has heard so much; so that you have it in your power to oblige both her and me, [by] sending us your picture by the Count de ———, who is on his return to Berlin; and be assured I shall esteem it the most valuable acquisition I ever made. You are frequently the subject of my conversation with General Keith, whom I have had the good fortune to engage in my service; and though, besides his consummate knowledge in military affairs, he possesses a thousand amiable qualities, nothing endears him to me so entirely as his entertaining the same sentiments with regard to your Royal Highness. Was I differently situated from what I am, I would give you more essential proofs of my friendship than mere words; but you may depend on any good offices I can do you with my brother the King of France; though I am sorry to tell you, that I am too well acquainted with the politics of that court to expect they will do any solid services, as they would have everything to apprehend from a prince of your consummate abilities and enterprising genius, placed at the head of the bravest people in the world. Adieu, my dear Prince, and assure yourself no change in your fortune can make any alteration in my esteem." *Copy.*

GEORGE KENYON [to SIR H. HOUGHTON?].

1216. 1745[-6], January 4. Manchester—"I received the favour of yours, dated the 25th of November last, at Manchester, when I was going with my family into Wales, for fear of our late visitors, and am but lately returned back, which has prevented my answering you sooner. I left your letter with Mr. Bootle, and desired him to communicate it to the rest of the justices in Manchester, for their advice and direction; but he leaving the town likewise, in the hurry, forgot it. As to the method you have taken by the direction of Mr. Bootle, and of the noble Lord, etc., mentioned in yours, I suppose they thought it the most prudent way, and I could have been glad the Privy Council would have given their orders, which would have been a justification and direction for you to act. If they do not think fit to take that step, I see no way I have to do but to follow the plain directions of an Act of Parliament, and not to take upon me to be wiser than they. I had no other view in delaying the return of the convictions, but the application of Mr. Bootle, who told me it would be the most for the interest of the Government to delay it, and that it was neither the intention of the Proclamation nor of the Privy Counsell to have the convictions returned to the K[ing's] B[ench] or C[hancery], and made use of some great names to justify his opinion; but as this has not been satisfactory to the justices below, and I have been a good deal blamed about it (though I have heard nothing from them since the convictions were sent up) I cannot think it prudent for me, who am only a ministerial officer, to stand in the gap in an open breach of an Act of Parliament, to screen others from the law, without some legal or competent authority to justify me in so doing. You may communicate this to Mr. Bootle (if you please) and send me his thoughts about it; but if nothing more is to be expected from above, I should think it the prudentest way to record them. I desire your answer, and that you would let me know whether any other clerks of the peace have recorded the convictions, or no." *Draft.*

The SAME to ————————.

1217. 1745[-6], January 5. Peel.—"Our confusion has been so great here, by the rebels marching through this county, that I have been forced to fly into Wales with my wife and children, for fear of them; and the roads have been so bad, and the weather so severe since, that I am but just reached home."

ORDER by the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the County of Lancaster.

1218. 1745[-6], February 3.—"We whose names are hereunto subscribed (who act in the Commission of Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster aforesaid) think it proper, especially at this time, when there [is] a most unnatural rebellion against his Majestie's person and Government, that the convictions of the papists, reputed papists, and nonjurors, which were returned to the Quarter Sessions by some of us and other Justices of the Peace of the said county, in the year 1744, and which have been hitherto neglected by the Clerk of the Peace, or by some others who have been employed for him, be without delay

returned to the High Court of Chancery or King's Bench, by the Clerk of the Peace of this county, in order there to be recorded, according to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided." *Copy.*

R. Jenkins to [George Kenyon].

1219. 1745[–6], February 15. "Salop."—Mr. Wright greatly approves of Mrs. Kenyon's choice of nectarines, plums, and peaches, and recommends the following pears:—Jargonelle, St. Michael, Bury du Roy, Crasan, and Colmar.

Thomas Theodorus Deacon to his father, Dr. Deacon, at Manchester.

1220. 1746, July 29. London.—"Before you receive this I hope to be in Paradise, not that I have the least right to expect it from any merit of my own, or the goodness of my past life, but meerly through the intercession of my Saviour and Redeemer, a sincere and hearty repentance of all my sins, the variety of punishments I have suffered since I saw you, and the death which I shall die to-morrow, which, I trust in God, will be some small atonement for my transgressions, and to which I think I am almost confident I shall submit, with all the resignation and chearfulness that a true pious christian and a brave loyal soldier can wish. I hope you will do my character so much justice (and if you think proper make use of this) as absolutely to contradict that false and malicious report which has been spread only by my enemies, in hopes it might be of prejudice to you and your family, viz., that I was persuaded and compelled by you to engage contrary to my own inclination. I send my tenderest love to all the dear children, and beg Almighty God to bless you and them in this world, and grant us all a happy meeting in that to come. I shall leave directions with Charles to send them some trifle whereby to remember me. Pray excuse my naming any particular friends, for there is no end, but give my hearty service and best wishes to them all in general. Mr. Syddall is very well, and sends his sincere compliments, but does not choose to write. He behaves as well as his best friends can wish. My uncle has behaved to me in such a manner as cannot be paralleled but by yourself. I know I shall have your prayers without asking, which I am satisfied will be of infinite service."

Extract of a letter from the clergyman who attended upon Mr. Syddall and Mr. Deacon.

1220a. [end of July 1746.]—"Their behaviour at divine worship was always with great reverence, attention, and piety; but had you, sir, been present, the last day that I attended them, your soul would have been ravished with the fervour of their devotions. From the time of their condemnation, a decent cheerfulness constantly appeared in their countenance and behaviour, and I believe it may be truly said that no men ever suffered in a righteous cause with greater magnanimity and more christian fortitude, for the appearance and near approach of a violent death, armed with the utmost terror of pains and torments, made no impression of dread upon their minds. In a word, great is the honour they have done the Church, the King, yourself, and themselves, and may their example be imitated by all that suffer in the same cause. This short and faithful account of our martyred friends, I hope, sir, will yield great consolation to yourself and poor Mrs. Syddall. Poor

dear Mr. Charles bears in a commendable manner his great loss and other afflictions, and behaves like a man and a good christian, in all his actions."

Dying Speech of Robert Lyon.

1221. 1746, October 28.—The last dying speech of Robert Lyon, M.A., presbyter of Perth, which he read at the place of execution at Penrith, in Cumberland.

Declaration by James Bradshaw.

1222. 1746, November 28.—"It would be a breach of duty in me to omit this last opportunity of doing justice to those who stand in need of it, and I think it incumbent upon me, the rather because I am the only Englishman in this part of the world who had the honour to attend his Royal Highness in Scotland.

"When I first joined the King's forces, I was induced to it by a principle of duty only, and I never saw any reason since to convince me that I was in the least mistaken, but, on the contrary, every day's experience has strengthened my opinion that what I did was right and necessary; that duty I discharged to the best of my power, and as I did not receive the reward of my service in this world, I have no doubt of receiving it in the next. Under an opinion I could do more good by marching with the army into Scotland than remaining with the Manchester regiment at Carlisle, I obtained leave to be in my Lord Elcho's corps, for I was willing to be in action.

"After the battle of Culloden I had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the most ungenerous enemy that, I believe, ever assumed the name of a soldier—I mean the pretended Duke of Cumberland and those under his command, whose inhumanity exceeded anything I could have imagined, in a country where the bare mention of a God is allowed of. I was put into one of the Scotch kirks, together with a great number of wounded prisoners, who were stripped naked, and there left to die of their wounds, without the least assistance; and though we had a surgeon of our own, a prisoner in the same place, yet he was not permitted to dress their wounds, but his instruments were taken from him, on purpose to prevent it, and in the consequence of this, many expired in the utmost agonies. Several of the wounded were put on shore at the Island of Leith, and there died in lingering tortures. Our general allowance while we were prisoners there, was half a pound of meal a day, which was sometimes increased to a pound, but it never exceeded it, and I myself was an eye witness that great numbers were starved to death. Their barbarity extended so far as not to suffer the men who were put on board the *Pean* to lie down, even on the planks, but they were obliged to sit on large stones, by which their legs were swelled as big almost as their bodies. These are some of their cruelties exercised, which, being almost incredible in a christian country, I am obliged to add my asseveration to the truth of them, and I do assure you, upon the word of a dying man, as I hope for mercy at the day of judgment, I assert nothing but what I know to be true.

"The injustice of these proceedings is aggravated by the ingratitude of them; for the El[ector] of H[anove]r's people had often been obliged by our prince, who allowed his prisoners the same allowance of meat as his own troops, and allways made them his particular . . . .; that all the wounded should be carefully dressed and used with the utmost tendernes. This extreme caution to avoid the effusion of blood, even with regard to . . . . when his own safety made it almost

necessary, and his surprising generosity to his enemies, without distinction, certainly demanded different treatment, and I could not think that an English army under English . . . . tions, could possibly behave with such unprovoked barbarity.

"With regard to the report of his Royal Highness having ordered no quarter should be given to the enemy, I am persuaded in my conscience it was a malicious lie, raised by the friends of usurpation for an excuse for the cruelties committed in Scotland, which were many more and greater than I have time to describe, for I firmly believe the Prince would not consent to such orders, even if it were to gain the three kingdoms.

"I would gladly enter into the particulars of his Royal Highness's character, if I were able, but his qualifications are above description; all I can say is, he is everything I could imagine, great and excellent, fully deserving what he was born for—to rule over a free people.

"I die a member of the Church of England, which I am satisfied would flourish much more under the reign of a Stuart than it does now, or has done for many years. The friends of the House of Hanover say they keep out Popery; but do they not let in infidelity, which is almost become (if I may so say) religion established?

"I think it every man's duty, by all lawful means, to live as long as he can, and with this view I made a defence upon my trial which I thought might possibly do me service. All that the witnesses swore in my behalf was strictly true, for I would much rather die than be the occasion of perjury. After sentence, my friends petitioned for my life, and if it had been granted I should have been thankful for it, but as it otherwise happened I patiently submit, and have confident hopes, upon the whole, it will be better for me, for I suffer for having done my duty. What I expected, soon happened upon my trial, Mr. Maddox perjured me, and I am afraid that he is so immersed in wickedness that it would be difficult for him to forbear it. Lieutenant Moore swore he was acquainted with me at Manchester, but I declare I never was in his company till we met at Inverness. I should think it a great reflection upon any government to encourage any officer to lay by his sword and become an informer. I forgive both them and all my enemies.

"I am convinced that these nations are inevitably ruined, unless the royal family be restored, which I hope will soon happen, for I love my country, and with my parting breath I pray God to bless it. I also beseech Him to bless and preserve my lawful sovereign, King James the Third, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, to prosper all my friends, and to have mercy upon me." *Copy.*

Brief for the defendant in the suit of the King *v.* William Fowden.

1223 & 1224. [1746.]—Copy of Indictment:—"The jurors for our present Sovereign Lord the King, upon their oath present that Thomas Walley, late of the town of Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, gentleman, and William Fowden, late of the same place, merchant and chapman, being subjects of our said present most Serene Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, not having the fear of God in their hearts, nor having any regard for the duty of their allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, as false traitors and rebels against our said present Sovereign Lord the King, their supreme, true, natural, lawful, and undoubted Sovereign Lord, entirely withdrawing that cordial love and that true and due obedience, fidelity and allegiance, which every subject of our

said present Sovereign Lord the King should, and of right ought to bear, towards our said present Sovereign Lord the King, and also devising (as much as in them lay) most wickedly and traitorously intending to change and subvert the rule and government of this kingdom, duly and happily established under our said present Sovereign Lord the King, and also to depose and deprive our said present Sovereign Lord the King of his title, honour, and royal estate, and of his imperial rule and government of this kingdom, and also to put and bring our said present Sovereign Lord the King to death and final destruction, and to raise and exalt the person pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of James the Second, late King of England, and so forth, and, since the decease of the said late King, pretending to be and taking upon himself the stile and tytle of King of England, by the name of James the Third, to the crown and to the royal state and dignity of King, and to the imperial rule and government of this kingdom, upon the twenty ninth day of November, in the nineteenth year of the reign of our said present Sovereign Lord the King, at the town of Manchester aforesaid, in the County Palatine of Lancaster aforesaid, with a great multitude of traitors and rebels, against our said present Sovereign Lord the King, to wit, to the number of three thousand persons (whose names are as yet unknown to the said Jurors) being armed and arrayed in a warlike and hostile manner (to wit) with colours displayed, drums beating, pipes playing, and with swords, clubs, guns, pistols, and divers other weapons, as well offensive as defensive, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously assemble and join themselves against our said present Sovereign Lord the King, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsly and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against our said present Sovereign Lord the King, and then and there, with force and arms, in pursuance and execution of such their wicked and traitorous intentions and purpose aforesaid, did falsly and traitorously prepare, order, wage, and levy, a public and cruel war against our said present Sovereign Lord the King, against the duty of their allegiance, against the peace of our said present Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and also against the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

"Note. The said Fowden and Walley were, on the said twenty ninth day of November aforesaid, Constables of the town of Manchester, in this county."

"The indictment as to Thomas Walley was found *ignoramus*, and there was found a true bill as to Mr. Fowden."

The prisoner's case. "The rebels in Scotland, about the latter end of the year 1745, to the number of seven or eight thousand men, penetrated into England and took the city and castle of Carlisle, advanced forwards to Penrith, Kendal, Lancaster, Preston, and Wigan, and the vanguard of them reached Manchester on Thursday, the twenty eighth of November, the main body of the army following them the day after. They halted in Manchester till Sunday, December the first, when they marched out for Macclesfield, and from thence forwards to Derby, and on Monday, the 9th of December, returned to Manchester, in their way back to Scotland. In the several towns through which they passed, they compelled the Mayors, Bayliffs, Constables, and other head officers and Magistrates to appear in their formalities and assist in proclaiming the Pretender, in billeting their troops, in providing horses, carriages, hay, straw, and whatever else they wanted, under pain of military execution, and the Magistrates were obliged, and accordingly did, in general, comply with such orders, for fear of having their houses fired or plundered, and to preserve their own lives and their families, and not only the Magistrates,

but even private persons, were obliged to pay them money, provide hay, corn, &c., and where their orders were disobeyed, they sometimes imprisoned the persons, plundred their houses, and offered and attempted to fire their houses, and by such means forced the parties to a compliance; and, in general, it was observed that where persons had left their houses they were hardlier and more roughly dealt with.

"The prisoner, Mr. Fowden, is a Protestant of the Church of England, has taken the oaths to his Majesty, and is a person well affected to the present establishment. He has lived upwards of . . . years in Manchester or Salford, and during all that time, and always before his coming hither, behaved himself quietly and orderly and peaceably, and lived in good reputation with all his neighbours, never was suspected of having any disaffection to the Government. About Michaelmas, 1745, he was elected Constable of the town of Manchester, at the Court Leet there. Upon hearing that he was designed for that office, he applied to all his friends then upon the Jury, and he offered a considerable sum of money to fine off, instead of serving the office, but being told the fine was arbitrary and that they would compel him to serve it, he was forced to submit, much against his inclination. When news came to the town of Manchester that the rebels were advancing that way, and how they had behaved in other places, the Constables thought it prudent to apply, and accordingly Mr. Walley, the other Constable, with the privity and consent of Mr. Fowden, did apply, to the Justices for their directions how they should act, in case the rebels came forward to Manchester, and Mr. Chetham, a Justice there, then told Mr. Walley that if the rebels forced them to do anything, they were like to submit, but that he advised them to do nothing for them but what they were forced to, which direction they determined to follow, and accordingly did.

"Upon the vanguard of the rebels coming into Manchester, on Thursday, the 28th of November, about 9 o'clock at night, Mr. Fowden kept himself private in his own house with some few friends, and, being sent for, at first ordered himself to be denied, but afterwards a party of the rebel officers came to his house, armed with swords, pistols, &c., and the prisoner being obliged to appear, they took him down by force to the 'Bull's Head' where the commanding officer then was. The prisoner then demanding by what authority he was sent for, the commanding officer drew his sword and sayd, 'Damn you—by this'; and then told the prisoner he must obey all orders of their Prince, as they called him, on pain of military execution. The next day, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Fowden was brought a prisoner to the 'Saracen's Head,' where was six or eight rebel officers with their pistols and swords drawn, and the commanding officer then told him, 'Sir, I charge you in Prince Charles's name to obey all our commands; if you refuse any of them you are a dead man, and we'll lay your house in ashes and take your family prisoners. The first is, you are to read up Prince Charles's proclamation at the market cross, and to search for arms, and swear the inhabitants wherever you go.' To which the prisoner replied, 'I have taken the oaths to King George and cannot do it.' The rebel officer made answer, 'If you mention George of Hanover in my presence, I'll stab you dead.' And the prisoner was often afterwards taken and kept prisoner by the rebels, and they often threatned to take away his life, burn his house, &c., if he did not comply with their orders, as will appear in the course of the evidence; and if it should be objected that he did more than the other Constable, it was because his house standing very near to where the Pretender then lodged, he was the person they could most readily apply to, yet in general, it will appear he did nothing but what he was under an absolute necessity and constraint to do."

"As to the billeting the rebels, Mr. Fowden billeted none, the rebels doing it themselves, till about Saturday, the 30th November, some of the townspeople complaining that they had a great number of the rebels and others of their neighbours none, the rebels commanded the Constables to go through the town to ease the houses that had too many quartered upon them. As to proclaiming the Pretender, the Constables were sent for to the Pretender's lodging, under a guard of armed rebels, and thence, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, November 29th, guarded down to the market cross, where a rebel officer tendered the proclamation unto Mr. Whalley, who absolutely refused to read it, and it was then tendered to the prisoner, Mr. Fowden, who gave a like refusal, but, upon being pressed, he told them he could not see without his spectacles. Then Mr. Whalley, being demanded to repeat the proclamation after one of the rebel officers, said he had a hesitation in his speech and could not, upon which they obliged Mr. Fowden to repeat after them, which he did very unwillingly and in great fear.

"As to providing or paying for corn, hay, &c., an order was signed by the Pretender's secretary, Murray, addressed to the High Constable, to provide forage for their troops on Friday, 29th November, which order the High Constable, or his clerk, being then under guard of the rebels, was obliged to comply with, under pain of military execution, and accordingly made an order upon the Constables of Manchester, amongst the rest, for their proportion of such forage, &c. This order was brought to Mr. Bowker, Deputy Constable of the said town, then under a guard of the rebels at the 'Saracen's Head,' in Manchester, who was obliged by them to make under-warrants to the petty Constables of the inferior hamlets, and to put thereto the names of Mr. Walley and the prisoner, as is usually done to all warrants issued out from the Constables of Manchester under the High Constable's precept. This order is now in the custody of the Duke of Newcastle.

"Mr. Fowden was obliged to pay a bill to one Oaks, for corn which the rebels took out of his shop. Mr. Fowden provided no drums; but it is presumed they will call one Shelmerdine to this point. This Shelmerdine was formerly a drummer in the King's service, and, at the time of the rebels coming to Manchester, kept the 'Rose and Crown,' in Manchester, and the rebels having lost their drummer, went to Shelmerdine's house to oblige him to drum for them. Shelmerdine, meeting with Mr. Fowden, acquainted him with the rebels' demand, and asked his advice, upon which Mr. Fowden said he could not tell how to advise him, for the sword was drawn against them, and he was forced to do many things against his will. Shelmerdine is a bad character, and has expressed great inveteracy against Mr. Fowden.

"As to providing men for casting bullets, Mr. Fowden was brought down, under a guard of armed rebels, to the house of one William Middleton, a plumber, to oblige him to assist in making bullets, which he refused to do, and Mr. Fowden never advised him to do it. But one Thomas Tipping, a Presbyterian, advised the said Middleton to comply with their demands to make bullets. Mr. Fowden was also taken to other places for the like purpose.

"As to seizing or searching for guns, or other arms, for the rebel army. The prisoner, Mr. Fowden, did go to several houses to search, but always under a guard of rebels.

"As to impressing, or ordering carriages, or horses, to draw the rebels' artillery, &c., they were generally provided by order from the High Constable. If it should be proved that the prisoner provided any, it will appear that he did so, guarded by the rebels.

"As to directing the rebels over fords, &c., Mr. Fowden was made a

prisoner by the rebels, and forced either to find a man or to go himself as a guide, to shew the road leading to Cheadle Ford, &c. He provided one John Ratcliffe, but gave him directions to steal away as soon as he could.

"It will fully appear that, upon the rebels marching to Derby, and before any accounts of their retreat, two or three of the stragglers were picked up by the country people, and there being no Justices of the Peace in the town or neighbourhood of Manchester, the prisoner and his fellow constable committed them to the House of Correction, in order for their prosecution. Upon the return of the rebels towards Manchester, news being brought that a small party of them were intending to steal into the town before the rest, the prisoner ordered the watch to observe what house they went to, and immediately surround it and take them prisoners. Further, one Mr. Furnival, agent or steward to Lord Harrington, coming with dispatches from the Duke's army, and applying for horses to the prisoner, and the prisoner, thinking him to be a friend to the rebels, at first said there was no such thing to be got, but upon the said Furnival's telling him he came from the Duke, he then told him he would get horses immediately, and accordingly provided two horses for Mr. Furnival, in a very short time.

"If it be objected that the prisoner should have left the town upon the rebels' approach, it was apprehended by the inhabitants of the town in general, that if all the principal inhabitants had left the place, it would have been in very great danger to have been plundered. And as to the prisoner in particular, he had a great quantity of goods, some time before, bought in, and then in his warehouse in Manchester, which he apprehended would have been plundered and destroyed, if he left the place, and it was upon these considerations only that the prisoner was induced to stay at his own house.

"Mr. John Wilkinson and others of Preston, and Mr. Robert Bower of Stockport, will be called to prove that at Lancaster, Preston, and elsewhere, the rebels obliged the magistrates and others of the Corporations, to billet the rebels, attend at the proclamation of the Pretender, and provide hay, corn, &c., under threats of burning their houses and military execution, and that such commands were everywhere obeyed through fear.

"Mr. Thomas Walley will be called to prove that on the 26th of November, three days before the rebels came to Manchester, he applied to James Chetham, Esqre., and another justice of the peace, for directions how he and the prisoner, his fellow constable, should conduct themselves, in case the rebels came to Manchester, and Mr. Chetham said they must do whatever the rebels commanded.

"Mr. Thomas Walley will be called to prove also, that on the 27th November, 1745, Edward Chetham, esquire, an eminent lawyer in Manchester, sent a letter to the witness, desiring that if all private houses in the town must necessarily have part of the forces that were expected, he would use his endeavours that none should be quartered in Mr. Chetham's house but such as were likely to behave well, and adds that, though he was going from home, he had ordered them to be accommodated as well in all respects as if he were present.

"Mr. Thomas Walley and Mr. Benjamin Bowker (who was Deputy Constable to the prisoner) will be called to prove that they and the prisoner had a meeting, to consider how to conduct themselves in case the rebels came to Manchester, and that at such meeting it was resolved that none of them should do anything for the rebels but what they were forced to do. They stayed in Manchester when the rebels came thither, by the advice of the substantial inhabitants of the

town, in hopes to save the town being plundered and destroyed by the rebels, a report then prevailing at Manchester that the rebels had done much more damage, in the towns through which they had passed, where persons deserted their houses, than to the houses of persons who stayed at home.

"Mr. John Clowes and Mr. John Smith, the former of whom was High Constable for the Hundred of Salford, and the latter his clerk, will be called to prove that they were forced by the rebels to issue out their precepts or warrants to the petty constables, to press carriages for the rebels' use.

"N.B.—It is given out that the prosecutors intend to offer in evidence that the prisoner made interest to be elected Constable, in order, as is supposed, to favour the rebels. Mr. John Harrison and Mr. William Thackeray will be called to prove that the prisoner made all the interest he could to avoid the office.

"Matthew Lilly will be called to prove that his house was fixed on by the rebels for the quarters of the officers of the guard of the artillery, it being adjacent to the artillery ground. That on the 30th of November (the day after the entry of the main body of the rebels into Manchester), the military guard was relieved, and orders were given to have a number of men, the next morning (being Sunday) with picks, mattocks, and other instruments, to repair the ways for their better passage. He will prove that the rebels were so peremptory in their demands that no one dare disobey them.

"Mr. Josiah Nichols and Mr. John Lees will be called to prove that the former was compelled to pay the land tax, and the latter the window tax.

"Mr. Adam Parrin and Mr. J. Dickenson, junior, will be called to prove that the prisoner was, on Friday, the 29th November, 1745, brought down a street in Manchester, called Market Street Lane, by a great number of rebel officers, armed. That, as the prisoner came up to the 'Star and Garter' in the same street, he made a step sideways to speak to a person, which was not immediately observed by the rebels, who walked forward, but, looking back, they commanded the prisoner to go forward with them to the Market Cross, to proclaim the King, as they called him.

"William Oakes will be called to prove that a rebel officer, quartered at the house of one Mr. Richard Oliver, in Manchester, having bought corn from this witness for the rebels' horses, drew a bill upon the prisoner for the money payable to this witness. The prisoner refused to accept this, and the witness applied to the rebel officer, who ordered the Constable to be found out, and, meeting with the prisoner, cursed him, and told him that if he did not immediately pay, he would shoot him and plunder his house. That under these threats the prisoner paid witness the money.

"Elizabeth Hepworth will be called to prove that one of the rebel officers, who was called commissary, and others, sent from her house messengers, several times to the prisoner to attend them, and on his not coming upon their sending three times, the commissary sent a fourth time, acquainting him that if he did not come forthwith, he should be put to military execution. That thereupon he came, and upon his coming before the commissary, the prisoner trembled and appeared to be in great fear. That the commissary commanded the prisoner to supply hay and corn for the Prince's use.

"William Hardwick will be called to prove that he told one Robert Shelmerdine that this witness had been informed that the said Shelmerdine had made oath before Mr. Duckinfield, a Justice of the Peace, that

Mr. Fowden ordered the said Shelmerdine to drum or beat up. Shelmerdine denied to this witness that he had made such oath, and said if any such thing was done it was Duckenfield's own doing.

"George Platt and Edward Bibby will be called to prove that the said Shelmerdine, after his having been at Lancaster, the last assizes, to give evidence to the indictment against the prisoner, declared he had been at Lancaster as a witness against the prisoner, and would go again and hang Fowden, if hemp would do it.

"The witness James Evans is subpœnaed by, and it is supposed will be examined on the part of the King; if not, he will be in Court, and upon his being called, will prove that he is a plumber and glazier in Manchester. That on Friday, the 29th November 1745, about 10 o'clock at night, seven armed rebel officers came to his house and asked how many men he had, and whether he had any bullet moulds. He answered that he kept no men, nor ever had any bullet moulds. That they thereupon told him they would find him moulds, and he must find men to cast the bullets. He told them it was impossible, at that time of night, to find men to assist him. They thereupon said they would apply to the Constables and force them to find men, and accordingly, two of them went from this witness's house to go to the Constables. The other five stayed with this witness, who desired they would excuse him making bullets, and let some of their own make them, whereupon they threatened to kill him, and oblige him to cast bullets the remainder of that night. That about 10 o'clock the next forenoon, ten or more townsmen came to assist this witness to make and file bullets, which they continued to do till Sunday morning, but he knows not by whom they were sent. That he never had any directions from the prisoner to cast bullets. That after the retreat of the rebels, one Samuel Taylor, a dissenter in Manchester, sent to this witness to examine him, who gave directions to cast bullets, and understanding he was not paid for the bullets so made, the said Taylor told the witness he thought he could assist him to get his money, and asked the witness if the Constables did not employ him to make bullets. Witness answered, no. Taylor then shook his head and said he was afraid he could get him nothing. Taylor afterwards asked witness again if the Constables did not employ him, and said that if they did he could help witness to get his money. Witness answered that they did not employ him.

"William Middleton, plumber, will be called to prove that on Saturday, the 30th of November, 1745, two Scotch rebels, who called themselves captains, came to this witness' house and asked him to work for the Prince, and upon his telling them he had no lead, one of the rebels brought the prisoner to witness' house, upon whose coming in, one of the rebels said, 'This is the man we want to work for the Prince.' The prisoner seemed very much surprised and frightened, and said, 'I can't make him go, gentlemen, if he won't go.' One of them replied, 'If he will not go, and you will not oblige him to go, we'll execute military law upon you both and burn both your houses.' That thereupon, one Mr. Thomas Tipping (a near neighbour to this witness) came into the shop, and being acquainted with what had passed, he advised the witness to go. Witness then went and worked for the rebels till he found means to escape, and never afterwards during the stay of the rebels saw the prisoner.

"James Williamson will be called to prove that on Saturday, the 30th November, 1745, a rebel officer and two other armed rebels, with bayonets fixed on their muskets, came to this witness' house and obliged him to swear, and then examined him as to arms. Witness told them he had a musket, which they made him produce. That upon their going away,

the prisoner told the witness, privately, that he would not have come upon such an occasion, but that he was forced to. That the rebel officer, in this witness' hearing, commanded the prisoner to go with them to the house of one Pass, a militia-man, to search for arms.

"Mrs. Martha Cookson will be called to prove that on the same Saturday, a number of rebels came to her house to inform several rebel officers billeted there that they had been at the prisoner's house, and that the prisoner had refused to go with them to search for one Pass' gun, saying he was not well. Thereupon, the rebel officers ordered a captain of the rebels to go at the head of a party to the prisoner's house and bring him to this witness' house, dead or alive, and if he refused to come, to blow up his house. That thereupon they went, and after some time, brought the prisoner to the witness' house. That in a short time, the rebel captain commanded the prisoner to go with him, and in about half an hour they returned. That one Parkes, a new-listed rebel, brought with him a gun, which he told witness was Pass' gun. That the prisoner was again ordered into a room, and guarded by the rebels, on pretence they wanted him to search for arms in the parsonage in Manchester, where he was confined for about an hour, and then, the guard having left his post, the witness helped the prisoner to escape through a back door.

"Elizabeth Lancashire will be called to prove that on the same Saturday, the rebels brought the prisoner, under guard, to search for arms at the house of Francis Clay, in Manchester, and that the rebels, in their retreat from Derby, came to the said Clay's house to search for arms.

"Hurst will be called to prove a command to the prisoner, to provide a number of arms, by a certain time fixed by the rebels.

"Robert Smethurst will be called to prove a command to the prisoner to send to Wigan for arms, which he refused to do.

"Elizabeth Fletcher will be called to prove that . . . Pass declared that she would have no scruple in swearing the prisoner's life away. She also told witness that the prisoner came twice with rebel officers to her house to search for arms, and that the prisoner, by order of a rebel officer, took out a book to swear her.

"Ralph Ryder will be called to prove that he asked the said Pass why she shewed such malice against the prisoner, and the said Pass answered that it would make anybody spiteful to come to swear her for her husband's arms.

"William Thomas will be called to prove that, soon after the Lancaster Assizes, the said Pass told him that if the prisoner desired that she should not have appeared against him, he should have given her a fee.

"George Seddon will be called to prove that Samuel Maddox, one of the rebels, who, it is said, will appear against the prisoner, came with the prisoner to demand guests' horses at this witness' house, on Saturday, the 30th November, 1745. That the prisoner seemed uneasy at being under a constraint to attend Maddox.

"James Lord will be called to prove that two or three days after the rebels marched from Manchester towards Derby, and before any notice of their retreat, William Baynes and Robert Lever, both of Preston, came to Manchester; one of them having a sword, and they being strangers, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves, the prisoner and his brother constable ordered them to be confined under a guard, and they continued in this witness' custody till the next day, when, having satisfied the prisoner and Mr. Walley, they were dismissed.

"John Barry will be called to prove that on Saturday night, 30th November, 1745, a rebel officer, armed, came to the prisoner's house, and

commanded 12 or 14 carts to be in readiness at 8 o'clock the next morning, on account of drawing the artillery, &c.

"Mr. Thomas Furnivall will be called to prove that, being steward to Lord Harrington (a stranger to the prisoner, who came to Manchester as an emissary from the Duke of Cumberland, to give notice of the motions of the rebels), on his applying to the prisoner for horses, on the evening the rebels left Manchester in their retreat, that the prisoner, apprehending the witness was a friend of the rebels, told him he could not possibly procure any horses for him, but when witness told the prisoner the horses were for the Duke's service, the prisoner, with cheerfulness, told witness if there were two horses in town the witness should have them.

"William Greenhalgh will prove that he was upon the watch, as one of the watch of the town of Manchester, on the Saturday night before the rebels came to Manchester, in their retreat from Derby, and this witness and other persons upon the watch, having notice that some few of the rebels were upon the road between Stockport and Manchester, witness came to the prisoner and acquainted him therewith; the prisoner thereupon ordered the witness to follow any of the rebels who came to the place, and surround the house where they alighted and take them prisoners.

"John Ratcliffe will be called to prove that, being sent as a guide to the rebels, he was privately ordered by the prisoner to leave them as soon as he had an opportunity. That witness was likewise procured and sent by the prisoner as a guide, with part of the Duke's army towards Wigan and Preston, and the prisoner then gave him directions to do all he could for the Duke's army, and showed great zeal and desire to do anything in his power to serve the Duke's army.

"N.B.—It does not appear that the Government is in any way concerned in the prosecution of the prisoner at the bar, or that the same is carried on at the Crown's expense."

Opinion of Sir Edward Northey and Lord Fortescue to the Lords of the Treasury, touching waste committed by Lords and others awaiting their trial for High Treason.

1225. [1746.]—"We have considered of the letter of Lord Viscount Townshend to your Lordships, and inclosed to us, acquainting your Lordships that the stewards, bailiffs, and other officers of those lords and gentlemen who were taken at Preston, are useing their utmost dilligence to raise what money they can from their estates, by collecting all arrears of rent and fines, cutting down wood, and by all such other methods as they can devise. And your Lordships having commanded us to advise the most proper methods to be taken to prevent the wastes, spoils, and ill practices therein complained of, we do most humbly testify to your Lorships that, by the law, the Crown is not intitled to the real estate or profits thereof of any person guilty of high treason till such person shall be legally attainted thereof by judgement or outlawry; and that when such judgement shall be had, although the same will relate (in order to intitle the Crown to the land of the person so attainted) to the time mentioned in the impeachment or indictment on which they shall be attainted, when the treason was committed, yet as to the mean profits thereof, the Crown will be intitled only from the time of the judgement given. Therefore, such offenders may, until attainder, receive the profits of their real estates for the support of themselves and their families. But upon conviction, by verdict and confession, such offenders forfeit all their goods and chattels, which will extend to the arrears of rent grown due.

And therefore, as to the Lords convict by their own confession, notice may be given to their tenants to desist payment of such arrears of rent; and if they do pay the same to the Lords, they will be obliged to answer them again to the Crown.

"As to the goods and chattels of persons guilty of high treason, not convicted of the same by confession or otherwise, they may dispose of the same to the maintenance of themselves and their families, until conviction, and before conviction no seizure can be made for the same, but voluntary and unnecessary gifts and dispositions of their personal estates after treason committed, will be fraudulent against the Crown, and not prevent the forfeiture thereof, when they shall be convicted. As to the felling of timber, if it be not out of necessity for the support of the offenders and their families, we are of opinion the same ought not to be allowed, though before conviction, and where there is a conviction, the trees, when severed, will become personal estate and be forfeited by the conviction, and therefore, the removal of such as are felled may be stopped, and directions given not to fell more. Where there is no conviction, we think it proper that notice be given that the timber and personal estate be not disposed of but for the necessary support of the offenders and their families, and that if they should be otherwise disposed of, that an account thereof will be expected by the Crown, after conviction."

Petition to the Members of Parliament for the County of Lancaster.

1226. [1746.]—"We hope it will not be thought improper nor unbecoming to apply ourselves to you, the representatives of our county in the sitting of a Parliament, and in a matter of greivance and heavy oppression we labour under, and therefore, without more apology, we presume to lay the case of our hardships before you.

"There have been quartered within the towns of Manchester and Salford, from near the time of the action at Preston, which is now four months since, one regiment of foot and one of dragoons, making nine hundred men in both the towns, for they lie contiguous and appear but as one town, but have indeed distinct constables and are differently taxed. There are not above six inns that can entertain any number of horses, nor more than twenty public houses of any sort that can receive more than two horses apiece, the town being no throughfare, nor upon any public road for travellers, nor place of public resort other than for their own trade only, so that one single regiment of dragoons quartered upon the public houses would fill them all, so as not to leave one bed for a guest in their houses, nor room for one traveller's horse in any public stable in the two towns.

"The officers therefore have forced the Constables, though against law, to billet both themselves and their soldiers upon the private houses, and not only so, but have compelled them to follow their directions therein upon what persons to billet and whom to excuse, and this by threats of commitment, of stabbing and beating, and one of the officers upon this occasion drew his sword upon one of the constables and struck him therewith, in the presence of his wife, who was then great with child. Some officers likewise have demanded more billets than they have had soldiers, and by taking the billets into their own hands, have excused such houses as they pleased from quartering soldiers, and have made private advantage to themselves thereby.

"At their first coming to town, there were not more than three or four officers that were quartered at any public house, nor would they suffer the Constables to quarter them there, and five parts in six of the officers

and above six hundred private soldiers are still quartered upon the private houses. Besides the soldiers, there are near two hundred and fifty women and children belonging to them in the two towns. For a considerable time after their coming to town, besides the regimental horses, there were belonging to the officers of dragoons and of the foot, and to several private soldiers, other horses not regimental, equal at least in number to the horses of the regiment, and great numbers are still continued, many officers having two or three apiece, some five, six, or more, and some near twenty horses, that are not regimental.

"The women and children and most of the horses are likewise forced upon private houses, the women and children entirely upon free quarter, and the greatest part of these horses the same, though, by law, all horses not regimental ought to pay sixpence a night for hay. The better to colour their illegal billeting upon private houses, and to make it specious as if done by consent of the people themselves, they have provided the Constables with a form of a billet, which is thus :—By consent, upon A. B. so many men and so many horses, from thence insisting that the Constable does not force any person, for he only draws his billet in case the party consent ; and the officer or soldier, they say, forces nobody, for he comes there by their consent, as is plain from their receiving him. Notwithstanding this pretence of consent, yet when the people seemed averse to it, they demanded the names of all such as refused ; they gave out they would be committed to the gaol or taken prisoner to the guard, and that they had a commission to do so at discretion ; others that refused they threatned to be sent for to London by messengers and others, to be plundered.

"There fell out two very flagrant instances of plundering in the neighbourhood, both yet unpunished, and one with circumstances very suspicious upon some of the officers. There happened likewise, many instances of persons committed to the guard, and one of very severe usage there to a tradesman of substance in the town, who, without any offence charged upon him, was tyed neck and heels till blood sprung out of his eares. The apprehensions of these things, therefore, have made the billeting generally complied with, except only some dissenters who have stood upon the privilege of the subject, and have found favour beyond their neighbours.

"But to take off all pretence to this implied consent, such as it was, whether for fear or for peace sake, we beg leave to give an instance or two of their dealing with those that withstood them. One was an attorney, who, being a young man, a bachelor, and haveing only two lodging rooms fitted up, one for himself, the other for his sister, and a stable for his own horse, had a dragoon and two horses billeted upon him, and he refuseing to admit them, an officer of the dragoons ordered the soldier to break open the stable and to make his quarters good, which he did, put in the two dragoon horses and turned out the attorney's, for the stable would but very inconveniently hold two horses, and hath compelled the attorney to fit up a lodging for him and to entertain him. Another is of a tradesman, who having no stable, and having two dragoons and their horses billeted upon him, offered to entertain the dragoons, provided he might be freed from the horses, as having no stable; whereupon the dragoons, as they were ordered, took the horses into his parlour, and kept them there two days, till such time as he otherwise provided them a stable.

"It was expected, where they quartered upon houses not compellable by law to receive them, they would be the more punctual in the payment of those quarters. Yet for some time after their coming to town, neither officers nor soldiers in general paid anything at all. A

great many officers and several soldiers have paid nothing to this day. Methods have been taken that some have had not only their hay but their corn provided. The dragoons who do pay, yet pay only eight pence a night for themselves and their horse; the foot soldiers who pay highest, pay two shillings a week, some twenty pence, some eighteen pence, some less, and some nothing at all. Though the pay of the dragoons, by Act of Parliament, is nine pence a night, and for the foot soldiers two shillings and four pence *per* week, and by law expresly, the quarters ought to be paid before any subsistance is given either to officer or soldier, if any of the quarters dare to insist upon nine pence *per* night they are threatned to be made much more losers in their hay than that comes to, and yet they are forced to give receipts in full for the subsistance.

"A further hardship the Constables of the town suffer under is by being compelled to provide and pay rent for guard rooms, for a hospital for the sick rooms, for the tents and baggage of the soldiers, and likewise to provide coals and candles for the guard rooms and hospital, and bedding, linnen, washing and other necessaries for the hospital, which at the first, and for the cold season, cost three pounds a week, besides ten or fifteen pounds in fitting and preparing them, and does yet and is like still to continue to be thirty shillings a week, a charge which, as it cannot be assessed upon the town in a tax, by law, so, considering the other sufferings the inhabitants have undergone by quartering soldiers, is not likely to be voluntarily contributed to by the town, and if it must fall upon the Constables, will unavoidably ruin them. Now to estimate the damages, though far short of the truth, the penny a day for nine hundred soldiers, if all was paid to it, is three pounds fifteen shillings a day, and one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pounds fifteen shillings a year short of the allowance of the Government; the women and children, at four pence *per* day, is four pounds three shillings and four pence *per* day, and one thousand five hundred and twenty pounds thirteen shillings and four pence a year. The charge of the non-regimental horses, we conceive should be six pence a night, but where there has been anything at all paid for them, it has not exceeded four pence by the highest officers.

"We will not compute, nor can we state, what the free quarter of the officers and soldiers will amount unto, because they may allege that though they have not yet paid, yet they do design to pay at last, but we beleive these two articles do much exceed all the other.

"By these hardships the town hath already suffered very much, and in a short time must be entirely ruined, several having already given up their houses, and a great many more families preparing to break up and leave the town; the revenue of excise—though by the addition of nine hundred soldiers it might be expected to be exceedingly advanced—does hardly keep up to its former rate, and the returns by the trade in the town, by computation, are already found to have sunk a thousand pounds a week.

"We will not presume to judge of a reason for quartering so great a body of men upon us, when there are near half a score considerable market towns in our county and in Cheshire, within twelve or fourteen miles of us, that have not a soldier amongst them, but we humbly hope we may enjoy the benefit of the laws of England, and if there be any necessity for keeping so great a body of men together, either upon us or in any one place, more than there is convenient quarters for by law, that barracks or other conveniences may be provided at the charge of the Government; that we may be maintained in our rights and properties, so long as the law continues them to us.

"We applied to Mr. Wills, whilst in town, and more especially concerning the women, children, and non-regimental horses, and were promised to be freed therein. We have applied to the commanding officers since, and likewise to the civil magistrates, for releif, but can obtain none, nor any hopes thereof, nor can we hear of any time the burden is likely to be removed. The people's patience is tired out thereby, the Constables are in danger to be torne to peices by actions on that account, the inhabitants are leaving the place, and the trade does visibly decline every day, and this without the least charge of crime or disaffection to be fixed upon any one person of substance in the town, after the most strict and diligent inquiry.

"We therefore humbly beg your direction and assistance for redress, in the most proper legal and dutiful method, that the towns may not be burthened with more soldiers than they are able to quarter, and that those may be placed in the public houses, with reasonable convenience to them; that the officers and soldiers may be removed from the private houses or from such as are not willing longer to continue them; that we may be freed from the quartering of women, children, and non-regimental horses; that the officers and soldiers may be obliged to pay their quarters and to the full subsistance, as allowed by law, and that the extraordinary expenses and rent for guard rooms, hospital, and the other charges above mentioned, may be repaid and, for the future, discharged by the Government. We will make good in proof every allegation charged, with much more if it be insisted on, as shall be directed by you, and will, with all thankfulness, pursue your orders herein." *Draft.*

George Kenyon to George Gibson.

1227. 1746[–7], January 31. Peel.—I have sent up to you, by Mr. Chadwick, the convictions of the popish recusants in our county, in the year 1744. The convictions were sent up about a year ago to the late Mr. John Kay of Furnival's Inn, with directions for him to get them certified into Chancery or the King's Bench, but Sir Thomas Bootle interposing, and applying to the Lord Chancellor and some other of the Lords of the Privy Council, an order was, on 3 March, 1745, issued for suspending, all proceedings upon such returns. I need not tell you how disagreable these delays were to some of our Justices, and how much I was teased, bullied, and threatened, though I was quite innocent and passive. I was in hopes, when the Privy Council had taken the matter into their own hands, our Justices would have waited the resolutions of that august assembly; however, I find it otherwise, for last Saturday, at Manchester, after the business of the Sessions was over, and I was gone home, the Justices adjourned their Sessions to an alehouse that evening, at which adjournment Mr. Chetham of Smedley (as I am informed) produced a letter from Sir Henry Houghton, with a draft of an order, ordering the Clerk of the Peace, before the 1st March next, to certify into the High Court of Chancery or King's Bench, the names of all such persons as were convicted, in pursuance of an order of Council to put the laws in execution against papists, reputed papists, and non-jurors, bearing date 24 February, 1743–4. I desire you, therefore, to wait upon Sir Thomas Bootle and acquaint him with what has happened, and tell him I hope he will not take it amiss if you should proceed to certify the convictions in Chancery or the King's Bench (as I desire you would) in case the Lords of the Privy Council shall not please to give other directions.

GEORGE GIBSON to GEORGE KENYON.

1228. 1746[-7], February 14. Inner Temple. — Sir Thomas Bootle has been so much engaged, that he has not had time to apply to the Chancellor to stop returning the convictions, but promises me to do it directly. I have also spoken to Mr. Westby, the Duke of Norfolk's steward, and others, to apply for the same purpose, and hope they will be able to make interest to prevent the designs of that persecuting dog, Sir H[enr]y [Hoghton], and his wicked accomplices.

PETER LEIGH to GEORGE KENYON.

1229. 1746[-7], February 26. — Sir Roger Bradshaw died last night, and Mr. Clayton is gone down to offer his service. He is a good sort of a man, and I will venture to ask your vote in his favour. *Seals.*

ORDER by the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL.

1230. 1747, April 3. Whitehall.—Whereas by order of this Board of the 3rd of March, 1745, it was directed that the several returns or certificates made by the *Custodes Rotulorum*, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, &c., in pursuance of his Majesty's late Proclamation and the Orders of this Board for putting the laws in execution against papists and non-jurors, should be taken into consideration upon that day month, and that all proceedings upon the said returns or certificates should be for the present suspended. And whereas three petitions have been presented to his Majesty, at this Board, from the County of Lancaster, "all which petitions relate to the recording in the Courts of Chancery or King's Bench the names of those persons who neglected to appear before the said Justices, or who have appeared and refused to take the oaths; It is hereby ordered in Council that the Orders of this Board, issued to the Justices of the Peace of the County Palatine of Lancaster on the 24th of February, 1743–4, and 5th of September, 1745, together with the returns or certificates made thereto by the Justices of the Peace of the said county, and also the three before mentioned petitions (copies of all which papers are herewith annexed) be referred to his Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor General, to consider thereof and report to his Majesty in Council what may be done by law, either for proceeding upon the said returns or certificates, or for staying proceedings thereupon absolutely, or for such time as his Majesty shall think proper, and likewise to report their opinion upon the whole. And it is hereby further ordered in Council, that all proceedings on the said returns or certificates be, in the meantime, suspended and stayed." *Copy.*

ROBERT ESCOLME, Clerk to George Gibson, to GEORGE KENYON.

1231. 1747, May 5. London.—"Herewith, by Mr. Gibson's order, you receive the Orders of Council which have come to my hands, but the last could not [be] got, Mr. Westby being very much troubled, having lost, as I am told, his wife."

GEORGE GIBSON to MR. MORT, Deputy Clerk of the Peace, at Ormskirk.

1232. 1748[-9], February 16. Inner Temple.—"By this post, I have sent to Mr. Kenyon, at Peel, an order of the Privy Councill to stay the proceedings on the convictions against Dr. Deacon, etc., and to refer them to the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, in the manner the

former were. If your outragious Justices continue troublesome and make any more orders, I fancy they will be left out of the Commission of the Peace, for the Lords of the Privy Council are very angry at them."

J. Kenrick to Lloyd Kenyon.

1233. 1750, November 14. Brazenose College, Oxford.—"It is true, as you observe, that we in college here are not absolutely obliged to pursue our studies, but then there are so many restraints laid upon us, that they almost put it out of our power to avoid it. For, if we appear out, we are in danger of being taken by the Proctors, or of being branded by names of loungers; besides, we have duties in our college to attend, all which we consider make our confinement here as great as at school, but far from being so disagreeable, for you may suppose that we can employ some part of the day with a great deal of pleasure in our private chambers, exclusive of all obligation.

"That you may the better understand the method we go upon, I shall divide our lectures into public and private. First, then, with our private tutor, we are lectured in Plato's Dialogues and logic, whenever he pleases to call upon us; for our public lectures in the hall, we have particular days in the week, which consists of Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, and Horace, by two different lecturers, one of whom is Mr. Mather, a very ingenious man, whom, I dare say, you have heard of. As for our exercises, they are disputations, three times a week, besides a declamation every term. I must now, since you desired me, give you some account of my examination for admission.

"My tutor first of all tried me in epics and Horace; the next day the Principal sent for me, and put a Horace into my hand, and then Virgil, and lastly Sophocles, where I read half a dozen lines . . . , and to conclude the farce, he gave me a theme to make. But I must not omit telling you that I came on to dispute last week, a work which I do not like much as yet, though I chop logic pretty fast. I was last night at Frederick's room, when he had just received a letter from Thelwall, who is the only person that sends us any country news. He tells us that all they that make any figure at school now, are to be up at Lent, and guess what a wretched place it must be then! The daring Baronet has left school long since, in a great pet, and is now the hero of Beaumaris' school; the reason of his elopement again was a correction given him for a criminal intrigue with Robert Jones, of 'the Raven's,' daughters. . . . The freshmen at Cambridge tell me they like their situation vastly; if you should chuse to write to them, you will find Jones at St. John's College and Thelwall at Catherine Hall."

George Kenyon to his cousin, Lloyd Kenyon.

1234. 1750, November 16. Oxford.—"I do not wonder at all that Kenrick sent you so very different an account of Oxford from mine. It is indeed a very different place to different persons. The gown a man wears excuses him from many exercises, as a lower gown obliges him to them. Besides this, he has got an office that obliges him to attend morning, noon, and night, so that he can never be away six hours together. This, you allow, is confinement indeed, and no wonder he should prefer school to it. However, he will be eased of this in a little time. The only exercises we have to do is to repeat a passage out of a classic; every day at dinner, when it comes to our turns, to dispute in turns; to make a theme once a week and a declaration once a term, and

to read the lessons in chapel, when we are a year's standing, in turn. Most of these, you see, come to us one after another, so that we are not often plagued with them, and the rest, if a man will, may very easily be slubbered (*sic*) over."

GEORGE KENYON to his father, GEORGE KENYON.

1235. 1750[-1], February 27. Oxford.—Giving an account of his studies. He hopes his affair with Mr. Clayton is in a likely way to end well, but he knows his father would not have him sit tamely and lose his reputation.

WARRANT to impress carriages to convey the baggage and stores of General Woolf's regiment from Lancaster to Burton.

1236. 1751, September 19.—Warrant from James Fenton, Doctor of Laws, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, to the constable of Heysham, to impress six carriages within his township, each carriage to consist of an able horse and cart, with an able man to attend the same, to be at the Town Hall, in Lancaster, on the 21st September, by five o'clock in the morning, to convey the baggage and military stores belonging to General Woolf's regiment of foot, from Lancaster to Burton, in the County of Westmoreland. *Signed.*

J. KENYON to LLOYD KENYON.

1237. 1752, February 12.—"Mr. Hanmer intends to build a tower so high that he may see over the Welsh mountains into Anglesea and to the Irish seas, so I hope when I go up there I may see you running about the streets at Nantwich, which will be a more pleasing object to me."

BRIDGE OVER THE RIBBLE.

1238. 1752, October 9.—Specifications for the masons' work in a bridge over the Ribble near Preston.

1239. 1753, May 4. Wigan.—An address from "a disinterested Burgess of Wigan" to the Burgesses of Wigan, concerning the candidates for election to Parliament, and calling attention to the bribery and corruption committed by two candidates, Sir J——— S——— and Mr. Serjeant P———. The two other candidates are the Hon. Richard Barry and Sir William Meredith, Bart. *Printed.*

GORTON CHAPEL.

1240. 1753, October 11.—Petition of the minister, chapel wardens, and inhabitants, of the township and chapelry of Gorton, in the parish of Manchester, to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, praying that their case for Letters Patents, to authorize them to ask and receive charity to enable them to rebuild the said chapel, may be recommended to the Lord Chancellor.

The petition sets out that the chapel of Gorton is a very ancient building, and that divine service and the sacraments were performed therein in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (as appears by the register of the said chapel) but, through length of time, it is become ruinous and in decay, and in so great danger of falling that the inhabitants cannot assemble therein, without danger to their lives. They have been at great expense in repairing the pillars, posts, and supporters of the roof, which

is chiefly of timber covered with heavy slate. That the chapel is not large enough to contain the increased number of persons who resort to the township to be employed in the manufactures there. That the walls of the chapel, being sixty feet in length and forty in breadth, are so cracked and bulged that they must be wholly rebuilt. That the estimate for the charges of taking down and rebuilding the said chapel is computed at 1,171*l.* and upwards, over and besides the old materials, which the inhabitants, of themselves, are unable to raise, the said township being small, though populous, and a considerable part thereof consisting of cottagers and labourers, and common workpeople in the linen and cotton manufactures, who are not able to contribute much thereto. *Signed.*

James Tomkinson to Lloyd, afterwards first Lord Kenyon.

1241. [17]55, March 22. London.—"As your stay in town will be, at your first coming up, short, it may perhaps be as well for you to take lodgings, and you may then determine, yoursef, with more satisfaction as to chambers. But, in my opinion, you cannot prudently avoid having chambers in Michaelmas term. I find that the Society of the Middle Temple is esteemed equal, if not preferable, to any other, and, soon after my return home, I will solve all your enquiries, when I shall be glad to see you at Nantwich. You will be so good as to give Jemmy (?) the inclosed letter; if his learning shorthand will not interfere with his other business, and it is thought he may acquire by Christmas a tolerable knowledge of it, I have then no objection to his attending Dr. Byrom."

Bill of Mortality for the towns of Manchester and Salford.

1242. 1755.—Total number of christenings, 744; of burials, 706; and of marriages, 287. The greatest mortality was of children under 2 years old. Consumption was the most fatal disease, carrying off 204 persons.

R. Kenyon to his brother, Lloyd Kenyon, at Gredington.

1243. 1756, April 15. Nantwich.—"Mr. Tomkinson's weakness prevents his going to the meeting at Northwich to-day, but it is supposed Mr. Cholmondeley will meet with no opposition, as Councillor Wilbraham has great influence over Lord Dysart, and I am told has advised him to drop all thoughts of setting up his son, Lord Huntingtower."

Jane Kenyon to Lloyd Kenyon.

1244. 1757, May 6.—"I believe you have heard of a cocking that was to be at Hanmer on May-day, at which Tom Puleston was victor. Mr. Probert was here yesterday, but would not own his loss, said it was more than he ever lost at once, or ever would again; and as for Puleston, I believe, if he will reckon his bad chances with the good ones, he will not find himself much enriched, for they say he was above forty pound loser at Wellington."

Church Seats.

1245. 1757, August 18.—Acknowledgment by John Ryder that though he and his family sit in a seat in the parish church of Leigh which adjoins a seat belonging to Mr. Shackerley, and stands in the

north aisle of the said church, which seat belongs to George Kenyon, yet he, the said John Ryder, claims no right or interest therein. *Signed.*

Like acknowledgements by Mary Battersby and Joseph Eckersley, under the same date. *Signed.*

R. Kenyon to Lloyd Kenyon.

1246. 1758, February 25.—Lord Dupplin is resolved to part with no places belonging to the Duchy or extend the present grants, "as the office had been scandalously stript already. . . . Captain Clive has remitted three bills, value 57,000*l.* each, and also 40,000*l.* in cash, by way of Holland; and writes word he has sent 140,000*l.* by his wife, whom he hopes to follow soon with as much more, an amazing sum for one man, and this is, it seems, all his own. Sir John Glynne has speeched it away last week in support of the Triennial Bill, and they say pretty sensibly, but the notion was rejected again by a great majority. Pitt had got the gout and did not attend, and Beckford is much blamed for making the motion at so improper and unexpected a time. Jones sets out to-morrow on horseback, I believe, as does Dunning, on the Western circuit. The *Habeas Corpus* Bill is ordered to be brought into the House, but much opposition was given by Mr. Solictor and Norton, till Pratt undertook them, who answered the former, and cut through the latter very severely."

The Same to the Same.

1247. [1758, March —.]—"Mr. Tomkinson has given up his application and assigned his votes to Mr. Wilbraham, so that the dispute will now lie betwixt Bob Gorst, Mr. Wilbraham, and Tom Davenport, and it seems most likely Mr. Wilbraham will have it; and if that happens, wise Tommy talks of leaving Germain Street and going to Chester, to be his brother's secretary. . . . .

"The *Habeas Corpus* Bill was read a second time on Friday, and hot work ensued. Wilbraham made a speech above an hour long against it, in which he enumerated a happy situation, and many blessings he enjoyed in a dutiful son and daughter, with other things as pertinent to the question! But Mr. Pitt soon cut down this old apple-woman, and handled him most severely. Pratt opposed the Solicitor, and Beckford roared out loudly that the writ was a writ of right, and of too much consequence to be denied at the option of a folish or time-serving judge, many of whom were incapable of judging when it should be granted, and others so audacious and arbitrary, that he had heard they had not scrupled to shew their lust of subverting our freedom by breaking in upon the institution of juries and exhorting a verdict, in direct opposition to their conscience (meaning the late trial of the *Monitor*), and though some of the jurymen had signifyed their doubts, and refused to find it, they had been several times sent from the Bar with this memerable order: 'that they must find the defendant guilty.' In all probability the act will pass through the lower House; but for the other, I much question it."

The Same to the Same.

1248. 1758, November 9.—Has been shooting on Bettisfield Moss with "Champion Dymock and Bob Powell."

"Nabob Clive's father, Brother Clive of the Styche, Squire Broughton, and Johnny Alcock, arrived at Whitfield's the day we were there. I suppose they have pretty near cleared the country."

R. KENYON to LLOYD KENYON.

1249. 1759, June 25. Peel.—"The behaviour of Sir J. Glynne raised my indignation not a little, though from what he said on Wednesday was three weeks at Mr. Price's birthday, I had no expectation of hearing any good of him. He is, I find, a great condemner of Mr. Pitt, and little better than a chattering caff (*sic*). You do not say whether his motion was granted or not."

———— to GEORGE KENYON.

1250. [1759, September.]—"The account in to-day's paper is that Captains Brett and Douglas were arrived express from General Townshend, with an account that on the 16th of September, General Wolfe attempted to draw the French out of their trenches by sending a body of four or five thousand men up the country to destroy their shipping and provisions, but this did not succeed. On the 17th, the General determined to attack the French army by scaling a ridge of rocks on the north side of the town, which the French thought impracticable, and consequently had placed no sentry in that part. That on the 18th, three or four thousand men, with the General at their head, went to the attack. That General Wolfe and the other general officers were the first that got to the top of the rocks, and the troops followed them, being handed up by one another unperceived by the French. That as soon as the troops began to form they were discovered, and attacked by the French and Canadians. That the action continued not above twenty minutes, when the French were totally defeated, and the town was surrendered immediately. The loss on our side is only 45 men killed, amongst whom is General Wolf, who was killed at the first fire; and 500 wounded. The French had 1,400 killed. Mons. Montcalm and the three or four next in command are dead."

GEORGE KENYON to his father, GEORGE KENYON.

1251. 1759, November 3.—"General Haddick is arrested and sent to Vienna to answer for his conduct, and his army has joined Daun, who seems determined to attack Prince Henry, and the Prussians likewise seem to expect a battle. The King of Spain sailed, the 6th of last month, from Italy, and the morning before he went, declared his third son King of Naples. The French ministry is entirely changed, and Belleisle is quite out; D'Estrées succeeds him, and Broglie is to command the army. The French fleet is sailed into the road of Brest, and Hawke has sent word that he expects they will come out and fight him, but there seems to be no great dependence on this. There is no further account of Thurot."

THOMAS PERCIVAL to ————.

1252. 1759, November 16. Royton, near Rochdale.—"For my own part, though I am enlisted amongst the men of speculative learning, I would have all my relations and friends enrolled amongst the men of business, and have every one of them aspire to be at the top of his profession. It is but, as Lord Somers said, a man making a resolution he will be Chancellor of England and he will be so. By resolution, he means endeavours, as well as inclination, to be so; and therefore I advise you, as a friend, to make that resolution in time, for the sooner you make it, the more likely you will be to obtain it. The glorious success of this year I ascribe soely, and under God, to Mr. Pitt; for you must know

that I have a most despicable opinion of the heads and hearts of the *junto*, and often reflect with anguish on those psuedo patriots at White's. As old Harley said formerly, he feared that set would ruin the nation, so I am so very much of his opinion that I could almost wish to act one winter in the commission of peace, to rout them; for I much fear they will contrive to sell what they could not obtain by their own councils."

R. Kenyon to Lloyd Kenyon.

1253. 1760, June 17. Gredington.—The judicious Mr. Heber has undoubtedly given an account of Prees races, where there was but little diversion or company, and Tom Bycott and Mr. Pytts are stewards elect. Our Rowdee races are to be the 3rd and 4th July, and a considerable subscription, I am told, is made. The expectation of these last must undoubtedly have hurt Whitchurch races very materially.

Thomas Percival to ————.

1254. [1760,] November 20. Royton.—"A gentleman of good estate in Ireland and Lancashire, Mr. Matthews, of Brandelsholme, about three weeks ago, went from Parkgate to Dublin, in order to his election of member for Kilkenny, and is said to be lost at sea, the vessel stranding he was aboard of. The King of Prussia's victory will, I hope, set him beyond the power of Austrian malice, as I presume money, the sinew of war, is not very plentiful at Paris and Vienna. The worthy clergy of the diocese of Canterbury are very pompose in their address; and if his Majesty will follow the advice of that learned reverend body, without reserve, I doubt not but the everlasting crown they promise him would be such a one as Laud provided for Charles the First. I am sincerly for the good of the Church of England, but I freely own I think the clergy ought not to be concerned in state affairs, for they always make blundering work of it, their politics being more calculated for the meridian of Madrid or Lisbon then that of London or Westminster. In the meantime, if they can flatter the present King into good measures, I will say they have, for once, done well. But what are we to say to the address of the London clergy? They seem to be as much too low as the Canterbury folks are too high. Now, I draw from these addresses this inference: Secker thinks his interest at court is rising, and Sherlock thinks his over, in that pious place. You will say I judge harshly; but remember, whenever you want a key to a priest's conduct, that interest is his ruling motive."

"Sir William Meredith's Confession of Faith, with the last speech and dying words, to a gentleman in London."

1255. 1761, January 2. Chester.—"You are so kind as to mention an objection that has been made to me as if I was suspected to retain principles of disaffection to the Government. In the universal abolition of those opinions it is hard that I am to remain under so odious a distinction. On the most diligent recollection of my actions it seems impossible such a notion can be founded on any one event of my life. It is true I had a grandfather a nonjuror, who had been educated in the Court and enjoyed some preferments in the reign of Charles the 2nd and his brother, for which reason he refused to take any oath to another King. How does that affect me, otherwise than to teach me, as far as example can, the same religious observance of the oath I have taken to this King that he did to the Stuarts? If I can receive conviction from the feelings of my own heart, there was not a man took up arms with a

firmer resolution than myself, to venture his life against the very interest I am supposed to adhere to, had any attempt been made, or should one be made, in its favour. But to think me insensible of the blessings this nation may expect from a King born and bred amongst us, of the same religion, the same sentiments of liberty that every honest man feels, and as much private virtue as ever man possessed, and that I wish to change such a King for a foreigner, a papist, and an unhappy man whose actions almost destroy the compassion one would naturally feel for the misfortune of his family, I say whoever harbours such an opinion of me, must either imagine I have a very weak head or a depraved and wicked heart. There is no report so foolish and absurd as not to make an impression on some minds, but I did never think to hear myself called a Jacobite. I do not wish to know either the author or retailers of such an aspersion. I have said too much on a subject that deserves so little notice, but was desirous to shew a regard to anything you mentioned." *Copy.*

THOMAS PERCIVAL to [LLOYD KENYON?].

1256. 1761, April 18.—"I am afraid poor Kitty is still in a worse state than me. She is now at Buxton. The doctors have sent her thither, perhaps to lay the blame on the waters rather than on their own skill. In the meantime, I must say I have hopes of the best, but I fear the worst. These dismal thoughts naturally put one in mind of preparing for all events, and, as you are a lawyer, I beg you will put me into a proper way to settle an annuity on Juba, my black boy; as he is an alien, there must be some care taken in it, and I fancy you have cases of that kind occur sometimes in London; whether it is possible to do it, I own it is to me a doubt, without trusting some friends absolutely, and I would choose to avoid that if I could, and I know no one more capable in directing me than yourself. Surely, somebody besides me have had a friendship for an alien; and if so, where would they apply for advice but to the Temple? At your leisure, favour me with your thoughts hereon."

W. STARKIE to GEORGE KENYON.

1257. 1761, September 29. Manchester.—As to a meeting which Mr. Richard Assheton suggests should take place at "Dangerous Corner," in Manchester, at "ringing ten a clock," as it is "Mr. Parker and Mr. Londsdall's way into town, and near the colleges."

FRANCIS FILMER to LLOYD KENYON, at Gredington.

1258. 1761, December 19.—"The day you went out of town, the Parliament met in the Middle Temple Hall, and, after chusing Mr. Morris their speaker, resolved on a call of the House, and Mr. Wood, the Serjeant-at-Arms, was commanded to give personal notice to all the members then in town. The session continued during the remainder of vacation commons, and, as I hear, for I never attended the House, came to several resolutions of great importance. But as the votes are not published, I know not the particulars, further than that they sat very late, the last day of their session, upon a motion for impeaching the worthy president of the bar-mess of high crimes and misdemeanours, pretended to have been committed by him during the last term, in violation of the rights and privileges of the commons. The debate was long, and maintained with great obstinacy on both sides, but at length the worthy gentleman's friends so far prevailed that he, who attended pursuant to summons, was allowed to make his defence in his

place, much to the satisfaction and entertainment of all parties, not excepting his most violent opponents. The chief speakers in this and every other debate of consequence were Messrs. Dunning and Hotham, whose eloquence has been much applauded. These gentlemen attended that service with the greater assiduity, as they were excluded from the gallery of the other House of Commons by an order expressly prohibiting the admission of any but the sons of Members or Peers of Parliament. You see the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is dead, and probably to night's Gazette may declare his successor; it is generally thought Mr. Attorney will be the man, though it is said Bathurst makes a push. If the Attorney takes it, Mr. Sollicitor will, of course, succeed him, and then the contest for Sollicitor, it is imagined, will be between Norton and De Grey."

The Rev. R. Wroe to George Kenyon.

1259. 1763, September 16. Radcliffe.—"You were so good to desire me to consult you, upon any little emergency, by letter. My friend Smethurst plays his old game; he has sowed his grain in so many different fields, that he has in some of them only nine riders (a rider is ten sheaves), in others nineteen, and so on. Another litigious fellow has bound up all his oats into nine large riders. They will say corn has usually been set up in riders in this county; but if I do not gather it of these people in the sheaf, I am precluded from receiving tithe. Shall I demand every tenth sheaf in form, or make my observations only, and wait till the harvest is closed?"

William Hulton to George Kenyon, at Peel.

1260. 1763, November 20. Hulton Park.—I cannot perceive the confusion in Manchester without being a little, myself, surprised at Mr. Clayton's conduct; so I make no doubt but you are apprehensive of the consequences, [and] inconveniences, to which the town and neighbourhood may be exposed by his obstinacy. The expected lapse to the Government will undoubtedly be attended with a total expulsion of the honest men in Lancashire from the Collegiate Society of Manchester. This, you are well satisfied, may not only effect both you and myself, but each landed man in the county, and more especially those who have connections in the parish. The intercession of you, for whom Mr. Clayton has expressed often a great regard might, perhaps, prevent his character from being . . . . into, the constitution of Manchester Church from being overturned, and the child yet unborn, cussing (*sic*) the day of Mr. Clayton's birth. It is very possible some composition might be made, though I cannot answer for any. The Warden stands Mr. Assheton's friend, purely, I believe, through principle and regard to the town. He, I believe, expected Clayton would not have falsified his word, but, according to his promise, would have joined Mr. Assheton. Mr. Clowes has little expectations, and is to go for Cambridge to-morrow. If he had the chaplainship and St. Mary's, would not that be sufficient to keep a worthy man in the county and pave a road to his future preferment?

Reginald Heber to [George Kenyon].

1261. 1764, January 19. Oxford.—"You may depend upon my best endeavours to do your brother all the service in my power, who, I believe, is very deserving. I hope he will soon be able to return to college, where his residence will be proper, some time before the election."

RICHARD HEBER to GEORGE KENYON.

1262. 1764, January 21. Westminster.—Has received his letter, and has lost no time in applying to his brother in Manchester in regard to the contents of it. Finds his brother is ready to serve Mr. Robert Kenyon [as applicant for the librarianship at Manchester College?], but is doubtful if he will have a vote.

GEORGE KENYON to THOMAS BANKS.

1263. 1765, December 3. Peel.—I left them much engaged at Manchester about a new navigation intended between Macclesfield, Stockport, and Manchester. It is to come to the top of Market Street Lane, and to have no communication with the Duke's, which makes his Grace oppose it, but the old navigators seem to be for it, at least, do not seem willing to be at the expense of opposing it. The undertakers are Sir George Warren and the Macclesfield people.

ACT for making the Mersey and Irwell navigable from Liverpool to Manchester.

1264. [1765.]—An Act for making the rivers Mersey and Irwell navigable from Liverpool to Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. *Printed.*

ROGER KENYON to GEORGE KENYON, at Wigan.

1265. 1768, April 26. Penylan.—"If your candidates can boast of their dissipation, ours may of their parsimony; the representative for this county was chaired by his own servants, and the whole expense, I am told, amounted not to ten pounds, five of which was squeezed out of him, with prodigious reluctance, towards a ball for the Denbigh ladies; and small as this expense may seem to you, the member for our borough of Flint managed still better. Such of the voters as came out of Maylor Hundred (and I think there were only 4 of them) had an allowance of a pint of ale apiece, but were obliged to pay for their supper and breakfast themselves, and, it is supposed, all charges together (including ringers) could not amount to 40*s*., save the fees paid to the returning officer. I rejoice much at Mr. Barry's defeat, as well as at that of Lord Strange, but rather suspect the latter will petition (if the present Ministry stands) and carry everything before him. If Lord Rockingham comes in (which with us is generally believed) I suppose they will . . . . warn him out of the Dutchy Court . . . . . Your letter to me had not been opened at the Post Office, but there certainly are strange abuses all over the kingdom in that department, both with regard to over charging letters and sending them a roundabout way, and it is great pity but some examples were made."

The DUKE OF PORTLAND to LLOYD KENYON, "Essex Court, Temple."

1266. 1768, July 10. Charles Street, Berkeley Square.—"Poorly as the enclosed may express the sense of the gentleman concerned in the Cumberland and Carlisle elections, as well as my own, custom must apologise for such an offer, and your own kindness and zeal for the cause will, I hope, represent to you the sentiments we entertain of the services you rendered to the cause. We have only to beg the continuance of your assistance in the completion of this work, when Mr. Fletcher's petition comes on to be heard."

W. W. Tomkinson to ————.

1267. 1768, November 10. "At Mr. Mackenrots, Pall Mall."—"This day was presented, by Lord Strange, the petition of Sir Henry Hoghton and Colonel Burgoyne, complaining of a false return and partiality, in the late election for Preston. There is another petition from the inhabitants, setting forth that they were rejected by the Mayor, etc., and were deprived of their right, under the last resolution of the House and the statute made in confirmation thereof; and the 29th of this instant is fixed for the hearing of the petition . . . . Colonel Burgoyne, I understand, gives out that he hath engaged Government on his side and is sure of success. This idea seems pretty general, but no pains will be spared to defeat them, although we are told it will be to no purpose, and that the rights of a very respectable borough is to be left to a Ministerial vote, guarded in such a manner as to be taken up anew, and determined according to the humor of future Tories."

G. Byng to ————.

1268. 1769, February 25. North Audley Street.—"In the Committee last night on the *Nullum Tempus* Bill, we had a division whether we were to have prospect as well as retrospect, and beat the administration hollow; our numbers, 205 to 124. I thought you would be glad to hear of so good a bill meeting with so great a support in the Commons, and that it is likely to carry equal good to posterity as to ourselves, and that ministerial power has not, in this instance, as yet prevailed. I hope it will meet with no diminution in the Lords."

George Kenyon, Junior, to his father, George Kenyon, at Peel.

1269. 1769, February 28. Swinley. — The defeat of Lord Strange, mentioned in Mr. Byng's letter, was upon the following occasion. "Upon the hearing of the complaint against Harris for a breach of privilege, he asked pardon of Sir William Meredith, and was dismissed. But Sir William forgot to move (as is usual) that Mr. Harris might be obliged to pay the expense of all the witnesses, &c., who had been ordered to attend upon the occasion; upon which Mr. Tarleton and Phillips (the printer of the Liverpool newspaper) petitioned the House that Sir William might pay their expenses himself, and the petition was to have been delivered in by Lord Strange. But at the first mention of the thing, the House took it up so warmly that my Lord Strange durst not go on with it, and was treated so roughly that he did not appear in the House for some days after." Lady Sarah Bunbury has eloped with Lord William Gordon; they went from Sir Thomas's house, in Suffolk, to the young Duke of Dorset's, in Kent.

The Same to the Same.

1270. 1769, March 24. Swinley. — Yesterday, the information against Burgoyne came on at six o'clock in the morning, and lasted thirteen hours, when Burgoyne and several other of the defendants were found guilty. "I had a letter from Hotham, who tells me he took some pains to have that clause altered in the Militia Act, which is so extremely severe upon the clerks of the peace, and that Sir George Saville employed his endeavours to the same purpose, but they found all the rest of the committee unanimous against them, which, I suppose, was through my Lord Strange's influence. . . . . An indictment was tried at Lancaster against one of Burgoyne's mobbers, for plundering Jackson, the linnen-draper's, house, and forcing him to deliver up

his money on his knees. Jackson swore positively to the fact and the person, and there was other evidence; but two witnesses were produced for the defendant, who swore he was never in the shop, but was at that time in bed at a public house, upon which he was acquitted. His counsel afterwards moved to have a copy of the indictment, and that the Judge should certify the prosecution to have been malicious, but the Judge refused it, and said, if he must speak his own opinion, the man was fortunate to come off as he did."

R. Bradley to George Kenyon.

1271. [17]69, May 9. Leigh.—"This morning, Sir Joseph Yates, after a very pathetic and proper speech, wherein he laid it on very hard upon the Colonel, pronounced the judgment of the Court, viz., fined Burgoyne 1,000*l.* but no imprisonment, and the fine was paid in Court. Wilson, the grocer, Captain Harrison, and Winnall, the horn-blower, 100*l.* each and three months' imprisonment. The three sergeants and drummer six months' imprisonment, but no fine, being poor. I do think they should have sent the Colonel to keep Mr. Wilkes company as well as the rest, and then every body would have been satisfied; most people think that part was wanting to make the sentence complete."

R. Kenyon to Miss Kenyon, at Peel.

1272. 1770, September 7. Overton.—"Our jubilee week at Wynnstay is at last over. We had a grand oratorio at the opening the new organ at Ruabon Church, on the Tuesday, where several solos were performed by Mr. Paxton, the first violoncello, and Signior Giardagni, the first singer in the kingdom. The company were all invited to Wynnstay to dinner, and a grand entertainment we had. About nine o'clock, we all went to the puppet show, where a handsome theatre and good music were exhibited; but as to Punch, I have seen him much more entertaining for a penny, and never crucified four hours more stupidly in my life. It would have done you good to see how many grave senators were entertaining themselves with the old history of [the] Babes in the Wood—Lord Grosvenor, Mr. Kynaston, Mr. Middleton, were amongst them. . . . . The whole must have cost Sir Watkin a couple of thousand at least, and was meant to please every body, but whether calculated rightly for that purpose, or to answer any good end, I much doubt."

Lord Thurlow to Lloyd Kenyon.

1273. 1771, May 15.—"I want to look after the legality of granting a ministerial office in the Court of Justice in America, for more than one life, and I remember two cases upon that head: one of Trelawney against the Bishop of Winchester; the other of the Register of the Admiralty, in which Bellers was concerned. Can you help me to a note of both or either?"

Lloyd Kenyon to Mrs. Kenyon.

1274. 1771, December 10.—"I told you in my last of the success of the Duke of Portland's cause. I am now to inform you that the Shrewsbury *mandamus* cause has been equally successful. It was tried on Friday last. The evening before, and that morning, we had no hopes of success, but the prospect grew better as we proceeded, and,

owing to Mr. Dunning's abilities, which were exerted on this occasion to the astonishment of all parties, a verdict was given against the Corporation."

LLOYD KENYON, Junior, to his father, LLOYD KENYON.

1275. 1772, May 7. [London.]—"You used to like to know what my gains were in my profession. I have cast up my last year's book, and it comes to 2,487*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, besides some fees unreceived, which would increase it, I believe, to at least 2,500*l.* It appears to me a vast sum indeed, and much more now than I have merited or than I expected. . . . . Yesterday Mr. Tomkinson's youngest son was married to Miss Marsden. It is a match which has been a long time in agitation, but since her mother (who was widow to William Tomkinson) has married a third husband, she has quarrelled with her daughter, and Mr. Tomkinson has been against the match. As she was under age, they could not have a licence, and did not like to go to Scotland, and therefore were asked in church. This could not be in the parish where they resided for fear of a discovery, but they were asked in two or three different churches in the city and borough, and passed muster without suspicion, and though that does not comply with the meaning of the Act, yet, when it is over, the marriage is good."

LLOYD KENYON to his father.

1276. 1772, December 9.—"Mr. Fletcher wrote to me the other day to inform me that a ticket I bought for his mother was come up a prize of 20*l.* . . . He also sent me a commission to lay out his mother's prize in the purchase of another ticket, as she has still a mind to have a chance for the 20,000*l.* I have accordingly bought another ticket for her at the large price of 17*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* . . . . . I went on Saturday with Mr. Dunning to Putney, and stayed there till yesterday morning, when I walked home, about six miles. I hope he gets better, though he is not yet well; you will see by my *frank* that his hand is pretty steady. Lord Shelburne and other considerable people called on Sunday to pay him a morning visit, and Lord Shelburne desired he would bring me to dine with him some day. I drank tea with him on Saturday at Mr. Pulteney's."

The SAME to the SAME.

1277. 1773, January 19.—"The number of bankruptcies is immense. Some of the greatest houses in town are talked of very suspiciously. It is well to be of a trade where one can scarcely contrive to be bankrupted. I have now got considerably more than ever I have got on so early a day in the year. . . . . I was lately, for several nights, with Mr. Dunning; he is cheerful, very clear headed, and pretty well; but I hope the Attorney-General and I have prevailed on him to refrain coming to the Hall during next term. By that means he will increase his vacation till April."

The SAME to the SAME.

1278. 1773, February 16.—Last Saturday's Gazette contained 15 bankrupts. "I am very creditably informed that the state of credit in London is worse than it is remembered to have ever been. Some of the principal houses are upon the brink of bankruptcy. It is as much

as the richest can do to take care of themselves, without attempting to help their neighbours. The distress is understood to be much, owing to the expensive manner of living, which exceeds all bounds."

MARY KENYON to ————

1279. 1773, February 29. Hulton Park.—"Mrs. Hulton has given me a description of many places she saw abroad, and, from what she says, Nice (in Italy) must be one of the most delightful situations, in winter, in the world. She got there the 7th of January, which is their depth of winter as well as ours, and found the gardens in high beauty; ripe oranges upon the trees, and the finest carnations, in full blow, that ever she saw, and all the necessaries of life (house rent excepted) are very cheap. They bought a quarter of lamb for sixpence, and two pounds of butter for ninepence. The air was as warm, Mrs. Hulton said, as it usually is with us in June; and she met with a great many English there, which, had she stayed, would have made it very agreeable. She does not seem to admire Marseilles at all, and says she would never recommend it to any sick person. . . . . They have ploughs in France so constructed as to go without holding, except when the horses turn; then the man that drives puts it in the proper place, and has no further trouble till he gets to the other side the field."

LLOYD KENYON to [his father].

1280. 1773, May 11.—"Yesterday, the important business of the Indian plunderers came before the House of Commons. . . . . You can hardly conceive what satisfaction almost every person one meets with expresses to-day at the event of yesterday, and at the hopes they entertain that justice will at last overtake these enormous offenders. My Lord North, I am well informed, cut and shuffled excedingly, and was at last brought about to concur in what was right, by finding from my friend, the Attorney General's, speech that he was likely to be left in the lurch if he proceded to screen the culprits. I am told that Lord Clive's friends look wonderfully crestfallen. I met Sir Roger Mostyn and Mr. Curzon yesterday morning, and cautioned them to take care of the public interest. Sir Lynch Cotton has not, I believe, yet been able to attend the House. I find Mr. Hulton's body is at last deposited in Dean Parish."

LLOYD KENYON to his father, at Gredington.

1280A. 1773, May 25. London.—"I am quite out of temper with all politics. Ten days ago I was in hopes Lord Clive and the other Nabobs would have been brought to justice for their peculations, but on Wednesday last, the House of Commons thought good to acquit him, by a large majority. The whole Rockingham party joined in his favour. Before this sample of their virtue, I had a better opinion of them than of any other party, but now my opinion of them is very much altered, and some of their leaders know it. I cannot forbear suspecting that some lacs of rupees have been employed in obtaining this victory. My friend, the Attorney General (Thurlow), behaved nobly upon the occasion, Lord North very shamefully, and I hope to have an opportunity of voting against Baldwin at the next Shropshire election. He spoke (as well as he could) and voted as stoutly as anybody for Lord Clive. This acquittal of Lord Clive, I am afraid, will discourage all honest men from pursuing the more petty Rajahs."

Lloyd Kenyon to ———.

1281. 1773, June 8.—"When I last wrote to you, I believe I was in hopes Lord Clive would have been obliged to disgorge some of his ill-got riches, but the House of Commons took a sudden turn and let him off. The upshot of this business is to be imputed to the Rockingham party, who, for reasons best known to themselves, all in a body, took part with Lord Clive, with a view, I suppose, to add him and his friends to their number. I thought much better of them before than I shall ever do again. Mr. Baldwin, the member for Shropshire, spoke and voted for Lord Clive, in hopes, I fancy, to have his interest in the next election. I shall be very glad to see him opposed and turned out for his pains. I am in treaty for a house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and hope to agree for it this week. I believe the terms, &c., will be very high, but the airyness of the situation is worth a good deal to one who has no time to use proper exercise."

Lloyd Kenyon to his father.

1282. 1773, July 6.—"My profits in my profession continue to increase so much, that I have now got more money since the beginning of the year than I had when I left town, the latter end of last July. When half the year closed, at the end of June, I had got about 2,060*l.* What with buying the lease of my house, and furnishing it, I shall not be able to make any very large purchase with this year's savings, though I hope to be something in profit."

The Same to the Same.

1283. [1773,] "Sunday evening."—"I dined yesterday with my friend Mr. Dunning, who looks better than when I saw him at Stafford, but I think is yet far from perfectly well. . . . . The Committee of the House of Commons about the India affairs are going on with their inquiries, and, from some talk which I had yesterday with the Attorny General, I fancy Lord Clive is likely to cut but a bad figure."

Allen, Sedgwick, & Co.'s Bank.

1248. 1774, September 3.—Draft letter, unsigned and not addressed, concerning the partnership deeds of the bank of Allen, Sedgwick, and Co. Certain additions recommended, subject to the approval of the house in London, viz:—That the bank be continued in the firm of Allen, Sedgwick, and Co., during the present co-partnership, and upon the decease of Mr. Peach, Mr. Allen and Dr. Sedgwick, their respective shares to be vested in their wives or children; any of their sons may commence as a partner at the age of twenty-one, in the room of his father.

Mary Kenyon to her mother.

1284a. [1775,] October 30. London.—Describing her new house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, she says, "The entrance is a broad lobby, well lighted by a window over the door, and a staircase window. It is wainscot, painted white as far as the arch turned at the bottom of the staircase. On the left hand is a sweet pretty parlour, stuccoed and painted white—marble chimney piece and hearth; two windows, and, at the lower end of the room, two pillars, on which stands a mahogany sideboard. On the one side stands a *garde du vin*, on the other side a chair, which I think must be displaced and a small table set there. On the

side, where the door opens, which is a long way from the window, stands our dining table, with one chair on one side, near the pillar. Between the windows is a very pretty round glass, ornamented with gilt paper-mache, in great taste, two chairs on each side the fire, a handsome cistern of mahogany, with brass hoops, &c., under the sideboard, and a Turkey carpet. The back room has only one window, which looks into a little flagged court, twelve of my steps long and six steps broad, but quite entire and not overlooked by any window but our own, a marble chimney piece and hearth, a stove grate, the same to the other parlour; [it] is wainscot, painted white, has a larger dining table for great days, a wardrobe from Chambers for Mr. Kenyon's clothes, a wash-hand stand, a little closet, dark, but shelved very conveniently, and four chairs, the same as the dining parlour. The room behind that is white wainscot, has two windows, is as large as the little drawing room, but has nothing at all in yet. There is a fire-place with a marble chimney piece; but that and all the back-rooms are common fire-places. Behind that is the back staircase, and beyond that a butler's pantry with a dresser that has two drawers and a cupboard under it, shelves over it for glasses, &c., a lead cistern and pipe with water.

"So much for that floor. The front staircase is a very good one, with a neat mahogany rail to the top of the house. I must tell you, before I proceed further, there is a very handsome glass lamp in the passage, another upon the landing, and a third by the dining room door. The dining room is 21 feet and a half long, and 17 feet wide, has [a] marble chimney piece and hearth, a handsome steel grate, &c.; [it] is to be new papered, this week, and have the furniture all in order; it is quite ready when the paper is put up. The paper is to be a blue small patterned flock; I will send you a bit of it. The back room has, at present, a bed in it, which is to be removed on Wednesday morning, and that room is to have the old blue flock paper we found in it, blue moreen curtains, chairs, a toilet, and a book-case—will not that be a nice breakfast room? In the little room behind that, which is wainscoted and painted white, is a blue moreen bed, a little chest of dressing drawers, and two chairs; then comes my little store room, which is about as large as half the little drawing-room, has two rows of shelves, a table across the end with drawers and cupbords under. In this place I keep china, glasses, and all my stock of groceries; the plate chest is to be kept there too, when it arrives. Through this closet is the water-closet, very convenient and sweet; it is over the stable.

"Up the next story is our lodging room, over the dining room. It is hung with a green flock paper, has green moreen bed and window curtains, a large chest upon [a] chest (so high, that I must have a step-ladder to look into the five top drawers), a dressing table and glass in one pier, a small chest of dressing drawers in the other pier, a night table, a wash-hand stand, and eight chairs. The back room is wainscoted, and is to have the bed from Chambers in. A maid's room behind that, and, over my own store room, another pretty closet with a linnen press, and a light large cupbord or small closet through it. The two back garrets have servants' beds in. The front is a landing. All the garrets have flat roofs, and are in every respect as good rooms as those below."

FRANCIS BULLER to LLOYD KENYON, "Oxford Circuit, Stafford."

1285. 1778, March 21. Upton.—Yesterday morning, a midshipman was tried at Exeter for murder. He and some sailors were sent by the Lieutenant to examine the fishing boats as they came into Torbay. The

midshipman put a sailor on board of one sloop and ordered them to go to the tender, to be examined by the Lieutenant; but the master, instead of going to the tender, put out to sea. The midshipman took another fishing sloop and chased for 3 hours, during which time he fired several musket shots to make the master bring to, saying, if he could only get his sailor back again, the master and his men might go to hell, and he would chace no further. Struggles between the master and his crew and the sailor were seen during the chace, and they expected to see the sailor thrown overboard. When the midshipman got within 60 yards, he said, if the other sloop did not bring to, he would fire at the man at the helm, and, whilst they were in the act of bringing to, fired and killed the master. "Baron Perryn was of opinion that this was wilful murder, abused the practice of the navy in firing balls, asked if it was usual for one fishing sloop to fire on another, said the subjects of this country were in a calamitous state, and [that] the expression 'he might go to hell' (which in a seaman's phrase, I take it, only means he might go about his business), shewed malice, and reflected on four silk gowns being concerned for the prisoner. However, he dropt a hint that we might have a special verdict, which, under all the circumstances of the case, we thought it prudent to take. In stating that, he took wonderful care to put all the facts against the prisoner in the strongest terms; and it was with great difficulty that we could get a few facts, which were proved on the part of the prisoner, inserted at all, because he did not think them material: such as that firing in the case was according to the usage of the navy to bring ships to; that it was for the purpose of hitting the sails; and that the struggle seen between the sailors and the deceased. However, at last, all that was inserted. It was proved that the midshipman fired and the deceased was killed. Perryn directed the officer of the Court to take down, as the minutes of the special verdict, that the prisoner levelled at the deceased; however, that, at last, was altered. There have been some heavy complaints of severity on the Crown side before, during this circuit, but whether deserved or not, I cannot say. . . . . The name of the midshipman is Phillips, and [he] is a neighbour of yours."

R. Kenyon to Mrs. Lloyd Kenyon.

1286. 1778, August 16. Cefn.—"Our Denbighshire squires are trying to kick up a dust against our Chief Justice, for permitting a felon (after the Grand Jury had found the Bill against him) to enlist in the Liverpool volunteers (I believe the Manchester regiment had completed their number of thieves before) without puting him on his trial. A flaming advertisement has been inserted by the High Sheriff, in the Chester paper, to call a country meeting to consider of this breach in the criminal justice of the kingdom. It is not likely to come to any thing against the Chief Justice, as the affair was with the consent of the Attorney General and the prosecutor, but it will vex Mr. Morton greatly, which I am sorry for, as he is (with all his roughness) a very excellent judge."

The Same to the Same.

1287. 1778, October 8.—The sale at Iscoed has continued for this last week. Thinks the prices fetched were very low, the day he was there, but was told they advanced greatly afterwards. "The large picture in the saloon, of Peter denying Christ, was bought by Mr.

Curzon, as a present for an altar piece at Malpas Church,[1] for twenty-nine guineas and a half, but few of the paintings exceeded a couple of guineas."

W. Leycester to Lloyd Kenyon.

1288. 1778. Buxton.—"I cannot give you any hopes of tolerable accomodation at the Hall,[2] which is quite full; not a room empty, and many bespoke. But you may be very comfortably accommodated at the Grove Coffee House, within 200 yards of the Hall, where you may either dine with the company, which seldom consists of more than 12, or you may have a private parlour for half-a-guinea a week, if you like that better. You will meet here with several of your acquaintance—P[epper] Arden, Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Joddrell, Parker, Coke, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine, Miss Bolds, [and] Miss Biffins."

T. Stanley to George Kenyon.

1289. 1780, January 18. Crosshall.—Offering himself as a candidate for election to Parliament, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Stanley, deceased, and asking for Kenyon's vote.

Edmund Burke to Lloyd Kenyon.

1290. 1780, March 6. Charles Street.—"Mr. Dunning made me very happy this day in telling me that you did me the honour of approving the principle and chief provisions of my Welsh Bill. A Court opposition is stirred up against it with great industry, and though those who are inveigled into that opposition are utterly ignorant of the grounds they go on, they are as rancorous as if they had had some cause of discontent; but little politicks are at the bottom. As I had not the happiness of any legal assistance in preparing the Bill, I daresay that my meaning is inartificially and unaptly expressed. Mr. Dunning assured me that you would be so obliging as to look over the Bill and correct it. May I beg, then, that you would do it as soon as possible, for I am much pressed for it. I beg, too, that you will exercise a further discretion, and add and alter as you please, preserving (as you will) the principle." *Holograph.*

Roger Kenyon to ———.

1290A. 1780, March 30. Cefn.—The sinking the vaults at Gredington (which was done by contract) has taken up more time than I expected. It is a very considerable marl pit, I assure you, but now quite finished, and the bricklayers busy at work. We found a framing of old timber in the middle of the old kitchen walls, which was quite decayed, and proves that end to have been originally built of timber and plaister, and of the walls within were divided by soft tiles laid edgeways, of the dimensions of those in the little house floor.

Mary Kenyon to Mrs. Kenyon, at Peel.

1291. [1780, June 3,] "4 o'clock."—"Mr. Kenyon is just come in, and says the Attorney-General was very active last night in endeavouring to save the chapel, and was in great danger from the mob; they were so perverse, they would not help to work the engines to prevent the fire spreading; that if Mr. Graham Midford, and some

[1] This picture, still in Malpas Church, is by Hayman.
[2] The Old Hall Hotel, Buxton.

other gentlemen spectators had not assisted, most likely great mischief might have been done; and [that] the guards (who were sent for) were heard to say of the mob, 'great fools, why did they not pull down the building; fire might hurt their neighbours.' Fine times!"

MRS. LLOYD KENYON to ————.

1292. [1780], June 3. Lincoln's Inn Fields.—'Least my dear friends at Peel should be under any apprehension for us, on account of this mob, I will write to day to tell you we neither suffered fright nor danger by it, though they were very noisy all night, and there still is a continual crowd about the Sardinian Ambassador's. I do believe there were very many thousands of people assembled yesterday in St. George's fields, who afterwards went to Westminster Hall, but did no sort of harm there further than crowding the Hall and making it hot, and sometimes shouting at the people they did not like as they passed. Lord George Gordon was seen by Mr. Leycester haranguing the crowd, with his hat off, for a considerable time, and misleading an unruly ignorant set of people in St. George's fields. He afterwards came to them out of the House of Commons, and said he could get no answer as to the repeal of the Roman Catholic Act, and advised them to attend every day in a body, till their petition was granted. They then vowed they would destroy all the Roman Catholic chapels, and, as it was a very hot day, took care to get drunk in good time, and as soon as it was dark, began to attack our neighbourhood, though till we went to bed, at eleven, they seemed not to do any mischief.

"They waked us between 12 and 1, with noise and shouting; we got up to look, and saw a great crowd, but knew nothing of fire till this morning; as you know, the chapel is in Duke Street. We sent Hewett to look at it; he says they have taken all the images and every thing within the chappel that they could find, and pulled all to pieces and burnt before the door; broke the windows, and burnt the frames and doors of the chappel. But, by the help of two engines, all the houses, etc., were preserved, just one window in the Sardinian Ambassador's house broken. Mr. Kenyon is provoked beyond measure at Lord G. Gordon; says he is mad, and should be confined, and wishes some spirited conduct may be pursued to suppress this first lawless outrage. Eight of these poor fellows are taken up, who little knew what they have been about. They say there are three more Roman Catholic chappels that have suffered the same fate. Mr. Filmer called this morning to know what disturbance we had met with. I see the papers say there were 50,000 people in this square. I saw them twice, and Mr. Kenyon two or three times, and there were not, as I think, even so many as two hundred, at one time, in this square. . . . . Do you hear that Lord Surrey has renounced the Roman Catholic religion, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne likewise? Mr. Wallace told Mr. Kenyon so, and said Lord and Lady Surrey were to meet yesterday at their house, at the desire of both parties."

The SAME to MRS. KENYON, at Peel.

1293. 1780, June 6. London.—"Do not be uneasy if you should not hear of us by every post; for, notwithstanding the accounts in the papers, I hope we shall be just as safe in this place as anywhere. We are happy in our neighbourhood; all are equally disposed to be quiet, and though we have, till to day, had continual tumults and noises, day and night, in this square [Lincoln's Inn Fields], they have not molested any creature in it, except the chaplain of the Sardinian Ambassador.

We were waked last night, about twelve or near one, by a great light which proceeded from a fire in Great Wild Street, just behind Clare market. The mob set a tallow chandler's in a flame, who had assisted to take one of the rioters on Thursday night, and pulled another house to pieces in Little Queen Street, which belonged to a currier who had offended in the same way, but there they did not burn anything. From there they went to Sir George . . ., but he soon got guards, [so] that they only broke windows and doors, and were beat off. To day, I fear they will attend at the House, but Mr. Kenyon has promised me to come home before they sit. Some of the members talk of complying with the repeal of the Roman Catholic Act. . . . . If it is not soon repressed, many innocent people must suffer, for the love of mischeif exceeds all bounds. They say these people are most of them Methodists, but there are bad enough of all religions to make a sad bustle here, and I dare say do not care a straw what is done, if they can plunder, destroy, and level all distinction. What a blessing it is to have an able and kind protector at such a time. My Mr. Kenyon is now as cool, composed, and compassionate to all parties, as a sensible and good man can be. . . . My sister and my sweet lads are in a place of great safety, where we shall certainly join them if there is the least hazard of danger or alarm, from living here. I do not believe half the stories I hear, but am grieved to hear of the fright and apprehensions of other people. The account of the Bishop of Lincoln in the papers, was very true, and my Lord Mansfield was forced to escape on Friday, by water, in a green coat and bob-wig. Many of the members of both Houses were affronted, but I have not yet heard of one life being lost. I drank tea with Mrs. Walker yesterday; she is furious against Roman Catholics, and thinks it a sad thing to grant them any indulgences. One of their chappels was destroyed in Moorfields on Saturday night, and the poor priest's house ransacked and burnt, as well as two or three empty ones adjoining. What do people say in the country on this subject? I hope they will not follow our wicked example. Mr. Kenyon came safe home, about two o'clock, but said there was a great crowd gathering, and two regiments of guards drawn up in the Park, and a regiment of light horse [brought?] down to the Parliament House. How this day will end, God knows! Mr. Burke, they say, was in great danger this morning. He took up two . . . . himself, and went to ask the mob what they would have; 'if you want me,' he said, 'here I am; do what you will; but never expect I shall vote for a repeal of the Act I supported.' They all cried out, 'he is a gentleman, make way for him.' Lord George Gordon, it is said, has decamped. That old hall has stood many a brush; I hope it will withstand this."

JOHN DUNNING to "the HONOURABLE LLOYD KENYON, Esq., Chief Justice of Chester."

1294. 1780, August 11.—"Be assured you have not a friend who more sincerely rejoices than I do, in any good that happens to you. I could not, therefore, but receive with pleasure the account you have favoured me with of your appointment to an office [the Chief Justiceship of Chester] which it was so natural for you to desire. . . . . I congratulate the Principality of an event, not less important to them for being new—their being treated as men who have lives and fortunes to be preserved, and I am glad, for the Chancellor's sake, that he has made an appointment which does him credit. When the sun scorches, as it does at present, I feel it pleasant (without a metaphor) to live in the shade!"

THE POLL AT WIGAN.

1295. 1780, September 11.—The poll, with the names of burgesses who polled, taken at Wigan. The candidates were Henry Simpson Bridgeman, 70 votes; Horatio Walpole, 44 votes, and Sir Richard Clayton, 24 votes.

LORD GEORGE GORDON to LLOYD KENYON.

1295A. 1780, November 22. The Tower.—"Lord George Gordon presents his most respectful compliments to Mr. Kenyon. As something has occurred since the message delivered to him by Mr. Wallis, Lord George would be very glad to see Mr. Kenyon, whenever he finds himself disengaged."

EDMUND BURKE to the SAME.

1296. 1782, January 4 (?). Beconsfield.—"You have done so much more for me than I had any sort of reason to expect from anything but your extraordinary good nature, that I do not know how to thank you for it sufficiently. I should hope that in stating Mr. Story's business to the Chancellor, that it might be made to stand on the reason of the Union, and the equity of giving the object rather to thirty years' service than to any sollicitation. The Chancellor is a man very much made to listen to a plea of that kind. If he were not, I do not know upon what pretence I could ever have gone to him with any recommendation. I am additionally obliged to you for not mentioning my name." *Holograph.*

PETER DAVIES to the SAME.

1297. 1782, April 14. Broughton.—"I now address myself to you as a senator. About twenty-five years ago, it was under consideration of Parliament to enact a law for the appointing of an office in each county, for the regestering of bonds and mortgages. For some reason the Bill was rejected. A most shocking affair which has lately been discovered in the counties of Denbigh and Flint calls aloud for such an office to protect the properties of the ignorant and incautious. If you could, by your interest and abilities, carry such a Bill through the House of Commons, you would procure a most essential and [lasting] blessing, not only to those counties over which [you] preside as Lord Chief Justice, but also to every county in England."

M. H[ANMER] to MRS. KENYON, in Chester.

1298. [1782,] April 16. Bettisfield Park.—"Arden is said not to give general satisfaction; he is in too great haste, and hurries things over, so as not to please some people. My cousin complains he cannot keep him in order as to forms; that he walks away from Barrington, gets before Mr. Kenyon, and runs among the mob in his red gown. You know how absent he is. It is just like Pepper; but there are things one must not comment upon, only between friends."

CHARLES JAMES FOX to LLOYD KENYON, Attorney General.

1299. 1782, April 26. St. James's.—"Mr. Secretary Fox presents his compliments to Mr. Attorney General. He troubles him with a letter he has received from Monsieur Cavalli, the Venetian Resident, and will take it as a very particular favor if Mr. Attorney General will

let him know the state of the business relative to Monsieur Pizzoni, the former Venetian Resident, that he may return an answer to Monsieur Cavalli, who is lately recalled." *Holograph.*

WILLIAM [afterwards SIR WILLIAM] JONES to LLOYD KENYON.

1300. 1782, April 30. Lamb's Buildings, Temple.—"I cannot forbear troubling you with a few lines on a subject extremely simple in itself, but deeply affecting my happiness. My happiness does not depend on being appointed to fill the vacant seat on the bench at Calcutta—which I have been four years hoping to attain, by the favour of the Chancellor, to whom I never personally applied, for fear of giving offence—but my happiness entirely depends on being removed from a state of suspense, both painful and ruinous, in a degree not to be described. I am not conscious of having given offence to the Chancellor, nor ever had an idea of obtaining the appointment, except by his sole patronage; yet, if I had insulted or injured him, I could not be more severely punished than by ruin in my profession, where I had begun to prosper, and by a total disarrangement of all my domestic plans, for so many years, at the most important period of my life. Chambers, who was then above three years older than I now am, and whose prospects here were not superior, perhaps not equal, to mine, deliberated four months about accepting an appointment, which I have been four years soliciting, without being able to obtain even a negative; and, next to the appointment itself, the highest obligation I could now receive would be a speedy refusal. All England knows your weight with the Chancellor, but I do not even request you to exert it in my favour; all I pant for, all I solicit, is an answer, favourable or unfavourable, and (though I would not have the Chancellor know that I am so importunate) yet you will greatly add to the obligations under which you have already laid me, by your attention and friendship, if you will endeavour to put me out of suspense by informing me, as soon as you know, either that the vacancy is not to be supplied, or that, whoever may supply it, I am not to be the man, or that no arrangement whatever will take place this year."

CHARLES JAMES FOX to LLOYD KENYON, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1301. 1782, St. James' Street.—"I ought to make you many apologies for the liberty I am taking in venturing to press you to stay in town tomorrow; but I understand your reason for going is a supposition that Lord North is actually out. Now the fact is, that though I believe he is certainly to go out, yet it is of infinite consequence that the question should be carried tomorrow, for the purpose of forming an administration who shall have the real support and confidence of Parliament. I am the more encouraged to take the liberty of troubling you upon the occasion, because the motion was not fixed for tomorrow till I had heard from Mr. Dunning that you were not to leave town till Saturday, and tomorrow was preferred to this day for the making of it, owing to what you hinted to me, on a former day, of Thursday being always an inconvenient day to you for attending the House." *Holograph.*

LORD THURLOW to ————.

1302. 1783, January 4.—"Your Lordship calls upon me to state my objections to the patent proposed for the Duke of Manchester, and I am happy in the opportunity of referring myself to your Lordship, because I have the most unfeigned confidence that you have still less

disposition than myself to establish an abuse in so an important a branch of the public revenue, and much more firmness to resist it. The proposed patent imparts a grant of Collector outwards of the Customs in the Port of London, with a variety of other duties specified in it, to hold to the grantee, his executors, administrators, and assignees, for three lives, including his own.

"The great extent of the duty and importance of the trust, which your Lordship is more familiarly acquainted with than I am, are the only good reasons why so profitable an office should exist at all; and these seem to militate with equal force against an appointment which may, according to the natural course of events, call into a situation of great confidence, women, children, and other description of persons, who may prove neither competent to the office, nor responsible for the abuse of it. Nay, considering the many and various accidents to which men of the most proper description are liable, it seems stranger that such a trust should be reposed irrevocably, even in any single person; and I remember, in this very office, an instance of misbehaviour springing purely from the duration of it, which embarrassed the Custom House for a great length of time. The wisdom and moderation of the Duke put an end to their trouble at length; but it was impossible to observe, without regret, the arrangement of so great a public concern depend on the personal qualities of the actual possessor of an office, when so many accidents might any day throw it upon persons neither wise enough to take so proper a part, nor capable (as in the case of executors and trustees) to make such concessions as might be eventually necessary to the public interest. No instances occur where private men (whose attention is more awake to their own interest) appoint their stewards, bailiffs, and other agents, to hold for their lives, and still less to their executors, administrators, and assigns.

"In the public revenue, however, the abuse is not new; many old statutes have been provided against it, and, so far as I can trace the matter, these had the effect to prevent the mischief done in the reign of Charles the Second. That period was pregnant with too many abuses to serve as a sanction to-day. Under the cover of that precedent, however, it has been renewed. But I have thought it indispensable to state these samples to your Lordship, in the present hour, when in articles much less important, reformation has been called for so loudly and promised so solemnly. Upon the whole, I submit it to your Lordship, that it would be proper to refer this matter to his Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor General. The propriety of the measure (except so far as it makes an ingredient in the question of its legality), will not come under their consideration, and to that extent your Lordship will readily refer it, because I am perfectly satisfied, that neither your Lordship would suffer, nor the Duke of Manchester wish, the King's favour to be surprised (?) in prejudice to the laws or interests of the country."

LORD GEORGE GORDON to LLOYD KENYON, Attorney-General.

1303. 1783, January 14. Welbeck Street.—Enclosing the original of a libel, left at his house on the 2nd, by "the penny post," commencing:—"To Lord George Gordon, Welbeck Street.—Your insolent letter to Lord Shelburne I have seen. How dare you boast of family, when your silly father ran about the Continent with your coarse and vulgar mother, like a fool!" *Printed in the "Public Advertizer" of the 14th January*, 1783.

MARY KENYON to MRS. KENYON, at Chester.

1304. [1783,] January 20. London.—"Since last Saturday, I have done nothing but think of clothes, and written on no other subject. My own gown was so much admired at Court; I was so much flattered as was possible for me to be, in any article of dress. I wish I could have exhibited myself to my dear mother, if it had only been for one minute, to repay all the faddle I went through. It was much the pleasantest Court-Day I ever knew. Lady Ashburton asked me to go with her, which I did. Lady Yates met me by appointment, [and] was very attentive and pleasant. [The] Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Newnham, who presides as Lady Mayoress for her brother) saught my protection. My Lord Chancellor came across to shake hands with me and wish me joy of the children's recovery. In short, I was quite as conceited as I am likely ever to be by nature and attention. Our neighbour, Lord Willoughby, is always very civil, and Sir Thomas Egerton was there, but I did notice that she was not. The dresses were very fine, and great profusion of diamonds.

"The two Princesses were charmingly dressed, and would be called fine young women if they were of low rank, and the Prince [was] very handsome. . . . Lady Yates took me to see the little children in the Queen's drawing-room, which was a charming sight. The Princess Elizabeth was the only one spoke, and she acquitted herself as well as anybody could have done, in point of address; the two younger princesses, Mary and Sophia, were in the room, and Prince Octavius, in his little buff coat and blue sash, like my Lloyd's picture, was running about and eating hard biscuit. . . . . Have you heard what a fine way great people have got of disposing of old things, or turning the penny? At Lady Harrington's, this winter, she said we must have a pool at Commerce, and you shall play for a gown I had got from abroad, which cost me 16 guineas, and as I am in mourning, I cannot wear it; so 8 of you put in 2 guineas apiece, and it will just do. They obeyed; and she is not singular in this style of entertainment. At another house they played for fine muslin; at a third, I hear the lady proposed half-a-guinea apiece towards some black lace, but one lady said she would measure it first, and see if it was the quantity promised; it proved two yards short, so then the lady said, well, if you don't like that, I have some more blon (*sic*) lace that I am sure will do. Did you ever hear anything so completely wrong? Woe be to sideboards and husbands' property, if this becomes fashionable. There is no reason why all the furniture in the house should not be staked at Commerce."

SIR WILLIAM JONES to LLOYD KENYON, Attorney-General.

1305. 1783, January 27. Lamb Building, Temple.—"The Lord Advocate, who takes the lead in India affairs in the House of Commons, having announced a new arrangement in India, both executive and judicial, I beg leave to claim your friendly attentions to my interests in that quarter, on the success of which my speedy marriage and, of course, my happiness will depend. My anxious wish is that you would take some convenient opportunity, some *molle tempus fandi*, to place me in a favourable light with the Chancellor. I wish him to be persuaded of a plain truth, that I never conceived the idea of the appointment to the long vacant judgeship residing anywhere but with his Lordship, but was deterred from applying for it to him through a fear of incurring his displeasure. As to my politics, which he has heard much misrepresented, his Lordship may be assured that I am

no more a republican than a Mahomedan or a Gentoo, and that I have ever formed my opinions from what appeared to me, on the calmest inquiry, the true spirit of our constitution."

R. P. Arden to Lloyd Kenyon.

1306. 1783, April 1. Lincoln's Inn.—"Mr. Pitt resigned the Seal of the Exchequer yesterday, at the Levée, which was delivered to Lord Mansfield. Every thing last night was totally unsettled, but it is universally believed that the coalition must be accepted. Indeed, I believe all other attempts have been given up. What will be the event, the Lord knows! but there is a great discontent in the House, and, I believe, much regret at Pitt's going out. That is almost the universal language, both within doors and without."

The Same to the Same.

1307. 1783, April 8.—"Yesterday, the Chancellor resigned the Great Seal, which is given to Lord Loughborough, Mr. Justice Ashurst, and Baron Hotham. They have not yet received the seal, but I signed their commission last night, whilst I was dining at Lord Thurlow's, who had just come from St. James'. You have, by going out of town, left me a very disagreeable office, that of signing the dismissal of my friends. The Chancellor received his letter of dismission from Charles Fox. I have not yet learnt for certain who are to succeed you and me, but it is generally understood, Wallace and Lee. Charles Fox was elected without a poll, but with a great deal of hissing and noise. There is great dissatisfaction in the House of Commons, but what it will end in, no one can tell. For my part, I am heartily sick of politics, and should be very glad never to set my foot in the House of Commons again."

Lord North to the Same.

1308. 1783, April 13. Whitehall.—"I have his Majesty's commands to acquaint you that, it being his Majesty's intention to replace Mr. Wallace in the office he formerly held, of Attorney-General, he has no further occasion for your services in that department."

R. P. Arden to the Same.

1309. 1783, April 14. Lincoln's Inn.—"I received, this morning, a letter from Lord North, informing me that it is his Majesty's intention to replace Mr. Lee in the situation he formerly held, of Solicitor-General. I take it for granted you had a letter of a similar nature, with respect to Wallace. . . . I am very well, in good spirits, and appeared in the House of Commons in boots, in the character of an independent country gentleman. Lord Thurlow has already growled in the House of Lords; and, I fancy, does not mean to be quiet, if we may judge by his beginning."

Sir Ashton Lever to ————.

1310. 1783, May 29. Leicester House.—"All his Majesty's subjects that have visited my collection having expressed their wish that it should be kept together in this kingdom, the following plan is submitted to the consideration of Government. At present, there being no fund for the support of the establishment of the British Museum, and Parliament being frequently called upon for that purpose, it has been in contemplation to put a price on admission, which idea was

given up on the report of some of its officers that the receipt would not amount to five hundred pounds a year. The receipt at Leicester House has been encreasing every year, and last year it amounted to two thousand two hundred and fifty three pounds. There is room in the British Museum for my collection to be added; and rather than it should be broken up and sold by auction, I am willing to take a sum much less than its intrinsic value, and to receive it in any mode that may be thought consistent with the present economical plan. In this case, when joined to the collection now in Montagu House, and the admission for the whole made half-a-crown, there is not the least doubt but it would produce a sum which would enable the trustees to collect, preserve, and pay its establishment for ever. Should his Majesty's Ministers disapprove of this plan, I humbly request that I may be permitted to dispose of my collection in one lot, dependant upon the national lottery as my *dernier resource*, to keep it together." *Signed.*

LORD THURLOW to LLOYD KENYON.

1311. 1783, May 31.—"I have offered Scott a seat in Parliament for Weobley. He hesitates. As I know his delicacy, I am apprehensive that he fancies it is likely to fetter him; you know my sentiments on that subject perfectly well. If he were embarged (*sic*) in any of these confederacies, by which knots of men propose to struggle in a body for places, &c., I do not think he would do well to take this, or, indeed, be at liberty to do so. On the other hand, it would be an impudent thing to propose such a circumstance as a place in Parliament to a man of sense and honour, as the price of acting for another man's opinion against his own. I could not enter into this sort of explanation with him, because it seemed to be indelicate even to suppose that there was any thing to be explained. And all I aim at now is, that, if you converse with him, you should make him understand that there is nothing to explain in the matter." *Holograph.*

MARY KENYON to MRS. KENYON, at Gredington.

1312. [1783,] December 5. Peel.—"At Lancaster, Sir George Warren is opposed by Lord John Cavendish, and we did hear Mr. Reynolds would be turned out by Lord Archibald Hamilton, but whether that be true, I cannot say. The Lancaster people are very angry with Mr. Reynolds for selling the borough to Sir George, which they say he certainly did, when they offered to bring in any body he would recommend, thinking he would bring in his own son. At Preston, all sides are very warm; Sir Frank's friends say he is before, by fifty votes; but it is much . . . if Lord Strange does not get the better. He keeps open house at this time, and has a great mob on his side; so have the other side, and a violent one too. The other day, when he was in the street, [he] received a great blow on the breast from a brick, which knocked him down, at which he was so much enraged that when he went to his own house (where the mob followed him) he ordered his servants to fire among them, which they did both with ball and shot. The ball went over their heads, as I suppose it was intended to do, but the shot peppered some of them terribly. Everybody's windows are broke and patched with paper, as well as they can, till the bustles are over. At Liverpool, they have been worse than anywhere. Mr. Gildart's brother Richard opposed Mr. Penant, but has given up, Mr. Pennant being too well backed by Sir William Meredith, and, as some say, by a Ministerial purse, which there is no contending with. I am very sorry

for Mr. James Gildart's family, who have suffered much by the mob. They have broke the house to pieces; all the windows, shutters, and even iron bars are broke; and [they] cut the window curtains with cutlasses all to bits, tore up and destroyed the palisades and wall before the house."

R. P. Arden to Lloyd Kenyon, Attorney-General, at Marsh Gate.

1313. 1784, January 3.—"Mr. Pitt is very anxious that you should write to such persons as you wrote to before, and such as you can properly address upon the subject, to inform them how important it is that every independent gentleman should be in the House, without fail, upon Monday the 12th; and to beg they will by no means be induced to pair off. I give you joy of being returned for Hindon. Our friends here say everything goes on very well. The great difficulty is to get our friends to be punctual to the day, and Fox will be sure to have his troops in order."

The Same to the Same.

1314. 1784, January 9.—"The Chancellor is very indignant at the auditor's answer to you, and thinks it a gross insult on the public. . . . Those who ought to know, tell me that things wear a very favourable aspect. I was sorry to find that Charles Robinson's chambers are not ordered to be got ready, and that his laundress does not expect him till the term. I am sure it arises from his not knowing the pressing necessity of an attendance on Monday. . . . I have had a letter from Sir Thomas Egerton, who will be in town tomorrow. Sir Robert Cotton has written a letter to Pitt, which does him much honour, in my opinion, and will certainly be here. . . . My constituents are so perfectly satisfied with my conduct in Parliament, that they have unanimously re-elected me. I wish that other gentlemen who have vacated their seats could boast of the same."

The Same to the Same.

1315. 1784, March 26. Lincoln's Inn, 12 o'clock.—"Mr. Pitt and I are, this instant, returned from Cambridge, where, as far as can be judged from a thin University, he has had a very successful canvass. We left Cambridge in the middle of the night, and not having been in bed."

William Pitt to the Same.

1316. [1784,] March 29. Downing Street.—"I have received the King's pleasure for the warrant to be made out for your appointment as Master of the Rolls; and it will be desirable, if it is convenient to you, that you should kiss hands for it on Friday." *Holograph.*

Daines Barrington to [Lloyd Kenyon, Master of the Rolls].

1316a. [1784,] July 5.—"I am as much obliged to you for your kind permission to make use of the Rolls' garden as if the experiment was to take place there. Kegan, however, and I reconnoitred it, after I had written my note to you, and found it would answer admirably well, except that it was impossible, from the narrowness of Chancery Lane, to introduce two poles of 60 feet long through the arch. On account of this objection, I have applied to the Duke of Devonshire for Devonshire garden, which being granted, I will give you notice of time and

place, and will take care to secure two tickets of admission for yourself and Mrs. Kenyon, should you choose to see the experiment. Kegan himself will not give out more than 50 tickets, so that the rest will be left to the Duke. You will be so good as not to mention this to any, as the experiment is intended to be as private as possible."

DAINES BARRINGTON to LLOYD KENYON.

1316B. 1784, July 9.—"I have just received a letter from the Duke of Devonshire, in which he wishes that his garden may not be made use of for the balloon. The reason which at present weighs with him (as I know by conversation I have had with his Grace) is the fear of giving offence by inviting a few of his acquaintances and not inviting all, his garden being so large. May I therefore beg that you will permit Kegan to have the use of the Rolls' garden, and he will wait upon you tomorrow before nine, to receive your directions. I should conceive that, with your permission, he might give 60 or 70 tickets to those who have patronised him. The rest will be those whom you and Mrs. Kenyon may invite to see the sight, and I will take the liberty of begging that Mr. Haworth may be one of them. Most of the spectators will certainly choose to be in the garden. Kegan has reason to expect the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, as also the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, will honour him with their presence. The less is said about this matter the better. *P.S.*—As the poles cannot otherwise be got into the garden, they must be cut in two and fastened afterwards by irons."

F. NORTON to the SAME.

1317. 1784, July 10. Edinburgh.—"The Scotch judges have petitioned the King for an increase of salary, of which, to say the truth, they stand in great need, and their petition will probably soon be laid before Parliament. As I am much interested in the success of this application, give me leave to request, as a very particular favour, the assistance of your influence, both with the Ministers and the House of Commons. It may be necessary to acquaint you that the English Baron, besides the Scotch salary which he receives in common with the other judges, has always, since the constitution of the Court of Exchequer, had a separate warrant for 500*l. per annum*, but this warrant has never been considered, in any degree, to affect or interfere with his Scotch salary, which was originally the same with that of the other judges, and has always been augmented at the same times and in the same proportions with their salaries."

WILLIAM PITT to the SAME.

1318. 1784, July 20. Downing Street.—"If you could have the goodness to call here for a quarter of an hour, in the course of this morning, I shall be much obliged to you. I wish to talk a little more about the India Judicature, and to beg you to take an opportunity of talking to the Chancellor about the alterations in question. If you should be engaged this morning, and can see the Chancellor before we meet tomorrow, it will answer all the purpose." *Holograph.*

THOMAS PENNANT to SIR LLOYD KENYON, Bart.

1319. 1784, August 8. Buxton.—"If there is a possibility of getting a clause into the Franking Act, to empower members to frank printed papers and prints, under a cover open at both ends, it will be no small use to litterature, as well as an amusement to private life, which will be greatly taken away by the necessity of the abolition of the privilege."

Mary Kenyon to Mrs. A. Kenyon, at Chester.[1]

1320. [1782,] December 24. [London.]—"I feel a little tired with the bustle, but more with the anxiety of my Mr. Kenyon's situation, for he is once again made Attorney-General. Mr. Pitt wrote to him this morning. Mr. Kenyon went, and told Mr. Pitt he would much rather not accept the place, would support his administration as steadily out of office as in, and should not think himself neglected if he was left where he was. Mr. Pitt said it was impossible to go on without him. Everybody says he must have it, but neither Mr. Kenyon nor I like such popping in and out every month, nor this place, at any rate. I am afraid, too, it will drive us to the Rolls, but this you must not say, nor would Mr. Kenyon accept that place but to escape from the Attorney-General's."

William Pitt to Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bart.

1321. 1785, March 20. Putney Heath.—"The enclosed paper with which I trouble you, contains a sketch of the Bill which I shall move for leave to bring in on Wednesday, and which I am anxious to submit to your consideration. I trust the plan guards against the principal objections hitherto suggested, either with respect to arbitary disfranchisement, or to introducing further innovation. The idea of transferring a certain proportion of representation from boroughs to counties (which is limited by the impossibility of more than a certain number being ever conveniently chosen by counties), and of providing that the boroughs which must continue to elect shall be those best entitled to it, seems to include all the amendment which our constitution can admit in the frame of Parliament, unless some new principle were to be admitted, for which I see no reason. If, upon casting your eye over it, there occurs to you anything which you wish explained, I shall be happy to see you, or to hear from you, any time before Wednesday. You will, I am sure, excuse the trouble I give you on a subject on which I am, for so many reasons, anxious." *Holograph.*

R. P. Arden to the Same.

1322. 1785, September 21. Pepper Hall.—"I know you will have the goodness to excuse the trouble of this letter, which is to satisfy myself, beyond all doubt, respecting the power of the feoffees of the school at Manchester to convey a part of the school estate to a purchaser, in fee, under an annual rent, to be issuing for ever out of the premises conveyed, and the buildings to be thereupon erected. . . . The terms are one penny halfpenny a square yard, the common terms upon which ground near Manchester has been granted out for building leases."

J. Pemberton to the Same.

1323. 1785, December 13. Halifax, Nova Scotia.—"We lost no time in sending dispatches to different parts of this province, and to the adjoining provinces, making our arrival known, and giving such information as we thought necessary for expediting the business in which we are employed [and] of the manner in which we intended to proceed. The Colonel, my colleague, and myself took a small house for ourselves, and another, not very distant, for our office. In a fortnight's time we entered upon business, and we have gone on with so much dispatch that we have been forced to stop for want of parties being prepared, or coming in from the country, more than once. . . . I am not apprehensive that the indulgence shewn by Parliament, in allowing new

[1] This letter is misplaced.

claims, will be productive of any great trouble to us, or of expense to the nation. Of those which we have already received, we shall not retain for examination, above one in ten. The numbers are very small at present. . . .

"The loyalists whom we have conversed with appear highly sensible of the generosity of the British Government, and express their gratitude in the warmest terms for this mark of attention which has been shewn them, in giving them an opportunity of having their claims heard abroad; and, indeed, had not this been done, many of the poorer claimants must have given up all hope of any sort of compensation. This you may well imagine, from an instance which I can give you of what passed to-day. We had before us a case where there was a fair claim, but yet we could not allow more than 30*l.* sterling. Claimants of this description could never have procured money to defray their expences to England, or if they had, notwithstanding the allowance which would have been made them for their expenses, they would have returned poorer than they came, and their new settlements would have been, perhaps, during the time of their absence, neglected and uncultivated. I do not know enough of the new settlements in this and the adjoining provinces to give you a satisfactory account of them.

"The principal settlement of which we hear the most promising report is that of New Brunswick, on the other side the Bay of Fundy, on St. John's River. The next to it is Shelbourn, in Rosway Bay, on the Nova Scotia coast. The number of settlers in each of these places is very considerable, and increasing; the number of buildings is astonishing, and, indeed, has been one cause of the poverty of the inhabitants, for they spent, many of them, what money they brought, in building handsom houses. There is said to be a spirit for trade beginning to exert itself in these places, and, in the interior parts of this province, great advances are made in the cultivation and improvement of the lands. I cannot but think favourably of this climate, from what I have hitherto experienced. We had a month of November much pleasanter, probably, than it was in England; fine chearful weather with a clear unclouded sky almost the whole of the time. We had one or two days when the cold was very sharp and piercing, but quite pleasant and enlivening, as I thought. They tell me, however, that I must wait till after Christmas before I think of judging of a Nova Scotia winter.

"This town is well situated on an easy ascent from the harbour, is extensive, but very ill-built. Several of the houses (amongst which is our own) command fine prospects of the harbour, and the coast on each side of it. The soil in this neighbourhood is craggy, and incapable, I should think, of being made very fruitful, different from most of the interior parts of the province. At present there is hardly any intercourse between this place and the United States, which is in great measure stopped by mutual prohibitions, but such, however, as are not strictly attended to, and they are not general in all the United States against British ships, though, in these provinces, I believe, generally, there are prohibitions against American vessels."

THOMAS HUGHES to SIR LLOYD KENYON, Abbey Street, Bath.

1324. 1785, December 26. Windsor.—"I had in my mind to ask your opinion upon a subject that concerns my brother and sister, when you were in town, but some way or other it escaped me. My sister has been entertaining some scruples, which only make my brother and my-

self laugh, with respect to the validity of her marriage, because it was not registered in the Mayor's Court at Madras. You probably know that the ceremony of marriage in India is generally performed at most of the out settlements, where there is seldom or never a chaplain, by the chief of that settlement, and in a thousand instances, with still less sanctity, by any officer, civil or military; and my brother and sister were married at Granjam in October, 1778, by Mr. Smith, the chief, and they have a written attestation of this marriage, signed by him, and witnessed by Mr. Smith and a Mr. Dangly, at whose house they were married. When they removed to Madras, in 1779, they offered this paper to the secretary (I think he is called) of the Mayor's Court, to be entered amongst their records. But he said it was not usual to make an entry of any marriages in the out settlements; and there the matter rested, and has never been thought of since. Half the people married in India are exactly in the same predicament, and this fact is at least a ground of presumption that those legal forms which are required in this country are not required abroad. All that I therefore would wish to ask is whether any possible inconvenience may arise from the informality of such marriages, in the case of litigated property, or of anything else that might concern the children? If any inconvenience in future is possible, may it be prevented by any steps to be taken in present; and if any steps are to be taken, are they to be taken in this country or in India?

"It is generally presumed here, that as the birthday is put off to the 9th of February, on account of Princess Charles' death, the King will not remove to town till the day before the meeting of Parliament. I should not be surprised if, after opening the session, he should slip his cables and come down here for another fortnight, if he can possibly put off his Monday levées; for I have heard him declare lately, that if it were in his choice to live either in London or Calcutta, he should prefer the latter, though he hates warm weather. We had the honour of a visit yesterday, in the Equerry's room, from the Prince of Wales. He was come to condole with the Queen, and I thing (*sic*) his countenance had more of the doleful cast than ordinary. But of this there may be other assignable causes. I never saw his Royal Highness so sedate and so rational. The world will have it that he is meditating that which is not very rational, though it may be very sedate."

R. Kenyon to his brother, Sir Lloyd Kenyon, at the Rolls House, London.

1325. 1786, January 3. Cefn.—"The Wynnstay plays were not so well attended as formerly, though crowded on some of the nights. The performers behaved as well as usual, and Mr. Bridgeman is particularly clever. The elegant ticket of the last year admitted on the present occasion."

William Pitt to the Same.

1326. 1786, February 21. Downing Street.—"The question to-morrow, respecting the fortifications, in itself is important, and so much relied on by [the] Opposition, that you will, I am sure, excuse my expressing a wish that your engagements may allow you to attend. May I also beg the favour of you to furnish me, as soon as you conveniently can, with your opinion respecting the Bill I troubled you with, as the time will soon press." *Holograph.*

Henry Dundas to the Same.

1327. 1786, April 14. Wimbledon.—"When we met at [the] Lord Chancellor's, he expressed a wish that I would pay attention to the laws

which restrain the residence of British subjects, unlicensed, in India. I have done so, and send you some clauses upon the subject. I hope to learn from you when there could be an opportunity of meeting with you and Mr. Bearcoft and Mr. Scott, finally to settle all this business."

WILLIAM PITT to SIR LLOYD KENYON.

1328. 1786, July 8. Downing Street.—"It is necessary that we should soon have a meeting with the rest of the Commons, appointed by the act of this session for the reduction of the national debt. Our business, at first, is probably little more than form; and it will, perhaps, answer the purpose in you doing me the favour of dining here on Tuesday, if you will come half-an-hour before dinner." *Holograph.*

J. PEMBERTON to the SAME.

1329. 1786, July 11. Halifax, Nova Scotia.—"I continue to find my situation in America not comfortable only, but pleasant and agreable. The spring was scarce perceivable, and we got at once, almost, from winter to summer. I do not find the heat of the summer at all oppressive; though the sun is powerful, yet the heat is so tempered by cool sea breezes as hardly ever to be oppressive. But the present state of the country does not allow me to say much more in commendation of it; all that I can say is that it appears to have great natural advantages, and in a course of years, perhaps ages, when well cultivated, may prove a very fine and rich country. We have made a considerable progress in our business, and, as we have given up our whole time to it, should probably have made still greater advances, could we have procured claimants from the other provinces, or even the distant parts of this, to have attended us. We hope to have finished most of the business of this province in the course of two months. We shall go to New Brunswick in the month of September next, and stay there all the next winter. In the summer following, we shall visit Canada. At present, popularity attends us, but I suppose we must lose a good deal of it when the loyalists find how much many of their claims are curtailed (as they well deserve), and how many new claims are rejected, though we are as liberal in the admission of them as we think the last Act of Parliament can possibly admit. A report has arrived here, that an offer would be made me of the Chief Justiceship of this province."

LORD SYDNEY to the SAME.

1330. 1786, August 2. "St. James, 4 o'clock."—"A woman has attempted to stab the King, but has not wounded him at all. We are assembling a Council to examine her. We wish much for your attendance."

LADY KENYON to MRS. ALICE KENYON.

1331. 1786, October 30. London.—"Mr. Wilson seems very happy in his promotion to the bench; is to kiss hands as soon as the Chancellor can present him. Mr. Bearcroft desires Sir Lloyd will not make any resolution against the place of Chief Justice. Some days Lord Mansfield seems just sinking and others, all alive, his head clear as possible, but his nerves bad. Some say he will not attempt to sit again, but most agree they only conjecture the Lord Chancellor is better. You must prepare your mourning for the Princess Amelia; she is very bad; they say an inflamation has taken place in her bowels."

ROBERT KENYON to ————.

1332. 1786, December 13. Bank.—"I have no objections to Sunday Schools in Salford, provided they are properly regulated, and the children are brought duly and constantly to church; otherwise you are teaching the children this false and wicked principle, that for the sake of learning to read and write, or other worldly advantages, it is lawful to neglect the public worship of God. But I am convinced, in my own mind, that regular charity schools are much more useful institutions, and had not my ill state of health prevented it, it was my fixed purpose and intention, the last spring, to have solicited your kind assistance, as well as that of the trustees of the different charities in Salford, in establishing two regular charity schools, one for fifty boys and the other for fifty girls."

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE to SIR LLOYD KENYON.

1333. 1787, May 3. Palace Yard.—"Knowing how your hours are engrossed, I cannot be surprized that the little Bill you had the goodness to undertake for me has not yet made its appearance in the House; at the same time, I flatter myself, you will allow for the anxiety with which I wait for it, being afraid lest the lateness of the session should prevent its being gone through with, this year, and I should be reproached by the Mayor of Leeds for having disappointed his wishes of introducing good order and regularity into that populous town, during his mayoralty, which expires in October or November. He is, besides, so worthy a man, and so warm a friend of mine, that public opinion and private motives concur in making me extremely desirous that his good intentions should not be frustrated." *Holograph.*

LORD CAMDEN to the SAME.

1334. 1787, May 4. Hill Street.—"I came home yesterday from the Cockpit, very much dissatified with our conversation upon Maclaghan's cause; for, although that Mooting did produce several matters that are new and not stated in the printed cases, yet the confused discourse of counsel, judges, and solicitors, did so cloud my understanding that I had almost forgot the great outlines of the cause, at the close of it. And I could wish that my friend Lord Grantly would not be quite so hasty in disclosing his opinion, for that discovery throws the [court] at once into a general conversation, and then we get into an altercation upon the separate bills and parcels of the clause, and, oftentimes, being confounded from such confusion of talk, one is apt to forget the great merit of the business. My Lord Grantley has great knowledge and excellent judgment, but his patience is not equal to the other qualities. I mention this to you, my dear sir, only as a hint, and in confidence to ourselves, and to hope you will assist me when there shall be occasion to check our friend's hastiness, which I would always attempt in the gentlest way, taking care to give not the least offence in the manner of doing it. I have appointed next Wednesday for our meeting upon this business."

G. HARDINGE to SIR LLOYD KENYON.

1335. 1787, June 29.—"I have a serious disagreement with my dear Lord Camden, whom I love and revere with more than filial affection; but, though in offending him I have made a painful sacrifice to public honour (as I feel the demand of it), I cannot repent of my firmness. If you should think I have done right, and would intimate your sentiments to Lord Camden, you would restore him to me. He has pressed me to

supersede an able and useful officer who is Registrar and Marshal, for the sake of a new appointment in favour of a person recommended by him. Usage in modern times (to the honour of them, be it said) is uniform against any such removals. The last and present Chief Justice of Chester, Beard, Hayes, and Barrington, have been quoted by me in vain, and proof adduced as to the last three. I have consulted Scott and Plumer, men of sound judgement. I asked Pool today what he thought of it. All these have said, without one dissenteint voice, that I am right. But Lord Camden will compare it with his Common Pleas and Court of Chancery, where this usage admits and justifies an immediate sweep of the old officers. To say the truth, if usage could justify it upon my circuit, I would not act upon it, but would endeavour to begin a usage the other way."

LADY MARY ELEANOR BOWES.

1336. 1787, Michaelmas Term.—Articles exhibited by Mary Eleanor Bowes, commonly called the Countess Dowager of Strathmore, wife of Andrew Robinson Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, in the county of Durham, against the said Andrew Robinson Bowes, her husband, and Edward Lucas and others, she being in fear of death, or of receiving some great bodily harm.

The articles recount the ill-usage received by the said Lady Bowes from her husband and the others, who carried her into Scotland, and tried to compel her to make certain settlements.

PHILIP YORKE to SIR LLOYD KENYON.

1337. 1788, January 7. Erthig.—"I should have been ashamed of breaking in upon any part of your Lordship's precious time, had you not expressed some wish and pleasure (when I had last the honour of being with you at Gredington) in collecting the MSS. opinions of old lawyers of rank in their profession; as such, I send the two enclosed for your Lordship's acceptance, and if I should find any more, I will venture to send them also. It seems not a little singular that these should be the opinions on the same case of eminent lawyers, both dismissed from great employments, one before, the other at, the Revolution; and both returning to their practice without the Bar (Pemberton, I believe, Williams, certainly) and giving common opinions, as in the present case. I remember the late Mr. Charles Yorke repaired Lord Chief Justice Pemberton's monument at Highgate, and that Charles the II. turned him out, upon Lord Russell's trial. I recollect none such good symptom in Sir William William's case. I wonder whether Burnet is well founded in saying that Pemberton got all his law in jail; I believe Serjeant Davy, of later times, certainly did."

Enclosures.—Original opinions of Sir William Williams, dated 17 February, 1691, and Sir Francis Pemberton, undated, on a question concerning the Dymock property.

MARY, LADY KENYON to LADY HANMER.

1337A. 1788, February 16. London.—"What a pleasant day we had yesterday, at Westminster Hall; the sight is far more magnificent than even the Abbey, and we were in a charming place. The Chancellor sent to ask how many tickets we would have (I will send you the two notes and beg you will lay them by for me, for I am very proud of them). I asked for four. My sister Jane, Sir Thomas, and I went in with them. This box is placed near the throne, just behind the Duchess of Gloucester's box, and at the end of the Peeresses', which enabled us

to see all the great ladies. The Peers were all robed, and came in two and two. The room fine, beyond description, and very full, to hear Mr. Burke, who is a wonderful speaker, though, I fear, a very malignant man. I declare the impression his speech made on me was that I would as soon choose to be the criminal, Mr. Hastings, as the accuser. He seemed to dwell with such pleasure on every thing that was harsh and cruel. We met with Mr. and Mrs. Hay in their box, which holds 24 people. Lady Grose and Mrs. Pepys were in the Chief Justice's, just behind us (for one box is raised behind another to the top of the hall). and behind us sat the Duchness of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia, her daughter, and many more, partly behind the throne, but in a good place to see was the Duchness of Cumberland and Mrs. Fitzherbert, in the same box. The Duke of Gloucester's son, Prince William, walked in state, immediately after the Chancellor, followed by all the four princes —Cumberland, Gloucester, York, and the Prince of Wales. After it was over, we were taken into the Chancellor's room, till our coach cam e."

William Wilberforce to Sir Lloyd Kenyon.

1337B. 1788, February 29. Palace Yard.—Perhaps you are not aware that I have been long confined to my house by indisposition, and am still a close prisoner, wholly unequal to such little business as even this that I am now engaged in; add to which, my eyes are so bad that I can scarce see how to direct my pen, so that on all accounts I must be very brief. I have long wanted to include in our society for carrying the Proclamation into effect, the name of Mr. Scott, having a real respect for him, but when I have seen him he has always been busy, and lately, when the matter has pressed, I have been myself laid fast. Could you mention it to him, and that to-day; indeed, it is possible that doing it to-day may be essential, because I believe the list is to be made out for printing, to-morrow, at 9 o'clock. Nothing is to be annouced to the world of a society, only that the gentlemen mentioned have felt the necessity of attending to his Majesty's call, and have agreed to assist in carrying the Proclamation into effect.

William Pitt to the Same.

1338. 1788, April 11. Downing Street.—"I find from Lord Stanhope, that he has communicated to you his Bill for a register of freeholders in the different counties, with the alterations lately made in it, which he thinks you approve; and I flatter myself, from what I hear of it, that it is not likely to meet with much objection. If, upon consideration, you should think it unexceptionable, and should have no objection to take a part in introducing it into the House, your authority would give it great weight, in every respect, and particularly as it is connected with legal questions. I consider the object itself of diminishing the expense and trouble of election as a very important public object, if it can be obtained; and this will, I hope, be my excuse for venturing to give you this trouble, and for requesting that you would allow me an opportunity of talking with you on the subject whenever it is convenient."

Lord Stanhope to the Same.

1339. 1788, April 14. Mansfield Street.—"Lord Stanhope presents his compliments to the Master of the Rolls, and (by Mr. Pitt's desire) takes the liberty of sending him, herewith, the Election Bill, for his perusal. As it is the House copy, he begs the favor of the Master of

the Rolls to make any remarks in pencil on the margin." The Bill will be too late for the next General Election, unless it be passed this session of Parliament."

LORD MANSFIELD to SIR LLOYD KENYON.

1340. 1788, April 14. "Kenwood."—"Lord Mansfield is not able to wait on the Master of the Rolls, and therefore is forced to take this method of saying to him, that he thinks he owes it to the great respect and personal regard he has always had for the Master of the Rolls, to send him the first communication of his resolution to resign next term. Except Mr. Justice Buller, to whom Lord Mansfield is bound by many ties, there is no man in Westminster Hall by whom Lord Mansfield had rather be succeeded than by the Master of the Rolls."

WILLIAM PITT to the SAME.

1341. 1788, June 5.—"You will receive to-day from Lord Sydney the formal signification of his Majesty's intention to advance you to the peerage, for which his Majesty means you would kiss hands to-morrow. You will have the goodness to let Lord Sydney know what title you wish to take. Allow me only to add my sincere congratulations." *Holograph.*

SIR R. P. ARDEN to LORD KENYON.

1342. 1788, June 18.—"I have kissed his Majesty's hand, and, much against my inclination, been knighted. Mr. Pitt tells me that he has written to the Chancellor. After what has passed, I really know not what to do. Whatever the Chancellor would think the most respectful, I would do, for I shall never be wanting in that point towards him, let him treat me as he will."

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S GOLD COLLAR.

1343. 1788, June 21.—Receipt given by J. Way, on behalf of Lord Mansfield, for 147*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* received of Lord Kenyon "for the debit to Lord Mansfield on his late chamber in Sergeant's Inn; and also the sum of one hundred guineas for the gold collar of office, as Chief Justice."

WILLIAM PITT to LORD KENYON.

1344. 1788, November 15. Downing Street.—"I sleep tonight at Mr. Dundas' at Wimbledon, but return to town some time tomorrow. It would therefore suit me equally well to see you, either at Wimbledon or Marsh Gate (if you intended going into the country), or otherwise in town, and I beg you will have the goodness to name whatever hour or place is most convenient to yourself."

MARY, LADY KENYON to MRS. A. KENYON, at Chester.

1345. 1789, January 17. London.—"Last night, in the House of Commons, they sat till two o'clock; the division in favour of restrictions in the Regency Bill gave a majority of 70. Another division, proposed to know whether those restrictions should be for a limited time or not, was carried, against limited time, by above 60, but it [is] so certain now where the power will be lodged, that many will go over daily; the 'Rats,' as they are called, are all on the watch. Everybody speaks highly of the Chancellor, on all sides. The Oppo-

sition say Mr. Pitt has been personally uncivil to the Prince. I do not believe it. That party have done all they can to throw blame on him, and, in this examination of doctors, on the Queen. The last night, the leaders of their party thought it prudent to say every thing fine of her; all they pretend to blame her for is that she wishes to have the kingdom believe that the King will get well again. Is there any crime in a wife wishing this, when she is daily told by 5 out of 6 of the physicians that they have not a doubt he will recover? She is teazed and harassed to death, but this Regency Bill will now soon be settled, and another empowering the Queen to take care of the King's person, which gives her the command of the household, physicians, &c., [so] that even the Regent cannot remove or alter any body in places about the King's person. They have coaxed and courted the Chancellor every way, and by every person, but he will not gain them (*sic*) [*written in error for* 'they will not gain him'?]."

LORD THURLOW to LORD KENYON.

1345A. 1789, January 31.—"I am sorry Mr. Pitt did not shew you my answer to the paper from the Cabinet. The object is [to] get a Regency, in the only way, I presume, wherein a Regency can be appointed, by Act of Parliament. That Act may be passed three (*sic*) ways—by general commission to the usual persons to assent or dissent, or by such commission to the Prince, or by general commission to pass that Bill, directed to the usual persons or to the Prince, or by address to pass it in the name and on the behalf of the King, or to direct a commission to be issued for that purpose. When passed in any of these ways, the Act will be good, the enrolment in Chancery being the original record."

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE to the SAME.

1346. 1789, February 12.—"You cannot imagine how insipid and vapid our debates are without Fox. They serve us up the same tasteless mess day after day, till one loathes the very sight of it. Your Lordship's old favourite, Powys, tried his hand yesterday. I understand Mr. Francis is to be one of the head cooks today."

LADY KENYON to MRS. A. KENYON, Chester.

1346A. 1789, March 11. London.—"I long to have all my dear sisters here just now, to see how fine we look in this square, all lighted up as brilliant as possible. Mr. Lee has ten candles in each window, four more than anybody else, to make amends for the want of joy within. I think I have made this house pretty; there is a large candle in each large payn and a small lamp in the little ones . . . . Mr. Abbot's is the same, I believe, and we light five stands. The town will be beautiful, for there are more devices than ever I saw. Lord Mansfield's house has 'G. R.' in little lamps on the outside his house. Many have (at the other end the town) a crown and 'G. R.'; some the word "*Rejoice*." Over the gateway at the Rolls there are 300 lamps to form the crown and 'G. R.'; always a touch extraordinary there. Lord Chesterfield's house, they say, is covered with Scripture phrases. I should like to drive about to look at these things, for Jane's sake, to whom all this is new; but there will be so many people out, I dare neither go nor leave my candles at home. Coaches are flying about at a great rate, and by and by I expect squibs and crackers. Lord Kenyon is dining at the Duke of Richmond's. He was at Kew on Sunday, found the King vastly well; stayed with him above an hour, was

most graciously received, and entrusted with as many of his private papers as Lord Kenyon could lift into his coach. The King spake with the highest approbation of the Queen's conduct, spake of the Duke of Gloucester with affection, of Cumberland with compassion, of some of the 'Rats' with contempt, but saying they had done as he expected they would if ever they found an opportunity; some of them will be turned out of their places, and I hope honester men put in. . . . .

"It is expected the Prince will make a speech to-night in the House. It is well if he does not expose himself. I dare not write all I could tell you about his party, but am thankful I am not nearly connected with any of them. Lord Kenyon goes again to Kew on Friday. . . . . There was a sad riot at the Opera House on Saturday; Lady Bromley and Miss Curzon were there, and the latter in tears, with fright. Colonel Phipps and his brother were two of the ringleaders, with three other gentlemen, all very drunk." (*Extract printed in Life of Lord Kenyon, by Hon. G. Kenyon, p.* 220.)

LORD CAMDEN to LORD KENYON.

1347. 1789, March 24. Hill Street.—"I have sent you the Marine Treaties, but I am not able, at present, to find Douglass' reports, though I am persuaded the book is in my study; but such is the litter in this disorderly room, that it will require more time to search for it than I can spare at this moment as I am going to Cockpit to hear Plantation causes."

JOHN SCOTT to the SAME.

1347A. 1789, June 28. East India House.—"Having procured a copy of the question which was referred by the Lords for the consideration of the Judges, I have discovered, to my infinite astonishment, that it is drawn up, throughout, upon false grounds, an error into which their Lordships have fallen, from giving credit to what fell from one of the managers in Westminster Hall. The inclosed paper is very accurately drawn up by me, from a strict examination of all the documents. I have taken the liberty to send it, and your Lordship will at once see that the second error (where the Lords affirm certain facts to be in proof, which have really no existence) is owing to their giving credit to Mr. Burke for having truly stated that question which Mr. Hastings brought before the Council on the 11th May, 1778."

WILLIAM PITT to the SAME.

1348. 1789, September 18.—"I am very sorry to have been prevented answering sooner your Lordship's letter, enclosing one from Mr. Vaughan, respecting the Lieutenancy of Merionethshire. The circumstances which your Lordship mentioned would have given great weight to Mr. Vaughan's pretensions, but immediately on the death of Sir Watkin Williams, I promised to recommend whatever appointment would be most acceptable to his family, and before I received your Lordship's letter, it had been agreed that it should be held, for the present, by Mr. W. Williams."

PETER WHITEHALL DAVIES to the SAME.

1348A. 1789, November 21. Broughton.—"The very high price of corn in this and the adjoining counties, so very soon after the harvest, alarms us much, and if we are not supplied from abroad long before the next harvest, dreadful consequences probably will ensue, for the colliers

threaten to rise again; if they should, I am much afraid the populace will join them, and there is no military force near enough to protect the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects. Fatal outrages are much easier prevented than remedied. The high price of corn appears to me to proceed from the following causes:—The great scarcity of it before the harvest and the last wet summer, which has made the quantity produced only as two to three of the usual produce. The constant heavy rains which have fallen the last two months have so much prevented the sowing of wheat in this neighbourhood, that I believe not one tenth part of the usual quantity has been put into the ground. Potatoes, the great support of the poor, are also very dear; if they could be imported at a cheap rate they would relieve them much. I send your Lordship this intelligence that, if you think it necessary, you may communicate it to the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, and the rest of his Majesty's Privy Council, that every thing possible may be done to supply the common people with necessary food."

Thomas Pennant to Lord Kenyon.

1349. 1789, December 1. Downing.—"I am highly honoured and pleased with the effect of my letter. An inundation of corn has been suddenly poured into Liverpool, and as suddenly engaged. I cannot but suspect the destination, and therefore again humbly suggest the necessity of compelling the collectors at the port, and also the common officers, to be most rigorous in their demand of the highest bonds the law will admit for landing the corn in the places they clear out for. It is also my opinion that correspondence should be kept between the port of clearance and the port of landing, in order to prevent collusion, as, in that case, smuggling can be carried on in only very small vessels, and the officers should attend to the little creeks. Before it was in the papers, I knew—but forgot to mention to your Lordship—that the French had offered premium for importation. This is a critical time. It is not inhumanity to wish to see them pinched. It will prevent domestic evils here, and effect political good there. Three or four of us have ordered a ship load of barley to this country, to be sold at prime cost; and I hope our example will be followed."

Samuel Strong to the Same.

1350. 1790, February 27.—"The Duchess of Kingston being supposed to have died intestate, with respect to her property in France, Mrs. Strong, with four other cousins, being the next of kin, were advised to send over a proper person to make enquiries, &c., on their behalf; but a Mr. Glover, who stood in a more remote degree of relation to the Duchess, got the start of us, and went to Paris to claim the whole for himself. After disposing of all the property he could get into his hands, and taking every other step he could devise to injure the succession, he began to fear that the issue would be against him, and therefor threw out a proposal to the next of kin that if they would formally relinquish all their claims in his favour, he would enter into a bond to pay them 4,500*l.*, clear of expenses, except the part that we had incurred by agency. Rather than suffer the whole to be spent and embezzled, we closed with this offer, and the bond was executed accordingly, and made payable to Sir Henry Oxenden, in trust for the next of kin, his lady being one of them. The bond, with one year's interest, becomes due next July; but I have just now heard that Mr. Glover is returned from Paris, and, pretending that he is a great loser by this business, requests

that, on his defraying our expenses, which amount to 1,500*l.* between the five parties, he may have the bond cancelled. This after the treatment we have received from him appears unreasonable in the highest degree, and we are unanimous in refusing to listen to it. But as Mr. Glover may possibly sell his estates in England and quit the kingdom before July, the questions I presume to ask your Lordship are these: Whether the relinquishing of our claims to the Duchess of Kingston's effects in France, in favour of Mr. Glover, as above stated, would be deemed a legal consideration; and, if so, what steps (if any) can be taken to prevent him from evading the payment of the 4,500*l.* under the bond?"

Sir William Pulteney to Lord Kenyon.

1351. 1790, April 1. London.—"I have long wished to have it in my power to give your Lordship some small proof of the value which I put on your friendship, and of the high regard which I entertain for your talents and character. I have been able, at last, to contrive it so that I can now make you an offer of recommending any respectable independant gentleman, in whom your Lordship interests yourself, to a seat in Parliament, without his being put to any expense. I am sure I shall be happy to connect myself with any one who has the good fortune to enjoy your Lordship's good opinion. As I have been obliged to refuse many applications by letting it be understood that my arrangements were made, I trust that your Lordship will let this pass as an old engagement, and that the gentleman you recommend may understand it in that way."

James Tomkinson to the Same, at Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

1352. 1790, June 18. Bath.—"The election here is to come on next Monday, but the conclusion is already known, having been fixed at a meeting of the Corporation yesterday. Lord Bayham and Lord Weymouth are the fortunate candidates. Owing to Mr. Grenville declining, his votes went to Lord Weymouth, which gave him a majority over Mr. Watson, who resigned yesterday, and Mr. Morris, it is supposed, will follow his example, as he has not, I find, the least chance of success."

Sentence of Excommunication.

1352a. 1790, July 22.—Petition to Lord Kenyon of Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Bush, "two poor helpless women that has experienced a long and painful imprisonment of three years, by virtue of an *excommunicato capiendo* writ from the spiritual court, for being publickly married in the meeting house at Calverton, seven miles from Nottingham, in the same publick manner and form as quakers do." They pray that, as they have neither committed theft nor injured anyone, though they may perhaps be thought to have infringed some laws of man, that Lord Kenyon will look on them with an eye of pity, as Pharoah did to his chief butler, and restore them to their former station. What makes their affliction harder is that they and two small children have to sleep in one bed, and have to pay the jailer four shillings a week.

The Bishop of Ferns to Lord Kenyon.

1353. 1790, August 14. Dublin.—"As the election of a Lord Mayor for the City of Dublin has created much clamour and perhaps engaged attention on your side of the water, I enclose to your Lordship two papers, one of which I am told gives an authentic account of the Lord Chancellor's defence of the Privy Council in the House of

Lords; the other, the reprobation of that defence by the Whig Club. I see that some of the English papers have reprinted these, but if an authentic copy should not fall into your hands, the inclosed, perhaps, will not be inacceptable. No unlearned man who reads the 33rd of George II., which regulates the election of the Chief Magistrate, can suppose it possible that Alderman James could be duly elected; but I am not accustomed to the construction of Acts of Parliament. The point, however, is now so far given up, that Alderman James has resigned his pretensions, and Howison (?) has been sent down, by the Board of Aldermen, to the Commons for this approbation. I cannot but be glad of the concession, as even with the colour only of right, factious men can at all times create discontent in this country."

Charles Dundas to Lord Kenyon.

1354. 1790, September 2. Barton Court, near Newbury.—"Your Lordship having, on a late occasion, publicly declared the opinion of the Court of King's Bench on the subject of meetings held for the purpose of fighting and boxing matches, which of late have been so frequent and disgraceful in this kingdom, I trust you will forgive the liberty I am now taking of addressing you on a case of this nature, in which the High Sheriff of the county of Berks and myself have endeavoured to do what we could to follow the line pointed out by your Lordship, but which is now beyond the limits of this county. For some time before the 30th of August, it was declared by newspaper paragraphs, etc., that on that day a battle would be fought at Newbury, between a Mr. Hooper and a Mr. Bryan (two great characters in the art of boxing). The stage was erected on barges, in the bason of Newbury Wharf, and an immense crowd assembled, from places above an hundred miles distant. The Sheriff and myself attended at 8 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of preventing this fight. Immediately the alarm was given, the combatants, with their supporters, were secured. Speenhamland, where we were, is surrounded by several different districts, in none of which my warrant could have effect without the endorsement of the Justices belonging to them (viz., Hampshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and the Borough of Newbury) and in the three first, the magistrates resided at a distance.

"On my promise that no advantage should be taken of the parties by detaining them if they appeared voluntarily, some of them came before the Sheriff and myself. We endeavoured to persuade them to be bound over not to disturb the peace of this county, which was agreed on, when, by the accidental arrival of Mr. Bigge Wither (who acts as a Justice of the Peace for Berks, Wilts, and Hants), he insisted on their promising not to offend in either of the other counties. They left Newbury soon after, very hastily, with above a thousand of their attendants, declaring they were going to Oxfordshire; but when they reached Chapel Row, about nine miles from Newbury, they began their fight in this county. A warrant, signed by Mr. Wither and myself, followed them there, but their numbers prevented the constable from doing his duty. By the declaration of Lord Barrymore (who appeared to be their director), this contest is to be renewed at Doncaster during the races, it being now said to be undecided, for the purpose of collecting a greater mob on that ocasion. Having stated these circumstances, I hope your Lordship will excuse this application. The objection made by these people to their being bound over was the dread they had of the example being followed by other counties; and we could not (consistently with our promise) lay hold of them to bind them over generally.

"The warrant is now in search of them in this county, but they are not residents here. They may be indicted at the next Quarter Sessions, when the Bench warrant would issue against them, which would have effect beyond the bounds of the county; but before that time, their intention of fighting at Doncaster will be executed. This being the case, if the Sheriff and myself dare with propriety ask your Lordship's directions, we will act accordingly. Considering it as a public good to keep the peace, we trust we are not guilty of either impropriety or indelicacy to the high station of your Lordship, when we lay this matter before that power which extends over the whole kingdom. If, personally, I may be allowed to offer a further justification of my conduct, it is that, having had the honor of moving at the Sessions at Reading that the peace officers within the county should be ordered to suppress these tumultuous meetings to the utmost of their power, I was then unanimously supported by fifteen of the most respectable magistrates of this county, several of whom have called on me, on this occasion, to exert myself in preventing this declared breach of the peace in my own neighbourhood."

The Rev. W[illiam] J[ones], of Nayland, to the Honourable George Kenyon.

1355. 1790 (?), November 13.—Thanks him for a promised present of books. "This nation seems threatened with the approach of terrible times; so that they who are ready to depart with age and infirmities will be taken from evil that is to come. All I can do now is to watch and to pray that no hour nor moment may find me unprepared. Yet my mind will ever be running on the times, and the Church, and the poor distracted condition of the best religion we have amongst us. My heart is divided between sorrow for myself and the Christian world; both seem equally hastening to a dying state. But God will always have a remnant. I have by me in MS. a little sort of another *Tom Bull*, upon religion; but I know not what to do with it. I have likewise a piece which I call an *Essay on Man, as he is described to us in the Scripture;* this has been written out fair above 30 years, and perhaps might do some good, but, alas, my agent is getting old and indolent, like myself. Our next coach comes out on Friday morning. When once I get the next parcel (if I live to get it) I will depend no more on Rivington." *Seal.*

Postscript.—"The books are come (Keith on *Prophecy*, &c.), but letters cost me so much trouble that I cannot afford to throw even a false one away, so you must let me speak as a fool."

Robert Barclay to [Thomas Steele?].

1356. 1791, March 21.—"An event has just happened which, as it may materially serve the interest of this house, compels me to request the favour of your interest with Government, whose influence will be in some degree affected by it. The fact is simply that Mr. Walker, the Marshal of the King's Bench, is dead, and his place is in the gift of Lord Kenyon, whom we wish so far to influence the intended successor to Walker, as to take his supply of porter from this house, whose predecessor, Mr. Thrale, served it until it was burnt by the riots, 1781; since which, Calvert (a decided friend of the blue and buff interest) has had the supply of it. But a change of Marshal creates a change of interest, and, in case of a contested election, it has been found of use to our cause to have his interest united to our own, which you can vouch honestly to have been on all occasions actively exerted on behalf of the

present administration. I feel more difficulty in asking, even through you, any personal favour; but as not only in the addresses of the Regency business we were chief instruments, but have been recently active [and] successful in returning our old Members, as well as were the first to take up Captain Finch (for the county) in this borough, I hope you will be able to obtain Lord Kenyon's own interest direct, or through either of the Judges."

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE to LORD KENYON.

1357. 1791, March 23.—Mr. Henry Thornton called on me this morning, to consult me respecting an application which has been made to him by Mr. Barclay, the great brewer in the Borough. After some little consideration, I advised him to mention the matter to your Lordship; but though I did not say a syllable to him which could give him an idea of my troubling your Lordship on the occasion, yet, reflecting on the kindness your Lordship had always shewn me, being ignorant how far the subject of his request is altogether proper, and that if there be any impropriety in it I am in some degree *particeps criminis*, I have thought it only right to take up the pen. I will only add that my friend, Mr. Henry Thornton, is one of the worthiest of men, and that on this account, added to our having been from our childhood in habits of closest intimacy and affection, I am happy, in introducing him to your Lordship, bearing my testimony to his character.

THOMAS STEELE to the SAME.

1358. 1791, March 23. Pay Office, Whitehall.—"Your Lordship having lately appointed a successor to the late Marshal of the King's Bench, I am earnestly requested to apply to you . . . . to request that he may be desired to authorise the house of Mr. Barclay, under the name of Thrale & Co., in Southwark, to supply, from time to time, the porter which is required for the consumption of the inhabitants of the King's Bench. Mr. Calvert's house has lately been employed in this service, and will naturally endeavour to obtain a continuance of it. They are inveterate enemies to the present Government. Mr. Barclay and his uncle, Mr. David Barclay, are the best friends that any government ever had, and we are bound, in gratitude to them for past services, to strain every nerve for the purpose of accomplishing this point, which they have very much at heart."

SAMUEL HORSLEY, Bishop of St. David's, to the SAME.

1359. 1791, April. Bulls Cross.—"I take the liberty to beg your Lordship's perusal of a short bill, which has been drawn upon a principle suggested by me, for the relief of the Scottish episcopalians. Your Lordship knows that these people now pray for their King and royal family, and take the oath of allegiance. But many of their clergy scruple the oath of abjuration, as containing a retrospective denial of the right of the abdicated family, which they hold to have been indefeasible so long as that family subsisted, though they now consider it as extinct. For they think the only remaining representative of that family, the Cardinal York, has incapacitated himself by the oath of submission as a churchman to a foreign sovereign. But the particular hardship that they labour under is this, that by the 9th clause of the 19th of George II. c. 38, notwithstanding that they were to take the oaths, they would remain subject to the penalties of that Act. The operation of the bill which I enclose will be nothing more than to do away that cruel hardship, and relieve such

of them as can persuade themselves to take the oaths, from the penalties which by that Act would still hang over them. It leaves the delicate question of the validity of their orders quite untouched, and in the same state of ambiguity in which it was left by the statutes of Queen Anne. The relief it extends to them will be very considerable. . . . . I think they are deserving of the indulgence of Government, as by praying expressly for the King (which they now do), and recognising his title, they have contributed much towards the extinction of Jacobitism in Scotland."

GEORGE ROSE to LORD KENYON.

1360. 1791, May 10. Old Palace Yard.—Mr. Pitt means to recommend Mr. Vaughan, a neighbour of yours, to the King, for a baronetcy. "I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will tell me whether you happen to know if Mr. Myddleton, the member for Denbigh, is in determined opposition, or whether the complying with a request he has just made to Mr. Pitt would have any chance of conciliating him."

SIR W. PULTENEY to the SAME.

1361. 1791, May 12. London.—As to a bill for enlarging the term of a patent granted to James Turner "for his invention of a yellow colour for painting coaches." Thinks Mr. Turner has been cruelly defrauded of the benefits of his first patent. He is a remarkable chemist, and a person of good character. Lord Dundonald and the Bishop of Llandaff, who are skilled in chemistry, have a good opinion of him. "I do not agree with those who think that patents for inventions are hurtful; I think they have been one of the great causes of the important discoveries which in this country have so much improved our manufactures and trade."

WILLIAM PITT to the SAME.

1362. 1791, June 25. Downing Street.—"I was very much obliged to your Lordship for your friendly suggestion respecting the Jersey Commission, which I have endeavorde (*sic*) to make use of, without mentioning your name. The business originated last year at the Council board, and all the papers respecting it were then communicated to the Chancellor; and, indeed, I thought the draft of the commission had been likewise. The gentlemen who were thought of to be joined to Mr. Grant, are Mr. Partridge and Mr. Nicoll." *Holograph.*

FRANCIS PLOWDEN to the SAME.

1363. 1791, August 4. Adelphi—"I have, this morning, understood from the Sollicitor General that your Lordship had done me the honor of mentioning me to him; and, from what I could collect from him, it appeared to me that a sort of specimen or trial would be expected from me, before the heads of the law would choose to recommend me as a proper person to undertake the revision and compression of the statutes. I have already published one tract upon the point of alienage, and have by me a manuscript draft of a bill which is adapted to the subject matter of that tract. I have also published a tract upon the inrolment of deeds and wills, with a draft of a bill upon that subject. I should hope that these two publications would enable your Lordship, and any other person, to form a conclusive judgement of the competency of the writer of them to handle other legal topics, especially under the advantages of the previous directions and subsequent revision of the law

officers of the Crown. But, as the intended plan will comprise much constitutional and political, as well as legal, matter, I am very ready to undertake to give a specimen or trial of my abilities, should it be wished, upon that topic."

LORD ERSKINE to LORD KENYON.

1364. 1791, August.—"I have left you Burke's pamphlet, which, though perfidious to his friends by imputing sentiments to them which they never held, in order to disgrace them, has yet in it some very splendid passages."

POEMS.

1365. 1791, September 1. Bury St. Edmunds.—Poems by Reverend William Jones, of Nayland: (1) "A character, by lover of truth"; (2) "On seeing some pigeons sitting on a meeting-house."

BARTHELEMY, the French Minister Plenipotentiary in London, to LORD KENYON.

1366. 1791, December 28.—"A person named Charton (?), one of the many unfortunate persons who are victims of the troubles which have happened in France, is a prisoner for debt, in the King's Bench. He has been strongly recommended to Mr. Franchlyn, of Welbeck Street, by a gentleman of rank and character in Paris, as an honest, though an unfortunate, manufacturer, who has been imprisoned here for a debt contracted in France. It appears by the enclosed letter, which Mr. Franchlyn has received from him, that he has paid for a chamber, which he fitted up at some expence, and where he hoped to be able to maintain himself well, from the produce of his industry or the assistance of his friends, till he might be enabled to regain his liberty. As he is a stranger both to the laws of this country and to the language, it is not improbable he may experience some hardships, which, if he could explain himself to the marshal, he would avoid. Will your Lordship forgive my taking the liberty to request you would be so good as to make this man's situation known to the marshal, by any of your officers, or by transmitting the man's letter."

LORD BATHURST to the SAME.

1367. 1792, May 1. Apsley House.—"Permit me to trouble your Lordship with the inclosed Bill which, I trust, will tomorrow be brought up to our House. Your Lordship is well acquainted with the misconduct and various grievances of county courts. The Bill is to substitute a less oppressive and less expensive administration of justice in my court, which takes in near a sixth part of the county of Gloucester. It is with the general approbation of the Justices and all persons concerned. I got the Master of the Rolls and the Attorney-General to peruse and model it in the Commons, and will be obliged to your Lordship for giving me your opinion of it." Any of Lord Kenyon's suggestions will be adopted.

WILLIAM PITT to the SAME.

1368. 1792, May 16. Downing Street.—"I shall be much obliged to your Lordship if you can allow me ten minutes' conversation tomorrow, at any time that will interfere least with your engagements, and whenever is most convenient to you." *Holograph.*

Note at foot, in Lord Kenyon's handwriting.—"In consequence of this letter, I called on Mr. Pitt, who told me he wished to inform me first, that

in consequence of the Lord Chancellor's opposing his measures, he had stated to the King that one must go out, and [that] the Chancellor was to go out."

WILLIAM PITT to LORD KENYON.

1369. 1792, June 1.—"I should be much obliged to your Lordship, if your engagements will allow you, to let me have the honour of seeing you for a few minutes any time before four to day, except from two to three, when I shall be obliged to be at St. James'." *Holograph.*

Note, in Lord Kenyon's handwriting.—"I went to Mr. Pitt, in pursuance of this letter, on Friday, 1st June, 1792, when he asked me if I would accept the office of First Commissioner of the Great Seal, on Lord Thurlow's resigning. I told him it was impossible I could take it, and perform the duties of my office as C. J. of the King's Bench. He then conversed with me about the proper persons to make commissioners, and desired he might talk with me again."

The REV. WILLIAM JONES to the SAME.

1370. 1792, December 2. Nayland.—"And now, my Lord, I must inform you, in confidence, that I am in a great bustle, under the character of *Thomas Bull*. By the blessing of God (for such I account it) I have hit upon a mode of address which has gained the ear of my countrymen, and may be of great use at this critical time. Ten thousand of these papers are already dispersed, and their influence is increasing. In consequence of this, some other matters are under consideration, and I have a summons, in such terms as I must not resist, to attend a meeting on Thursday, at London, where nothing effectual can be done without me. We of this place can witness that the cry of 'No King' comes universally from the Dissenters; and some of my neighbours are considering how to conduct themselves, so as to turn a few of them into public examples."

WILLIAM PITT to the SAME.

1371. 1792, December 12.—"I trouble your Lordship with a copy of the speech which his Majesty will deliver tomorrow. Under the present circumstances, I flatter myself we may trust to your Lordship having the goodness to sit as Speaker."

LORD GRENVILLE to the SAME.

1372. 1792, December 16. St. James's Square.—"The motion for thanks to Lord Cornwallis stands for Monday; and my wish is to bring in on Wednesday a bill about foreigners residing in this country."

PETER WHITEHALL DAVIES to the SAME.

1373. 1792, December 19. Broughton.—"I take the liberty to trouble your Lordship with another letter, in which I have inclosed an *assignat*, made payable at Bersham Furnace, endorsed 'Gilbert Gilpin'; I am informed he is the first clerk of Mr. Wilkinson, whose sister married Doctor Priestley. With what view Mr. Wilkinson circulates *assignats*, is best known to himself. It appears to me that good consequences cannot arise from their being made currant, and that very pernicious effects may. Mr. Wilkinson, at his foundry at Bersham (where, I am informed, he has now a very large number of cannon), and in his coal and lead mines, employs a considerable body of men. They are regularly paid every Saturday with *assignats*. The Presbyterian

tradesmen receive them in payment for goods, by which intercourse they have frequent opportunities to corrupt the principles of that description of men, by infusing into their minds the pernicious tenets of Paine's *Rights of Man*, upon whose book, I am told, publick lectures are delivered to a considerable number in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, by a methodist. The bad effects of them are too evident in that parish."

Note in the handwriting of Chief Justice Kenyon.—"This letter occasioned the Act of Parliament, passed in January, 1793, for preventing the negotiation of French paper money in England."

WILLIAM PITT to LORD KENYON.

1374. 1793, January 2. Downing Street.—"We have been under the necessity of deferring the report of the Bill respecting aliens, till Friday, but I have very little doubt that on that day we can both report and read it a third time. I hope it may be possible for your Lordship to sit for half an hour on Saturday, in order to receive the Bill, as the amendments made may perhaps make the Lords wish to reprint it, which, in that case, could be done before Monday, and the Bill might then receive the royal consent on Tuesday. I will take the liberty of sending you a copy of the Bill as now amended, as soon as it is printed, which will probably be to morrow evening or Friday morning." *Holograph.*

R. RICHARDS to the SAME.

1375. 1793, January 23. Lincoln's Inn.—"Your Lordship knows that Sir William Scott is a candidate for the University of Oxford. Mr. Hall, who used to go the Chester Circuit, has a vote, and will, as I have reason to think from his expressions of the sense which he has of the obligations he owes your Lordship, be very glad of an opportunity of voting in a manner agreeable to your Lordship's wishes. I should not have presumed to take the liberty of troubling your Lordship with this information if academical delicacy had not, in Mr. Solicitor-General's opinion, made it improper for him to mention it to your Lordship."

LORD GRENVILLE to the SAME.

1376. 1793. January 24. St. James' Square.—"I take the earliest moment in my power to apprize your Lordship that the King has signified his intention to deliver the custody of the Great Seal to Lord Loughborough, as Lord Chancellor, and that he will take his seat on the Woolsack on Monday, when the House meets again."

The SAME to the SAME.

1377. 1793, January 26. Whitehall.—"His Majesty being out of town today, the Great Seal cannot be delivered to Lord Loughborough till Monday; and I am, therefore, under the necessity of requesting your Lordship to sit as Speaker on that day."

SIR JOHN SCOTT to the SAME.

1378. [17]93, June 17.—"The bit to cure blunders in the bill for issuing Exchequer Bills, and the opposition to the Farnham Hop Bill—which is a bill to compel the impropriater of that parish to take 20*s.* an acre, where the tithe is worth 50*s.*, for three years, to the intent to punish him, and terrify others, in like cases offending—may detain me beyond your Lordship's dinner hour. If they do, I presume to hope your Lordship will excuse me."

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE to LORD KENYON.

1379. 1793, June 28. London.—"The respect I bear your Lordship, and the sense I entertain of the kindness with which your Lordship has always regarded me, impose a debt(?) of obligation on me to transmit your Lordship a copy of the case which, with its documents, I am sending to Mr. Dundas. I conceive there can be no impropriety in so doing, when the judicial proceedings are at an end. I am not conscious of any unfair statement; and, if there be any inaccuracy, your Lordship will do me the justice to believe it is not intentional. I shall be very happy to shew your Lordship any of the other documents referred to, and to explain any part of the case which may require explanation. I need hardly say that this case is not fit matter of general communication."

JUSTICE GROSE to LORD KENYON, at Gredington.

1380. 1793, August 7.—"Through all the counties I passed, the wheat was fine, and in many, standing ripe and fit to be cut down, but wanting reapers. There are no hands to get the harvest in. The Portuguese fleet are at Spithead, and make a very respectable figure."

LORD BATHURST to LORD KENYON.

1381. 1794, January 4.—"The state of the Carmarthen Circuit is this: the two seniors meaning to quit, have declared to Mr. Douglas that they do not wish to succeed him. Mr. Williams is next in seniority, but I am assured that Mr. Douglas and Mr. Plomer (who has just left the circuit) would give their testimony in favor of Mr. Philipps; and I submit to your Lordship's judgement whether it be not for the advantage of the district that their Attorney-General should reside much among them."

The REV. WILLIAM JONES to JAMES BOSWELL.

1382. 1794, January 4. Nayland, Suffolk.—"As a biographer of the first character, you have preserved Dr. Johnson to us as a living lecturer upon life and manners; and I consider your work as a complete antidote to the letters of Lord Chesterfield, under the advantage of which, this nation ought to be wiser upon some subjects than any other in Europe. As a very small and inadequate return for the pleasure I had received, I formed the design of communicating to you a few anecdotes relating to Dr. Johnson, and drew up the following letter, with an intention to shew it first to my excellent friend the late Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich; but he being unfortunately taken from us before he had seen it, I laid my papers aside and forgot them, till a passage in your last edition brought them to my mind, and encouraged me to transcribe them for your own inspection. . . . . In the earlier part of my life, I took up and cultivated indefatigably, for some years, certain ideas of nature, not agreeable to the received notions of what is called natural philosophy; and as soon as I thought myself competent, I threw out a philosophical essay, to clear the ground, and try my strength upon it.

"In consequence of what I had done, a friend of Dr. Johnson's was desirous that he should see me, and a friend of mine was desirous that I should see him, knowing that he had read my book, and would probably have something to say upon it. He was therefore invited to spend an evening at my friend's house, and came accordingly. After he had seated himself, he sat for a long time musing and looking at his shoe buckles; at length he began to open, upon such subjects as came

in the way, and soon convinced me that his mind was as great as his gestures were singular. The subject of natural philosophy, with long practice, was so familiar to me, and the ground I was upon had been so scrupulously examined, that I was under no apprehension of being driven out of my strongholds by the force of his words. I had heard, and I need not inform you of it, that it was too much the manner of this great man to assume a sovereignty over all understandings, and to contradict rather than be silent. My lot, therefore, was common with that of most strangers who fell into his company. But still I thought there were some subjects on which I had a right to exercise the liberty of speech.

"So when the subject of nature, on which I had been writing, came forward (as I suppose some body took care it should do), finding I was not likely to have a friend in Dr. Johnson, I endeavoured to defend some of my principles with civility and good manners; and when I say this, I speak the truth to the best of my recollection. You will believe me, when I add, that my adversary, who could admit of no opposition, soon raised his voice, till he roared like a giant; and I being neither able nor willing to answer him in the same tone, the discourse on that subject was dropped. I freely confess how much I was disgusted with his manner, as Mrs. Boswell also was. His other excellencies would, I make no doubt, have prevailed against all the prejudice I had conceived, but the opportunity, which I never sought, never happened. His report of me afterwards, as I heard from the worthy Mr. Allen of Bolt Court, was more favourable than I had any reason to expect; but his judgment of what I had published in philosophy was very severe, and such as I must understand to have been incompetent and unjust; for in this line Dr. Johnson was but as one of the people, and had the safe and easy task of holding the popular side of the question. 'Sir,' said he, when I had left the room, 'he supposes authors to contradict one another, who all mean the same thing. Sir, it is disingenuous to take advantage of their expressions; sir, you may depend upon it the book will be answered.' To this a gentleman replied, 'Dr. Johnson, if you think it a matter of importance to the public that they should be guarded against the ill effect of the work, you would do well to answer it yourself.' 'No, sir, I shall not answer it; but the book will be answered.' In his prediction Dr. Johnson was not right; my book never was answered, as he said it would be. It was illiberally railed at and totally misunderstood in a monthly review of that time, and many ill names were laid upon the author, of which I never thought it worth my while to complain to the public; but this was not what Dr. Johnson meant by an answer. The book, sir, never was answered, nor ever will be, not because I am a powerful writer, but because its principles are those of fact and nature; and he who shall confute them effectually must be able to make a new world.

"My first essay for settling of principles was very much condemned. . . . . However, the ill words I had met with being unmerited, and the prejudice against me being rather popular than rational, I resumed my subject with little discouragement, and went on with it through a large quarto . . . . . and as the whole of the edition, consisting of 750 copies, has been disposed of, and the work for a considerable time past out of print, it must have found many readers. But, wonderful to relate, I do not remember that a single copy was purchased at Cambridge, or that more than one was purchased at Oxford, which went into the hands of the ingenious Dr. Wall, a very respectable physician of that place. . . . . The principles of Newton being mathematical, mathematicians are naturally attached to them; their fame lies in that quarter; and their reports are generally of great effect, because their science is in few hands, and the public at large

is not qualified to scruple their decisions. This was the reason why my first essay found no reception in Ireland. The whole Irish edition lay dead in the hands of the bookseller, there being in the University of Dublin some leading mathematicians who kept guard for the old system of attraction, more severely than Newton himself did, and would not suffer an heretic to land upon their coast. In Scotland, my last work has been much attended to; and I suspect that the bulk of the edition went northward. A learned gentleman informed me that it had also found its way to the East Indies, where it was taken for the work of my learned and ingenious namesake, Sir William Jones; but some persons disputing this, supposed it rather to be a posthumous work of his father.

"During a literary evening spent in Dr. Johnson's company, "one of his observations made a great impression upon me; it was delivered in the true Johnsonian style . . . . A question was started, by somebody in the company, about the original of the word *satyr* (*sic*) in the sense of a *sarcastic* composition. When some had guessed one thing, and some another and Johnson approved of none of them, I ventured to hazard an opinion of my own, that it was from the Hebrew verb *satar* to hide; such compositions having always been conceived in obscure expressions, for many reasons, and that the *satyrs*, those fabulous beings which were feigned to hide themselves in woods and forests, were of the same family. Here I had the honour of meeting with Dr. Johnson's approbation. 'He is right,' said he, 'it is certainly derived from *satar*, to hide.' The weight of his [Johnson's] pen, exposing the false wit and chastising the vanity of scepticism, would have been felt by friends and foes, and might have done good as a preservative against the evil times which were approaching. The late Mr. Allen of Magdalen Hall, who was a priviledged person, and could say what he pleased to him, addressed him once very freely upon the subject. 'Johnson, if you really are a christian, as I suppose you to be, do write something to make us sure of it.' But I presume he was not very conversant in ecclesiastical history, and that he was a better critic on the sense of Juvenal than on the style of the Bible, on which considerations he was not forward to pit himself against an infidel. I found myself much interested in what you relate of Mrs. Williams, whom Dr. Johnson, with singular benevolence, took under his protection; I once knew her well. . . . . I had also much of the confidence of her father, Zachary Williams, the author of a magnetical theory which is now lost . . . At this period of my life, I was a school-boy at the Charterhouse. Some time afterwards, Mrs. Williams and her father fell into distress; and I being then unable to relieve it, either by my pocket or my interest, I became shy of making visits."

Lord Thurlow to Lord Kenyon.

1383. 1794, February 8.—"I enclose you Lord Loughborough's answer to my account of the business causes depending in the House of Lords. I do not thoroughly understand his ideas of Home and Lord Camden; but if it is to be a ministeral business I shall not attend it, for I do not wish to spend my breath in a vain opposition, and still less do I desire that either House of Parliament should manifest any signs of disloyalty to his Majestie's Ministers, even by doing justice, contrary to their commands."

Lord Grenville to Lord Kenyon.

1384. 1794, April 12. St. James's Square.—"I understand your Lordship entertains some doubt whether a new clause may not be

necessary to be added to the Alien Bill, in order to prevent the evasion of that Act by collusive arrests. As the question was considered by the Attorney-General, when the Bill was before the House of Commons, I should be much obliged if your Lordship could find time to converse with that gentleman upon the subject; and if your Lordship's doubts should still remain, I should be desirous of proposing to add to the Bill (which is now before the House of Lords) such a clause as may answer the purpose designed."

Richard Brinsley Sheridan to Lord Kenyon.

1385. 1794, May 12.—"I must trust to your indulgence to excuse the liberty I take in troubling you with a few lines, respecting the appointment of the next day of sitting for the trial after tomorrow (Monday). I would, by no means, wish a single hour to be lost in the week; but if it be intended to miss one day, and, as I am informed, that Tuesday is the least convenient day for the attendance of the Judges, I have presumed to suggest that, from particular circumstances, it would be a material accommodation to me to speak on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, and my reply will certainly be confined to that one day. I have only again to apologise to your Lordship, not meaning to be in town tomorrow, for directly addressing myself to your Lordship, as I apprehend any other mode of application might be too late." *Holograph.*

Warren Hastings to Lord Kenyon.

1386. 1794, May 27. Westminster Hall.—"I have been within a few hours since informed that Mr. Burke intends to solicit the Lords to adjourn my trial over to another year, for the purpose of affording him time to prepare his concluding reply. This is an occasion in which I think myself justified in praying every one of my own judges to interpose his authority and influence to repel so gross and atrocious a wrong; and I do most earnestly beseech your Lordship to give your attendance, and to afford me your good offices for this end."

John Sinclair to Lord Kenyon.

1387. 1794, July 24.—"At the desire of the Board of Agriculture, I have the honor of transmitting to your Lordship a paper, drawn up by John Robinson, Esq., Surveyor-General of the Woods and Forests, respecting the laws now in being for the division of waste lands, commons, and common fields, with suggestions for rendering such divisions more easy and less expensive in future. As this is one of the greatest objects to which the Board can possibly dedicate its attention, it was resolved to send a copy of this paper to the Judges, requesting their remarks upon it, with which we hope to be favourd, as soon as their other important avocations will admit of it. Permit me, at the same time, to request that your Lordship would have the goodness, in the course of the ensuing circuit, to collect as much as possible the opinions of the active magistrates in the different counties, and of other intelligent persons, upon this great subject, and to take any opportunity that may occur of explaining the advantages which may result from the attention that is paid by the Board of Agriculture to this and other great sources of national improvement."

Rev. William Jones to Lord Kenyon.

1388. 1794, September 20.—"I intended to go down to Bath, for which purpose I went up to town, and did actually set forward, but

found myself not well enough to proceed. By this accident, I was at London during the riots, and was walking down Holborn while the mob were in possession of the street, and doing as much harm as they were able. A man in the crowd, who seemed to be an acting member, cast his eye upon me and said, 'Hah, what are you there, old Churchman? You are a *passive obedience* man, I suppose, you look as if you were of that sort.' If I had recollected myself soon enough, I should have told him I was a dissenting minister, which might have drawn something more out of him, but I only told him I was one of those plain people that do not love mischief. What this fellow had said seemed to indicate that the tumult, which aimed ostensibly at the Crimping Houses, had, to those who were in the secret, a farther and greater object in the Church and the Government."

MARY, LADY KENYON to the HONOURABLE GEORGE KENYON, at Oxford.

1389. 1794, December 3. London.—I believe Lord Fitzwilliam is to go to Ireland, but should not think it will be so soon as the papers say, for I know Lord Westmorland had not given any orders for any of his houses to be got ready for his family in England, a very few days ago, and two suns cannot shine in the same hemisphere. . . . It has been rumoured here that one of the Cleavers would be Primate; some said the Bishop of Chester, others his brother. . . . . Thelwell's trial is going on, and much stranger things are expected to appear against him than those . . .; but whether enough to convince a London jury, time only can shew.

CHARLES JAMES FOX to LORD KENYON.

1390. 1794, ————.—"Understanding from Mr. Taylor that your Lordship wished to know how far I should be able to go on with the business of the impeachment tomorrow, I take the liberty of troubling you with this, to let you know that I can go on tomorrow if neccessary, but that I am still indisposed, and that a later day would be more agreeable to me if, as I suspect from the present state of the session, this small delay would not be likely materially to affect the final conclusion of the trial." *Holograph.*

GEORGE III. to LORD KENYON.

1391. 1795, March 7. Queen's House.—"The question that has been so improperly patronized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in favour of the Papists, though certainly very properly silenced here, yet seems not to have been viewed in what seems to me the strongest point of view—its militating against the Coronation oath and many existing statutes. I have, therefore, stated the accompanying queries on paper, to which I desire the Lord Kenion will, after due consideration, state his opinion in the same manner, and should be glad if he would also acquire the sentiments of the Attorney-General on this most serious subject." *Holograph.*

Enclosure:—"The following queries on the present attempt to abolish all distractions in religion in Ireland, with the intention of favouring the Roman Catholics in that kingdom, are stated from the desire of learning whether this can be done without affecting the constitution of this country; if not, there is no occasion to view whether this measure, in itself, be not highly improper.

"The only laws which now affect the Papists in Ireland, are the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, the Test Act, and the Bill of Rights.

It seems to require very serious investigation how far the King can give his assent to a repeal of any one of these Acts, without a breach of his coronation oath and of the Articles of Union with Scotland.

"The construction put on the Coronation Oath by the Parliament, at the Revolution, seems strongly marked in the Journals of the House of Commons, where the clause was proposed by way of rider to the Bill for establishing the Coronation Oath, declaring that nothing contained in it should be construed to bind down the King and Queen, their heirs and successors, not to give the royal assent to any bill for qualifying the Act of Uniformity, so far as to render it palatable to Protestant Dissenters, and the clause was negatived upon a division. This leads to the implication that the Coronation Oath was understood, at the Revolution, to bind the Crown not to assent to any repeal of any of the existing laws at the Revolution, or which were then enacted for the maintenance and defence of the Protestant religion, as by law established.

"If the Oath was understood to bind the Crown not to assent to the repeal of the Act of Uniformity in favour of Protestant Dissenters, it would seem to bind the Crown full as strongly not to assent to the repeal of the Act of Supremacy, as the Test Act, in favour of Roman Catholics.

"Another question arises from the provisions of the Act limiting the succession to the Crown, by which a forfeiture of the Crown is expressly enacted, if the King upon the throne should hold communication, or be reconciled to, the Church of Rome. May not the repeal of the Act of Supremacy, and the establishing the popish religion in any of the hereditary dominions, be construed as amounting to a reconciliation with the Church of Rome?

"Would not the Chancellor of England incurr some risk in affixing the great seal to a bill for giving the Pope a concurrent ecclesiastical jurisdiction with the King?

"By the Articles of Union with Scotland, it is declared to be an essential and fundamental article that the King of Great Britain shall maintain the Church of England, as by law established, in England, Ireland, and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

"The bargain made by England in 1782, by Yelverton's Act, gives rise to the question whether the repeal of any of the English statutes adopted by that Act would not be a direct violation of the compact made by the Parliament of Ireland with Great Britain." *Holograph. Seal of Royal arms.*

THOMAS PENNANT to LORD KENYON.

1392. 1795, March 8. Downing.—On Friday I attended the meeting respecting our internal defence. In respect to the Yeomanry-Cavalry, nothing was done, and I rejoice to think that nothing can be done, for it will cost more than double the remaining part of our stock. "My reasons against Yeomanry-Cavalry are inclosed. I may, to your Lordship, add another, which is, that our worthy Dean is warm for it, and would be real commander of this civil-military, as he is, wonderful to relate, of the ecclesiastical government of the diocese."

MARY, LADY KENYON to the HON. GEORGE KENYON, at Oxford.

1393. 1795, May 25. London.—"I need not caution either of you to keep out of the way of entering into election disputes or scrapes; it is a time that calls for great circumspection and conduct, in talking as well as acting, and yet, when one feels very anxious for or against, it is a difficult thing to keep clear of offence. We have nothing riotous or

troublesome yet, though Horne Tooke and Mr. Fox are busy canvasing, whether together or separate, I cannot tell. Tooke lodges at Hardy's, near Covent Garden—the man that was tried. This can never help him to good votes, one would think. Harry Tomkinson called here yesterday; [he] says Sir Robert Cotton has give up in a pet, for being refused some little place he had asked for, for a Cheshire man. He has given great offence by doing it so suddenly. The other members have not had time to canvas; this has made Lord Grey give up, and I fancy poor Cholmondeley will come in, owing to this sudden resolution, which makes Lord Stamford's party very angry. There are five candidates for Liverpool. Thelwell, we hear, is gone down to stand for Norwich. Martindale, who deals at all the Faro tables, and one Philips, who keeps a gaming house in St. James's Street, are likewise trying to get into Parliament, but I cannot tell you for what places. There is a violent opposition at Grantham, I fear, against Mr. S. Yorke; Sir William Manners is the opponant, very rich and so tumultuous. He has already destroyed some houses, and threatens to pull down the market place, and remove the market to his own land in the town. At Preston, there will be an opposition. The county is safe for the two old members; so, I fancy, Chester will be, but H. Tomkinson says Lord Grosvenor encouraged Cholmondeley to stand for the county, for fear he should be troublesome to him in the city. He likewise said there had been a deal of money lost at Chester races by gaming, but as we never asked by whom, neither heard of winners or losers, we were sorry to hear there had been any. There are sad stories of the Prince's behaviour to his wife; so much, that a seperation is talked of, but how that can be I do not know. It is his, Lady J[ersey's], and Mrs. Pelham's amusement, to tease, ridicule, and torment her all day. This is what is said, but one would think he could never be such a brute. Mr. (*sic*) Kenyon must finish at Guildhall to day, because they want the hall for the election."

Mary, Lady Kenyon to Lord Kenyon.

1393A. 1795, July 16. London.—"I feel quite sorry for poor Mr. Burke, and do not wonder at his retiring from the world.

"We had no riot last night at all, but the night before, they were very violent, wanted to get to Mr. Pitt's house to pull it down, but were kept off by the military. The Duchess of Gloucester was in great danger, returning from the circus; she was pursued by the mob, crying no Royalty, no Pitt, till she got very near to her own house."

The Same to the Same.

1394. [1795.]—"I met Miss H[annah] More, and her sister, today, and thanked her for her book; she says she has sold 10,000 copies; what a deal!"

Sir F. Buller to the Same.

1395. 1796, March 11. Salisbury.—As soon as the circuit is finished, I shall endeavour to get a little rest and take Bath water, but quiet and horse exercise are most likely to prove efficacious; "that the leisure of the Common Pleas will [not] fully admit of. And, therefore, though I shall quit your court with great reluctance, I must try the effect of the other; for though I have been a judge 16 years, I dare not yet ask the rude *donatum*, and I cannot live without it. If I get through the summer well, it may set me up for 6 or 7 years longer; but if not, I shall hardly sit in the Common Pleas for a greater length of time than Yates did."

REV. WILLIAM JONES to the HON. LLOYD KENYON.

1395A. 1796, July 16. Nayland.—Asking for Lord Kenyon's interest for a prebend.

WILLIAM PITT to LORD KENYON.

1396. 1796, July 31. Downing street.—"On receiving your Lordship's letter, I took the earliest opportunity to apprise the King of your wishes, respecting the lieutenancy of Flintshire in case of Sir Roger Mostyn's death, and have received, as I had no doubt I should, the strongest assurances of his Majestie's readiness to comply with them. It might possibly, however, prevent some embarassment, that the appointment should be given to yourself, rather than to your son; and, on that ground, I have his Majesty's commands to propose to you that it should be so arranged."

LADY KENYON to the SAME.

1397. 1796, November 11.—"The Dean had a little lash at you, for ommitting the usual style of address, in the middle of his speech; but concluded with a high panegeric on you and your son. I am sorry you find trouble in your new honours, but as this is, I fancy, rather an unusual thing, and you asked for it, I would not give it up too hastily; it will keep these turbulent spirits in order. . . . . There is a sad story, Mr. Davies says, a duel (*sic*) between Mr. Puleston, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Dodd, of Edge. But things are so much afloat that, Mr. Davies said, it is quite dangerous to talk about it, for fear of making bad worse, so that I could get at no particulars."

THOMAS PENNANT to the SAME.

1398. 1796, November 16. Downing.—"The faction exults highly on the neglect of your Lordship's agent in not producing to the sheriff, on the day of election, the certificate of Sir T. M.'s birth. Mr. Kenyon was advised to it by myself, at Wrexham, and he promised to do it. . . . . In these days, so notorious an affront to the laws and constitution should not pass unnoticed; your Lordship's conduct in putting it in a train, by the offer of your son, had the applause of all good men, and it is to be hoped you will proceed with the perseverence and dignity worthy of yourself. The advertisement of thanks by Sir R. W. in this day's paper, is certainly the Dean's, by the bad stile and impudence. That profligate man has been the origin of all the mischief, and merits the most exemplary punishment. He had fair warning, by his trial. By the manner he has past his probation from that time to this, convinces every one of his incorrigibility. I inclose words attributed to him last year. One man of character would swear to the words; I think two. But such is the profligacy of many, that several, I fear, would take a false oath and explain them away. I am sorry to say that the Bishop, seduced by the Dean, has taken a great part in encouraging the unhappy young man to persevere in standing, unqualified as he is. It is in vain to talk to the prelate, for he has an implied faith in all the Dean says. If there is a possibility of calling up that worthless wretch, for his dialogue, to judgement, as is asserted in Mr. William Jones's letter, it would be a happy thing. The tenor of his whole conduct, from his trial in 1784, will be a full vindication of the proceedings."

THOMAS PENNANT to LORD KENYON.

1399. 1797, January 8. Downing.—"We have gone through the greater part of the supplementary militia business, and that with perfect good humour. I am glad to find it reduced to two battallions, one of which my son will be happy to command. I imagine that Sir Thomas Mostyn will take the other. Everything is at present quiescent. . . . . Within about a week, our worthy Dean had a quarrel with a man about a pig, which he said had trespassed on his land. A quarrel arose; the Dean levelled his gun and shot the man in his face and hands, for, perceiving the attitude of the dignitary, he put his hands up to save his eyes. Enraged, he ran after the divine with his spade, but could not overtake him. I am told the affair was made up with a sum of money."

THOMAS S. CHAMPNEYS to NATHANIEL JEFFEREYS, M.P., 57, Pall Mall, London.

1400. 1797, February 27. Orchard Leigh, Frome.—"The consternation at Bristol, on the reports from South Wales of the French having landed, is not to be described. I am just called out to head a Volunteer Corps of almost all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms in Frome."

W. D. SHIPLEY, Dean of St. Asaph, [to LORD KENYON].

1400A. 1797, March 4. Bolton Street.—"Many respectable gentlemen and yeomen in that part of the county of Flint which is situated at the extremity of the Vale of Clwydd are desirous of arming themselves and their dependants in support of the Government they live under, and for the more immediate purpose of protecting their families and their property from any predatory incursions that may be attempted by the enemy, on that coast. I am commissioned by them to solicit your Lordship's advice and assistance, as lieutenant of the county, upon the proper measures to be taken for carrying their design into effect. Whether your Lordship's authority is sufficient, or whether application must be made immediately to the Crown, and in the latter case through what channel.

"It is proposed to muster about fifty cavalry, if each man could be supplied with a sabre and one pistol; and here another difficulty occurs, as to how these are to be procured. Your Lordship's commands upon the subject shall be immediately communicated to the country."

D. PENNANT to the SAME.

1400B. 1797, March 9. Mold.—"In reply to your favor which followed me to Mold, where I have performed my duty with much satisfaction from the orderly behaviour of the men, I can only thank you for the honor of seeming to consult me on the purport of the Dean's letter. It seems to confine itself to the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, unconnected with the association at Holywell, of which my father is chairman, and your Lordship will consider in these times whether advantage should not be taken of the influence even of bad men, if their self interest coincides with the public good. Sir Edward Lloyd has certainly offered himself to take the command of the Holywell Volunteers. If a corps is raised nearer Pengwern, I think he had better act with that, and allow me to say at the same time that if it can be done with honour,

and my country equally well served, I should be glad to exchange a militia duty, which may carry me far from home, for a service more congenial to domestic life, but not till the militia have gone through their exercise."

THOMAS PENNANT to LORD KENYON.

1400c. 1797, March 27. Downing.—"Do not let your Lordship be surprized when I say that my opinion is much changed as to volunteer corps in general. Our corps was to be formed by the manufacturers, tradesmen, and country people, in the neighbourhood. A most respectable head of our cotton manufacturers set the plan first agoing, and he and friends subscribed near a fifth of the money and twenty men. A sudden jealousy seized the trading part of the town and some others, who, on hearing I intended to nominate Mr. Smalley, the cotton manufacturer, as lieutenant, declared they would take their names out of the list. This forebodes such want of subordination and such want of respect to their old friend and neighbour that I sincerely hope that there will be a lack of arms, and so we may be dissolved quietly. Certainly the exercise of two afternoons in a week will never form soldiers. I think Government perceive it, and possibly are wisely damping the spirit of excess of armament; *entre nous*, a certain gentleman is arming without permission, and that with pikes; which, if left in the country people's hands, may, in cases of riots, be turned against ourselves."

The SAME to the SAME.

1400d. 1797, April 26. Downing.—"I return with thanks the enclosed; then, with great joy, congratulate your Lordship on the suppression of the mutiny of the Portsmouth Fleet. No calamity during the whole war affected my spirits to that degree. Had it been democratical, ruin inevitable must have followed. What could have hindred myriads of Gallic banditti from pouring in on us?"

LORD THURLOW to the SAME.

1401. 1797, June —.—"Counsel are to be heard for the general body of the surgeons against the bill on Friday next; but the Bishop of Bangor supposes that your great objection against the bill had been softened, and that you have altered your opinion that the surgeons are a part of the City of London. If that be so, and you mean to take no more notice of it, I wish you would give me your bill, with the notes upon it. I have some general prejudice against it, arising from the quarter which I imagin originated it; but more seriously, I think the placing the whole corporation, consisting of 300, in the present circumfurence of seven miles, or 500 in the proposed one of 10 miles, under the management of 21, is too much. Perhaps the popular administration of so many would be inconvenient, but I think a select body of 50 or 100 would be a council to select superior officers, and that they should be elected annualy. . . . I think separating them from the City of London may not be wrong, but it should be so declared, and a new body, of a more general description, be appointed."

THOMAS PENNANT to the SAME.

1402. 1797, July 13. Downing.—"From a strange mistake of the volunteers imagining that they had martial law impending over them,

we had a defection of near two thirds of the Holywell part. It was a wicked report, studiously inculcated. Yesterday, they all returned true penitents, except one, who knew he ought not to be received, another, whose health would not permit his return, and a third, who got well thrashed, and his cockade burnt by his fond wife, who would not suffer him to incur the dangers of war! My son is arrived and is indefatigable. The mutiny I allude [to] was founded on a republican, levelling principle; I inclose the infamous hand-bill circulated. The authors were ashamed, and it was soon drawn in. A friend writes me word that it may be a design of government to give volunteers opportunity of continuing themselves; it will certainly be a prudent measure, even should peace be concluded, for the inveterate enemies of order will exert every nerve to disturb and destroy our excellent constitution."

LORD THURLOW to LORD KENYON.

1403. 1797, July 14.—"The surgeons bill comes on Monday next. I expect it will take up no time. . . . The Bishops and Chancellor are shaken; a single jog, even your presence, would dissipate it."

LADY KENYON to the SAME, on the Oxford Circuit.

1404. [1797,] August 3. Peel.—"This country is so covered with smart new houses, all the way from Prescot to this place, it is quite astonishing. St. Helens was a poor little place when I passed through it, 30 years ago, and now is a very neat, pretty country town; the roads all as good broad pavements as can be."

THOMAS PENNANT to the SAME.

1405. 1797, August 25. Downing.—"The volunteers of Holywell and Whiteford gratefully acknowledge their many obligations to your Lordship for procuring from Government numberless favors. We received, this week, 100 stand of arms, ammunition, &c., &c.; and an army of taylors will put the volunteers in full feather, in less than a fortnight. Still, I must lament that our rulers are deaf to our application for a quantum of officers . . . We really and truly cannot do without five officers. We shall have 100 privates besides non-commissioned officers . . . . We have two pair of colours, to be carried occasionally, besides the other duties of officers to perform; three officers cannot perform them."

The REV. WILLIAM JONES to the HON. GEORGE KENYON.

1406. 1797, September 2. [Nayland.]—"I have left off my doctor and my medicines, for some days . . . It is happy I got well, for I have enough to do in making one house answer the purpose of two, my neighbour, Whitaker, having taken the adjoining house to his own use. The room over the kitchen is now filled on every side with books. . . . It seems there is a son of the Bishop, a nephew of Lord Thurlow, who, by Tom's description of him, would suit so well with us, that if there should be any chance of his coming, I would put aside every other application and keep one place open for him. If you know of any such thing in the wind, let me know of it, privately. . . . . It is a matter of indifference to me whether I take another pupil or not.

"The case is this: my friend and pupil, Reginald Cocks, has questioned me about a son of Lord Lyttelton's, at whose house he

now is. Do you know the young man, or does he know him? because, for your brother's sake, and my own comfort, I shall be very tender what sort of person I take into my family. Reginald, if he knows the lad, would not deceive me. He is now at Rugby School, a seminary not upon a level with Cheam, in my opinion, as a preparation for my house . . . . Now I talk of pupils, I can tell you that, since your brother went home, I have had a female pupil of a very unusual description. In the first place, a Quaker; in the next place, one of the finest and most amiable young women I ever saw; allied to the first Quakers in the kingdom, and the admiration of them all. Robert Barclay, the famous apologist of the Quakers to Charles the Second, was her grandfather. Pupils I have had, some of whom have been, to be sure, very extraordinary, but none more so than this young woman. When I thought her sufficiently instructed, we made her a christian, by baptism, in Nayland Church, and next week, to my great surprize, our William is to make her his wife. Things are to be well or ill in this world, according to God's blessing, and not without; so of this, I can only say that it appears well. Her name is Margaret Lindoe, and your brother Tom dined with her at my table, together with two presbyterians who introduced her here, when I knew nothing of what was approaching. . . .

"So you met with the little obsolete first treatise on philosophy; I was a bold man to publish it, and lost the gift of a degree from the University by it, together with some favour and reputation from the world, but—*floreat veritas, ruat cœlum*—there is a fine prospect which deserves to be opened upon the world by some man more able and more popular than the curate of Nayland. If you would understand that first work better, it should be compared with the introduction to the Physiological Disquisitions. I wrote an Hebrew letter once to your elder brother; but of philosophy, the best piece, in my judgment, is yet behind, written in a series of letters to your friend Reginald, which he has never yet seen."

Lord Thurlow to Lord Kenyon.

1407. 1797, December 28.—"Since I sent you my last note, I have been commanded to dine with the Prince to morrow, which you courtiers have settled must be obeyed. Give me leave, therefore, to hope for the pleasure of seeing you and the family some other day."

Rev. William Jones to the Hon. George Kenyon.

1408. 1798, May 13.—"A gentleman wrote to me a while ago, from Oxford, whose name is the Honourable Pearce (*sic*) Meade, and promised me a copy of Lord Clare's speech, in answer to Lord Moira; which, as I understood, was to be sent to me through your hands, Mr. Meade himself not knowing the conveyance. But it is not yet arrived, and I am disappointed, for I wished to see it, Ireland being now the chief point to which our attention is turned. It is now evident to me that an Irish insurrection and massacre was to have been the French introduction, and that they have been waiting about their coasts in expectation of it; but the plot has appeared bottom upwards, a little too soon. God send the government may see an end of it, for it is a perilous business. Providence seems to have been with us as in the old powder plot, and the picture of the eye looking out of the cloud upon the dark lanthorn of Guy Fawkes, often recurrs to my mind, which was greatly delighted with it when I was a child. Thank God, we are as well here as we can expect. I sometimes remember what Lord

Kenyon said of old Lord Camden, who took his declining years with impatience, and am under some anxiety for myself, lest I should not go down the hill of life with any degree of dignity or prosperity. I have, therefore, good reason to say, in the simple words of Sternhold and Hopkins:

'Refuse me not, O Lord, I pray,
When age my limbs doth take,
And when my strength doth waste away,
Do not my soul forsake.'"

The Rev. William Jones to Lord Kenyon.

1409. 1798, July 1. Nayland.—"I have just now parted with that fine young man, the son of Lord Lyttelton. From the first of his appearance in this house, your son and I were afraid of him, though it was impossible not to admire him. . . . . Of late, we have been among so much of the higher pursuits of Greek, Hebrew, and philosophy, that we are fallen somewhat behind in common Latin."

The Same to the Hon. George Kenyon.

1410. 1798, November 30 [Nayland].—"The *Anti-Jacobin* is in earnest, and will have the encouragement of the whole honest party, who are now a very great majority. . . . . I wish the Government would lay such a tax on circulating libraries as would amount to a prohibition; they are among the chief engines of Jacobinism, and do a great mischief; we have now got one in this paltry place, undoubtedly set up by the Dissenters. . . . I like squire-soldiers better than parson-soldiers, of which sort, however, I believe my son is one of the best in the kingdom, and his corps the best disciplined. . . . I rejoice with you at the punishment of the booksellers. Johnson, for years past, has kept the grand shop for heresy, schismatology, and rebellion, and I hope Wakefield will follow in order. That fellow is one of the learned ruffians of the age. If learning does not humanize, it turns man into a demon, and adds him to the pedants of pandaemonium. I am not yet firm enough to think with pleasure of a journey to London. My touch-wood will never be turned into timber, till the resurrection, when all things shall be made new. How I lament that we are never more to see Brother Horne's *Apology*, but in the little extracts I have from it in his life! I then wished that it might be republished, but my wishes have been abortive, and I am not quite master of the reason, for I am still persuaded it must do good."

Postscript.—"I open this letter to reassure you that Dr. Horne's *Apology* and *Case* will soon be out. Brother Stevens sees a new dawn in the hemisphere, and acts accordingly, with hope and spirit. You see I am detected as an author, but I hope I shall not be subject to a prosecution with G[ilbert] Wakefield. Pray ask Lord Kenyon what he thinks of my case; for they have put me in for 'Tom Bull' and 'Church and State.' I am now in for both; nothing wanting now but a prosecution to make me as great as Horne Tooke."

George Hill to Lord Kenyon.

1411. 1799, June 15. St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.—"We have observed in the newspapers that Hugh Moises, plaintiff, was non-suited in an action for slander which he brought against Dr. Thornton, who had called him a quack, and that on the 8th of this month, the court, in which your Lordship presides, refused to grant a new trial. So long as

the private cause was in dependance, we thought it highly improper to interfere, any further than as we were called upon by the plaintiff, at whose desire we subscribed our names, in presence of a commissioner whom he sent from London for the purpose of authenticating the subscriptions, which, on the 13th of April, 1798, we had adhibited to the diploma by which we created him Doctor in Medicine. But now that the private cause is disposed of, we hope we shall not be thought presumptuous if, with a grateful sense of the handsome manner in which your Lordship was pleased to speak of the character of the University, when you gave judgment in that cause, and from an earnest desire to sustain the good opinion of a person whom all good men must honour, we take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship, merely as a matter of historical importance, a simple account of the manner in which this University confers degrees in medicine." [The account is appended.]

LADY KENYON to the HON. GEORGE KENYON, at Peel, near Manchester.

1412. 1799, July 4.—"The Chief Justice is still in great danger. . . . Would you believe it, the Master of the Rolls sat for the Chancellor yesterday, that he might be drilled as a light horseman in the morning."

JOHN WALTER to LORD KENYON.

1413. 1799, July 6. Teddington Grove.—"I am impelled by gratitude to return your Lordship my sincere thanks for the favourable opinion you entertain, and reported as due to my character, and I defy any man, separate from political opinion, which has no doubt created me many enemies, to accuse me on any act but what will appear to my credit in upwards of 40 years commerce with the world. I received the public thanks of a meeting held of the body of the coal trade, when I resigned being their chairman, after 25 years. I pursued that business, though I raised it at the envy of those I was a competitor with. I was 12 years an underwriter in Lloyd's Coffee House, and subscribed my name to 6 millions of property; but was weighed down, in common with above half those who were engaged in the protection of property, by the host of foes this nation had to combat in the American War. . . . . I paid all my private creditors what was due to them, before I stopped payment.

"I did not resort to false credit; for such was my character, that I could have raised any sum on my credit, when I stopped payment. . . . . Neither a single note, bond, or any security, were exhibited under the commission, but the policies of Lloyd's Coffee House. My creditors were my friends. I lived at that time in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, in the house Sergeant Adair left, when he went to Lincoln's Inn Fields. No messenger was put in my house, as usual under the Bankruptcy Laws. They made me a present of all my household furniture, plate, and effects, which it contained, gave me my certificate the very day of the third meeting, appointed me to collect in above 20,000*l.* due to my estate, without taking any security, with a *per centage* for collecting it, made me a present of a freehold share of the Coal Exchange, which had been raised under my directions. With 6 children growing to maturity, I was left to begin the world again; when, from the large scope of business I had been concerned in, I might reasonably have expected an easy fortune to have had the enjoyment of life with. It was difficult for me to establish myself. A memorial was presented to the Minister, stating my case,

signed by 12 of the most respectable merchants of the city of London, for his appointing me to some official situation. I was personally introduced to Lord John Cavendish, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Mr. Dent, the banker, and Mr. Robert Palmer, of Great Russell Street, who were trustees for the Duke of Portland, and afterwards by Lord John to him, who made use of the handsome expression, 'That he would endeavour to clear the cloud from my brow.' But nothing happened worth my acceptance, during the short time he continued in administration.

"Among many other projects which offered to my view, was a plan to print logographically. I sat down closely to digest it, and formed a fount which reduced the English language from 90,000 words which were usually used in printing to 1,500, by reducing all compound words into simple, and by keeping a separate case for particles and terminations. By this means, I was enabled to print much faster than by taking up single letters. I first printed a pamphlet dedicated to his Majesty, which was presented to him by the Duke of Portland, the day before he quitted the administration. I was advised to get a number of nobility and men of letters to espouse it, among whom was Lord Mansfield, then in your situation, to patronize the plan, to which his Majesty was to have been the patron. But happening, unfortunately as it turned out, to correspond on the subject with Dr. Franklin, then Ambassador at Paris, whose opinion I wished for, his name was among my list of subscribers, and when it was given, among near 200 more, to the King's librarian, and a fount of the cemented words had been sent there for his Majesty's inspection and acceptance, I found an increasing coolness in the librarian, and afterwards a note from him, saying the King had viewed it with pleasure, but, there being no room in Buckingham House, he desired I would send some person to take it away. Thus ended royal patronage, and when it [the invention] was used by me in business, the journeymen cabaled and refused to work at the invention, without I paid the prices as paid in the common way.

"Thus all the expence and labour I had been at for some years fell to the ground. In the course of conducting the printing business, I was advised to publish a newspaper, as my acquaintances were numerous. I succeeded in establishing it, and kept consistent to my opinion to defend the administration during the Regency, when the other papers veered round to the rising son (*sic*), though many temptations were made me by individuals of the opposite party. I was accustomed to receive communications from the Treasury, with a private mark, by direction of one of the Under Secretaries of State; by the insertion of one of them, I was prosecuted at the instance of the Prince of Wales, at the suit of the Treasury, for a Treasury offence. Expecting remuneration, I gave up no author, and suffered a long and painful imprisonment, under a delusion of being soon released, though it lasted 16 months; and after all the promises made me from time to time, years, months, and days, have passed without any appointment to print for Government or any other remuneration, and I now despair of it, though had I disclosed the authors and their employers, I might have escaped prosecution myself, and proved it on others.

"Now I am brought into a very disagreeable predicament, from an incautious insertion of my eldest son, on whom I have for several years committed the guidance of the paper. The long confinement I underwent, and want of exercise, produced a corpulence of habit, and I was frequently attacked by fits of the gout. About 4 years since, I gave up the management of the business and retired into the country, intending to enjoy the few years I have to live in *otium cum dignitate*.

The Act made last session of Parliament, has disturbed my quiet, and involved me in difficulties. I cannot help observing, that it was unwise in its formation, as it subjects innocent individuals to punishment without intention of guilt, as the law was laid down on the trial against me, who was utterly ignorant of the paragraph complained of, till I read it in the 'Times.' The Act has bound the proprietors, who frequently have no concern in its conduct, and left free the only two persons who are culpable, and should be amenable to the law—the *Author* and *Editor* of a newspaper. In this case the Act is unjust, and ought at least to be amended. I never knew, before the late trial, that a person, totally ignorant of a fact could be tried criminally, and that a jury would find a man guilty of wickedly, wilfully, and maliciously, doing an act, of which it was admitted I was wholly ignorant and unconscious. Thirty years ago, I was frequently on special juries, and remember many actions brought civilly against principals, for the acts of their servants, by which injury was sustained, but never criminally; otherwise, I should never have submitted to a general, but have given a special verdict, as, on my oath, I should have conceived it contrary to every principle of justice and common sense.

"As for the insertion of the paragraph, it never was my idea to defend it; but when I am accused falsely by the inuendos of the declaration, I considered it right to clear my character from such aspersions. And there was another strong circumstance which did not appear before the court, on which I mean to apply, next term, for an arrest of judgment, which my counsel were instructed to represent, but it past by, and I hope it will have its force; but from motives of delicacy for your high station, it would be improper to mention, till it comes before the court. I believe there are few advocates at the Bar who would have advised the friends of Lord Cowper to have pursued the present vindictive prosecution." Concludes by stating the circumstances which led to the insertion of the paragraph of which Lord Cowper complained.

J. Kynaston Powell to Lord Kenyon.

1414. 1799, September 10. Hardwick.—"I have taken the liberty of enclosing the Curzon case. . . . I possess volumes of papers, now properly scheduled; but I do not wish to trouble your Lordship further than to request your opinion, whether there is ground for me to prosecute my claim to the barony in question. My grandfather was oppressed by Sir Robert Walpole, and by ill health. He petitioned in 1731. The petition, and the counter petition of the Curzons, were referred, as usual, to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee heard evidence, and then adjourned by order of the House—first from week to week, and then by fortnights, to the end of the session of Parliament. My grandfather did not renew the petition, and the Curzons could not, as their claim was in abeyance."

The Same to the Same.

1415. 1799, September 18. Hardwick.—"I feel myself highly obliged by the indulgence granted me of leaving the papers. By that, I do not wish to give any unreasonable trouble, but to request your Lordship's opinion, whether my claim appears to be such as to justify the prosecution of it—that is, that I may not throw away my time, or, what is more valuable to me, *my money*, on a fruitless or wild scheme. Government will not, I trust, cast delays or obstacles in my way, as Sir Robert Walpole did against my grandfather. I shall ask them but for

justice, and to allow me to stand on equal terms with my opponents (if I have any), so that alliance, wealth, and great connections, may not weigh down a country gentleman petitioning for what he conceives his birth-right."

GEORGE ROSE to LORD KENYON.

1416. 1799, October 24. Old Palace Yard.—"The second Spanish frigate is taken; the two have, I really believe, more than 800,000*l.* worth of silver. It comes very opportunely."

HENRY CLIVE to the HON. GEORGE KENYON, at Clifton, Bristol.

1417. 1800, June 23. London.—"Did not Erskine's apology, for his defending Hatfield, make you smile? What stuff to say he shewed his loyalty and affection to his sovereign best by complying with the prisoner's request; I believe he could not refuse. Hatfield has not shewn any symptoms of madness, I think, in chosing one whose eloquence can touch the feelings of a jury, and another whom we must allow to be best in his profession."

LADY KENYON to LORD KENYON, on the Home Circuit.

1417A. 1800, July 19. London.—Referring to the rain, she says:—"We had a deal here, but luckily not to incommode Lady Gray and me in our visit to St. James's. She was so good to send the coach at half-past one. I called for her, and she brought me back to this door at 10 minutes past 3. The King asked where you was (*sic*), how you did, and whether you had not altered the places on the circuit this year. I told him you never thought it right to do so, but wished to keep to settled rules. 'That is right, that is right,' [he said]. He likewise asked how Judge Buller did. The Chancellor was surrounded with black gowns. . . . Mansfield looked well pleased, and is to set out for the circuit to-day. His Honour says he has been in a great fidget about it, but seems satisfied at last. Sir Richard Arden dines here to-day; he called this morning, and stayed some time. He tells me Sir John Scott's title is Lord Eldon; the one he had fixed on, we heard, gave offence to some noble family it had formerly belonged to—Lord Derwentwater's, I think he said—and Eldon is Sir J. Scott's own property in Durham, and can offend nobody. Lord Carlton, of Ireland, Sir William Scott, and the Master of the Rolls, were all at Court, so were the two Lady Elgins. . . . . ."

THOMAS ERSKINE to [the SAME].

1418. 1800, October 15. Hampstead.—"I have heard of some desponding expressions which fell from you, most naturally, in the moment of affliction, which pointed towards retirement. You may remember that you consulted me, many years ago, before you became Chief-Justice, when I was less your friend, because I knew you less, and when I was less capable, from years and experience, to advise you. I now give my advice unasked. Let nothing (whilst your health remains) induce you to quit your station. The sudden transition from great activity to retirement, unless as vigour ebbs and calls naturally for ease, ever has been, and ever will be, mortal to mind and body. You have, besides, great duties to perform. You are perfectly right in the view you have taken of the evils arising from the high prices of provisions, and of the law which visits and corrects them. I have looked at the subject since we met, and am sure of what I say. The war, undoubtedly, and the vast circulation of paper, increases the public suffering; but, depend upon it, the whole system of trade in provisions

has been entirely changed. There are now only great landholders (the farmers) and great merchants with great capitals, in lines which were not formerly considered as the occupations of merchants. They sweep the whole country before them, in the purchase of the necessaries of life, and they command the markets. I have talked with Fox, who thinks all this is visionary (taught, I suppose, in other days, by Burke), but who has not, in the least, convinced me. I have not found a case, almost, in which I have been consulted, that the common law will not reach; and perhaps that is one of the evils attending the repeal of the statutes; they served at once as helps and as qualifications of the common law, in cases where its principles might have reached too far. . . . . We have always differed, my dear Lord, upon political questions, and, above all, upon that grand one, which I am afraid, if not attended to, will materially affect us all—I mean this ruinous war. But I have always been steadily your friend, from a thorough conviction that you act from your conscience and feelings in all things, and from the recollection that you have never ceased to be mine."

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE to LORD KENYON.

1419. 1801, January 9. "Near London."—"Some words which dropped from your Lordship, as the newspapers reported, intimated that you conceived it not impracticable to impose and enforce a maximum price for corn. I own frankly, and I have made no secret of my opinion, that I think it would be a perfectly just measure, but I fear it could not be carried into execution. Ever since I heard of your Lordship's declaration, I meant to request your Lordship to be so kind as to open to me a little on this subject, and I still should be happy to hear your Lordship's sentiments."

The KING to the SAME.

1420. 1801, February 13. Queen's House.—"The King judges that, the term being over, Lord Kenyon probably has a day or two of leisure, previous to his sittings; should that be the [case], his Majesty would be desirous of seeing Lord Kenyon here to-morrow. But if that is inconvenient, on Sunday, at one." *Holograph.*

LORD ST. VINCENT to the SAME.

1421. 1801, February 15. Mortimer.—"I have many apologies to make for waiting upon your Lordship at so late an hour last night, but my time is so much occupied (as you may imagine) at present, I cannot command it. The principal object of my visit was to inform your Lordship that I am extremely desirous to name my near relation, Mr. Thomas Jervis, to succeed Mr. Percival at the Admiralty, and I only wait your Lordship's sanction, as to his fitness for the office, to do it."

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH to the SAME.

1422. 1801, February 26.—"It appears to me a possible case, that, in the administration of justice upon the ensuing circuits, a case may occur which would extremely embarrass the several Judges. There are Acts which, being passed for a limited time after the commencement of the next session, may possibly be contended to have expired during the time of the assizes; and the question, as it seems to me, will turn on the point, what constitutes the commencement of a session, or, as in the present case, of a session of Parliament. This may either be (1) the

day at which, by the writs of proclamation and summons, the Lords and Commons are ordered to be at the place to which they are called; or (2) the day on which the House of Commons, by virtue of the King's approbation of their choice of a Speaker, is formed into an active body; or (3) the day on which, by the King in person opening the causes of calling the Parliament, both Houses are constituted deliberative bodies, and each, according to ancient form, proceds to what is stiled opening the session by reading a Bill.

"I have only to state the question, and to refer your Lordship to all that I know relative to it, which is in Mr. Hatsell's Book, vol. ii., p. 288, and to what your own memory will suggest, at the unhappy period of November, 1788. I submit to your judgement whether it would not be right to apprize the Judges of the possibility which I forsee, of this question arising when they are separated, and of the propriety of their holding some communication upon it, that an equal rule may (if it can) be observed in all places. My constant zeal for the public service dictates this address to your Lordship. It is no neccessary function of that station from which his Majesty was graciously pleased to permit me to retire, but with which, unfortunately, I still remain charged, and shall, under the most trying circumstances, continue to execute on all necessary points, as long as it is the will of God that I should be so committed. I should have equally troubled you with this notice, had I been entirely and officially discharged, from the zeal I shall ever entertain for the honour of that profession which has ever been so kind to me above my deserts."

Postscript.—"I shall send to Lord Eldon and to the Lord Chief Baron, a short note to the same effect."

LADY KENYON to Mrs. KENYON, at Chester.

1423. 1801, March 2. London.—"Poor Pepper looks sadly; had been very ill the night before, but was better. He has lost his own self-approbation by not exerting [himself] in this great point against Pitt, who has behaved in the most shameful way; and almost everybody says so, when they dare speak out. But such mincing, foolish things are said to paliate for Pitt's going out, as disgrace people one never suspected being wrong in so material a point as religious support. My dear Lord is worth a host of them, and has made many look about them by his plain, open-spoken reproof. Do not expose poor Pepper. Leycester is in the same paliating mood, and thinks an oath should be made to suit Pitt's coming in again, I believe. I have never named this even to Lord Kenyon. Let people get right if they can, and Pitt stay out till he learns to know the value of such a King as he has forsaken, in a most perilous moment. Abbott (would you believe it?) is to be Secretary of State for Ireland; live here during Parliament, and in Ireland the rest of the year. . . . ."

"Young people can hardly guess how far they may be forced to mix in the world. Who would have thought little Abbott would have been a Secretary of State!"

PERIGRINA KENYON to the SAME.

1424. 1801, March 9.—". . . . . I am more shocked at the loose faith and want of right principles in this kingdom, both in Church and State, than I hoped had been in our Christian Church. I pray God support us steadily in it, and the sooner we get out of this world the better. . . . . Thank God, my brother is firm and right as anything can be, and not afraid to declare it, in an open, positive

manner, that does him honour; says Mr. Pitt has behaved vilely (which he has), and is the most ungrateful, unfeeling man that ever was born. But when he deserts his King of Kings, no wonder he forsake[s] his earthly one. Poor Pepper is so wavering, and Pitt bitter, that he frets and wearits (*sic*) himself that I should think his health will give way. He knows it is wrong, and yet worldly interests, and [the] uncertainty which turn things will take, make him not at all know what to do or say.

"Now do you know that [the] opposition are rejoicing in the King's recovery, for they have found out that the Prince of Wales was determined to keep Mr. Pitt in as Prime Minister, as so good a friend to the Roman Catholics. . . . . They have had a great many meetings, and Pitt and many of them would have been glad the poor King could have been proved mad, that there might have been a Regency. But, thank God, the King's recovery puts an end to this. This day the doctors would have been summoned to give an account, but now he is known to be so much better, they will wait. I supose the Marquis of Buckingham and his Lady have been very violent for this imancipation; so much so, that my brother was told from the first authority, that at Court, when Lady B. should have thanked for the title the King had given her and her eldest son, she would not speak to the King. But do not name this to any one, that it should get out, as you know where it came from. . . . .

"The account to day was not so good; again it was the high fever returned in the night, and was not yet subsided, so what they will do yet, heaven only knows. I hope he will get well, and Pitt keep out. Sure abilities may be found with good Church principles. His letters and arguments were so positively wrong, you would have no patience; but be sure do not betray me. I shall be hanged for telling, and the good master, though steady to what was right, spoke with so much kindness and sorrow to part with him, that he was a hard, unfeeling mortal. You would have thought by his stile that he was the master and the other the inferior. Mr. Abbot is to be Secretary for Ireland; but the papers will soon tell you what they are to be, and who will come in."

Margaret, Lady Hanmer to the Hon. George Kenyon.

1425. 1801, Good Friday. Bettisfield.—"I should be glad to hear our good King had been to pay his usual Easter visit to my dear uncle; when the weather is fit, going to the sea, I should think, would help to re-establish his health. . . . . I dare say the Marquis of Buckingham is too great and grand to think as I do; but to me it appears as if the family of Grenville had much to regret that he had married a Roman Catholic, however delightful and charming she may be, as I have always understood she is; perhaps the more to be regreted, in consequence, from that very reason."

Lord Eldon to the King.

1426. 1801, May 5, 9 a.m.—"The Lord Chancellor, tendering to your Majesty his most humble duty, offers also Lord Kenyon's, Sir J. Mitford's, and his own most grateful acknowledgements for the testimony of regard, which they learn from the communication, transmitted through Mr. Strong, it is your Majesty's gracious purpose to bestow, by appointing them trustees of part of your Majesty's property. They all hope that your Majesty will find, in a conscientious discharge of their duty as such, a proof of their earnest desire to manifest their gratitude.

"Your Majesty's Chancellor presumes to add, that, highly as he should have thought himself honoured under any circumstances by such a testimony of your Majesty's regard, he cannot but feel particular satisfaction in being associated in this trust, with persons whose advice and assistance he knows to be highly valuable, with one from whom, in the course of his professional life, he has received marks of kindness almost parental, and with another with whom he has long lived in habits of brotherly regard, and of both of whom he can most truly represent to your Majesty that, in private life as well as in public, their conduct has been uniformly and strongly marked by a dutiful, anxious, affectionate, and loyal attatchment to your Majesty."

MARY, LADY KENYON to the HON. GEORGE KENYON.

1427. 1801, July 11.—"I asked Leger (?) how the Chancellor and Lord Alvanley were liked in their courts; he says the first is very great in his manner of doing business. His summing up is very instructive and great, but takes too much time, as he gives his full reasons for his judgement, in all cases, which can never get on, and he complains he finds it hard work. Lord Alvanley does extremely well in his business, but talks to the jury and witnesses so much, it lets down the dignity of the court, and as this is more publick than the Rolls, it is much to be lamented."

The HON. GEORGE KENYON to LADY HANMER.

1428. 1801, November 8. Lincoln's Inn.—Mr. F. Filmer was one of the callers; he pointed out to me an excellency in his coat, which I should not have discovered (it looked as other coats do), that it was waterproof; and said that there was a method used by a man at Chelsea which would make muslin or the thin bank note paper waterproof.

MARY, LADY KENYON to her sisters.

1429. 1801, November 29. London.—"I was most kindly received on Thursday. The King asked how my dear Lord did, hoped business was of use to him, said he was doing all he could to keep these forestallers in order, and thought they would feel it; seemed pleased with what he had done about Waddington. . . . . I never felt Court so oppressive and unpleasant as this week."

M. LEE to the DOWAGER LADY KENYON.

1429A. 1805, September 20. Staindrop.—By the death of Sir William Pulteney, 40,000*l. per annum* devolves on our neighbour, Lord Darlington, and since, that excellent Miss Lowther, after a long and most severe suffering from a cancer, is released, and she has left Lady Darlington 40,000*l.* Lady Darlington is at a hunting place near Doncaster. She is said to be better than she was last year, but I am afraid she is in a very delicate state of health. Hears that Lord and Lady Darlington intend to fit up, each year, two rooms in their venerable old castle; "this year they have fitted up a drawing room and a bedchamber and dressing room, the former in the Chinese stile, the latter, I suppose, the same as the furniture, in chintz; the bed has something the appearance of a Persian tent. This appartment is stiled 'the Prince's,' and is not to be used until his Royal Highness has occupied it, which, it is said, he means to do next summer. In the bedchamber are an arm

chair and sofa; in the dressing room, a sofa and a small chair, the back upright (this is called a dressing chair), and I think there is a stool or two. The drawing room is so full of various articles, painted glass, transparent lamps, china, furniture, etc, that there is no describing it; the paper is India, the curtains blue (chintz they call it), with scarlet drapery, the carpet plain mulberry cloth, with a scarlet cloth, about a yard wide, with a small pattern black border, laid over the carpet, loose both length ways and across ways; the *toute ensemble* is certainly very handsome. I hope, however, they will not entirely adopt this newly adopted eastern stile, but will fit up some of the apartments in what seems to old fashioned folk the true taste of that Pile Gothick."

Lord Kenyon to Lady Kenyon.

1430. 1806, May 28.—". . . . . I am not sure, however, that I shall feel justified in leaving town before the case of Miss Seymour is considered, I feel so extreme a horror at the Prince's intentions on that subject." I met at dinner at Mr. Percival's, Mr. Leycester, "who brought me home in his carriage as far as Pall Mall. We were talking all the way about Lord Melville's case, about which he is quite a partizan. I am afraid there are but few persons in the House who intend to endeavour to do strict justice in that business. I do not expect that there will be a perfect acquital, though I am not sure whether that may not turn out to be the only mode of not doing injustice. From the framing of the articles of impeachment, I understand people will endeavour to drive conscientious persons away, by including a good number of charges in different articles, and persuading folks they cannot justly vote not guilty, without being convinced that there is no ground for any charge. I for one will not be so bamfoozled (*sic.*). If they choose to reduce it to distinct charges, that a vote may take place on each ground, which in itself may constitute a charge, I shall be very well satisfied to vote guilty to a certain extent; but if they will not do that, then I shall not hesitate to vote 'not guilty,' as nothing can be more unjust than to drive away those voters who do not allow of the charges to a high extent, by mixing up the articles. I think that there can be no question but that if you do not think a person guilty of the article to the extent alleged in it, that the just course is to vote that he is 'not guilty' of it. That, at least, is my perfect conviction on the subject."

The Same to the Same.

1431. 1806, June 1. London.—"I have had a long and very pleasant walk to day with Mr. Illingworth, in Kensington Gardens, and saw all the extreme crowd there about 3 o'clock, and between that and 4. The most conspicuous figure was Mr. Skeffington, with Miss Duncan leaning on his arm. He is so great an author that all which is done is thought correct, and not open to scandal. To be sure, they looked rather a comical pair, she with only a cap on, and he with his curious whiskers and sharp sallow face."

The Same to the Same.

1432. 1807, March 6. 'Warrens.'—"The Prince of Wales was at the concert on Wednesday, [and] looks extremely altered, and it is said is really in a very bad way. Lord Curzon was there, looking very well; said he had that morning seen the Prince's apothecary, Mr. Walker,

who said he did not drink a drop of wine. Lord C. told him that would not do, after all his full habits; he said it would. . . . He and the Chancellor have completely quarrelled."

LORD KENYON to LADY KENYON.

1433. 1807, March 21. 'Warrens.'—Is coming to Shropshire, but fears his stay will be short, as he must be in London again to attend Parliament "if they try to pass the R[oman] Catholic Bill. . . . . I hear Sheridan says he has heard of people running their heads against a wall, but never knew, till now, of people making a wall to run their heads against!"

ROBERT HOWARTH, of the 95th "Rifle Regiment," to his father.

1434. 1807, September.—"I shall give you an account of what has happened since I left England. I embarked on board the *Urania*, transport, at Harwich, on the 25th of July, and remained in harbour till the 1st of August, when we set sail and arrived safe on the coast of Denmark, on the 9th, and anchored close under Elsinore Castle, one of the strongest places I ever saw in my life. We remained there till the 16th, when we landed within a few miles of Copenhagen and marched up the country. Early the next morning, the 17th, we came within about two miles of the city, when we were ordered to halt at some small villages to get some refreshment. About two o'clock, our regiment was ordered to advance upon their outposts, which were about one mile from the town. We marched down upon them without firing one shot; but when they perceived we advanced, they began to fire upon us with their artillery very smartly, but without effect. We gained our position within one mile of the city and remained there till the 21st, during which time the enemy kept up a brisk fire from their battery upon us, and we had severe skirmishes with their outposts and piquets; but early in the morning of the 21st, our regiment was ordered out to drive them all into the town if possible. We marched down upon them with as little noise as possible, and was (*sic*) ordered not to fire till we came close to them, when we fired a few shot at them. When they perceived us, they gave way, and we took up our position over the first drawbridge, and drove them over the second.

"On the 25th, the whole of the army was ordered under arms, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and received orders to advance upon the town. We all thought that we were going to make the grand attack, but we only drove them all from their batteries, and made them to fly into the city, the only place left them to go to, for we had the possession of the suburbs, and the action lasted about two hours, during which time the enemy lost a great number of men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our regiment had only one man wounded and none killed, for we have always the best chance, although we are always in front of the rest of the regiment, being riflemen. On the 26th, the light brigade, consisting of 9 companies of our regiment, the 43rd, 52nd, 92nd, and two brigades of artillery, with four troops of the German legion light dragoons, was ordered to the rear of the army to attack an army of the enemy that we heard was coming to attack our army in the rear; their strength was reported to be between 8,000 and 9,000. We marched three days, and could hear nothing of them till late on the 28th. On the 29th, we marched early in the morning to a town called Kiöge, where we were informed the enemy was. About ten o'clock we came in sight of the town, where we halted, and sent the

artillery and light dragoons in front of the town. When the enemy perceived them, they began to fire on them from their batteries. We were then ordered to fall in, and marched up to the town. Our 5 companies of the first battalion, which I belong to, were ordered out to the front of the other regiments. The action began a little before eleven o'clock and continued till about five in the afternoon. When we began to advance upon the town they fired very smartly both great and small guns. When we came within 50 yards of the enemy, our five companies, that were in front, were ordered to the rear of the other regiments to let them charge, but they would not go, so we gave three cheers and charged them ourselves, with three companies of the 92nd and two troops of light horse. We drove them all out of the town with great loss on the enemy's side. We pursued them for two or three miles into the country.

"When all was over, we found ourselves in possession of 9 pieces of cannon, besides a great number of ammunition and provision waggons, and fifteen hundred prisoners. That day, and the two following days, their own account of their killed, wounded, and prisoners, are, 840 killed and wounded, and 3,100 prisoners. On the 6th of September, the city of Copenhagen surrendered, after being burning two days and nights, and the same day there was a great quantity of money taken that they were sending away. The whole amount of money taken is twenty one millions and some thousands, but you will hear more in the papers than I am able to tell you in a letter. Do not write again, as we expect to leave this place in a short time, as we have nothing more to do here, and British soldiers must not lie idle at this time." *Copy.*

John Gifford to Lord Kenyon.

1434A. 1807, October 18. Penge Cottage, Bromley.—I have, for some time, been busily engaged with the political life of Mr. Pitt, which I have undertaken to finish by the month of April. The task is a laborious one, and requires constant attention. Mr. York had originally engaged to write one half of it, but after some months, at a time when I thought he was considerably advanced in the work, he declined to write it, and the whole burden was thrown upon myself. I am pretty far advanced in the second volume (it is to extend to four), but the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining information, even from some of Mr. Pitt's bosom friends, has rendered the task extremely irksome to me; indeed, nothing but the prospect of pecuniary emolument could have led me to persevere in it under such dispiriting circumstances. You will scarcely believe that the Bishop of Lincoln refused to give me the smallest information respecting the last moments of Mr. Pitt, or even to assign the motives for his conduct. Lord Chatham, too, never answered the letter which I wrote to him on the subject. On the other hand, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Melville, and Mr. Charles Long have been as friendly and communicative as I could wish them to be.

Lord Ellenborough to the Same.

1434B. 1811, November 7. St. James' Square.—"The writer of the inclosed letter is entirely a stranger to me. I find he has written a similar letter to several of the judges, in respect to which they all think as I do. I shall not answer him myself nor, perhaps, should have noticed his application at all, if it had not been for the mention he has introduced of your lordship's name. As I feel an anxiety, second only to that of your lordship's, that so delicate and important a subject as

the writing of the history of the life of my virtuous and very learned predecessor should not be committed to any but the most able, judicious, and respectable hands, I am induced to request that your lordship will pause, and inquire very fully respecting the fitness of the proposed biographer for the work he is desirous of undertaking, before he receives any more avowed countenance from your lordship on this subject. Your lordship may recollect how very little Lord Mansfield's celebrity was advanced by the indiscreet life of him by Holliday. I am not aware that Mr. Blagdon is at all likely to perform his task better. The lives of the most distinguished persons in the law contain little of interest for the world at large. Their history is best to be found in their judgments and in the other recorded memorials of the courts in which they sat. If, however, your lordship should, from motives the most respectable, still incline that a life of your excellent father should be published, I am sure your lordship will forgive me when I suggest the propriety of considering well the description and character of the person, his talents and means of knowledge upon such a subject, before he is handed forth to the world as the authorized biographer of the late Lord Kenyon."

H. Hanmer to his father.

1435. 1813, June 22. Salvatierra.—"Yesterday was gained one of the greatest victories of our country and one, perhaps, of more importance in its consequences than any hitherto in the Peninsula. The battle of Vittoria will ever be esteemed another proof of British superiority, and a lasting monument of the talents of our great general. Vittoria is situated in a valley about four miles in breadth but the ground is uneven and intersected with ditches. The hills on our right are considerable and woody; on the east is an unfordable river protected also by hills. The enemy had taken up an excellent position, their right on the river, their left on the heights. Our army advanced in three columns—the right commanded by Sir Rowland Hill, the left by Sir Thomas Graham, the centre by Lord Wellington. The action was begun [by] Sir Rowland Hill attacking along the heights, and the enemy, though retiring, fought resolutely for some hours, especially in the village, which was charged and carried by the light division. Owing to some impediments in the roads, General Graham's column was an hour or more behind its time, which caused some loss to General Hill. However, it came up about 11 o'clock, and immediately attacked and turned the enemy's right; now the action became general.

"We advanced by the great centre road and the enemy retired to their second position, suffering immensely from our artillery. This they maintained but a short time, and after driving them through Vittoria to their east, it became a complete rout, and nothing but night saved them from annihilation. Though the longest day in the year, we thought it too short for our successes, and never saw the sun go down with such regret. The progress of our brigade I have marked with red ink, in the hasty plan I have sent you of the battle, though in the midst of the enemy. Neither their Imperial Guards nor infantry would wait our charge, but fled immediately at our approach. We lost some horses by the cannonade, but, fortunately, had only one man wounded. The distance we drove the enemy during the action was upwards of three leagues. We have taken 132 pieces of cannon, all they had but two howitzers, the military chest, containing an immense treasure, the whole of King Joseph's baggage, plate, diamonds, carriages, and other valuables, together with that of all the other generals and officers of that immense army. The

number of prisoners I have not yet heard. Our loss has been considerable, upwards, I fear, of 3,000.

"We are now following up our successes, and shall inevitably cut off two more corps of the enemy that were coming to support the defeated army. Marshal Jourdan commanded, but his dispositions and arrangements were overruled by the King, who thought himself quite secure in his position, and bears now all the blame of the defeat. It is the opinion that Spain will be entirely liberated from the French in three months. I can only add that I am quite well, and that the brigade obtained the approbation of Lord Wellington, for its behaviour and activity in all parts of the action."

LADY KENYON to her Son, at Christ Church, Oxford.

1436. [1814,] November 17. Marlborough.—"Now for my journey, but it is well you do not name any difficulty to your father, as I have not yet told him, nor mean to do so, in full. We set out at ½ past 6, with William Thorpe's two horses, and John to drive, and the . . . . mare for Charles; us three in the chaise. We left London in such peaceful repose it grieved one to think what a tumult it might be in, in a few hours. We went on well, met a large party of 'Blues' going to town, and before we got to Cranford Bridge, our poor horses smoked and sweated so sadly (with over feed, I fancy) I feared they would not do well. There we got hay and water, and got to Salt Hill at ½ past 10 and stayed two hours, and got well to Reading before five. We met another strong party of soldiers before we got to Maidenhead, which were sent for to quell a riot at Iver and Slough, about corn. . . . I never left your father with so much regret as now. I thought there was danger of riot from so full a meeting as was expected at Westminster; but, thank God, all was quiet at 4 yesterday, and [I] trust remained so."

REV. W. ALLEN to LORD KENYON.

1437. 1815, April 22. Bolton.—"As for Mr. Jones, I am sure that our venerable establishment never had a firmer friend than he was. The very name of 'Nayland Jones' makes all the Unitarians and Methodists tremble."

ROBERT SOUTHEY to ————.

1438. 1816, November 12. Keswick.—"I am glad to hear of your safe return and of your good progress on the Continent. Lord Kenyon has sent me one of your letters (that from Yverdon, Aug. 1), and I am looking with some eagerness for another, which is to tell me concerning Pestellozzi. Do not fail to let me see your correspondence with the French authorities, and all the minutes which you have made upon your travels. You know how much these (?) things interest me, and the knowledge may be made useful. We have had Mr. Nash with us during the summer—the artist who was our fellow traveller in the Low Countries and made my Waterloo drawings. If when you return to town, and are in the neighbourhood, and will call at No. 6, George Street, Hanover Square, he will show you a drawing of the twins, with which you will be pleased, and sundry other memoranda of this house and its inhabitants. The Beaumonts were also in Keswick, but the birds of passage have all taken their departure now; premature winter has set in, and I am settled to my desk for the dark season, with little heart to stir from it, or set foot beyond my own threshold, for there is an end to my

morning walks. My spirits carry a fair outside, and are, indeed, as well as they will ever be; nor do I, nor ought I, to complain of them. Not an hour passes in which I do not feel the change. Scarcely a circumstance occurs that does not bring it home to my heart; but the result is a composure of mind, a livelier faith, and an habitual aspiration after that state of existing in which our enjoyment shall be permanent.

"Part of that paper upon the lower classes, which you are pleased to commend, came from my own immediate feelings. If it was the system of our Church to admit volunteers, I should gladly become one. And I am inclined to think that something of the kind would be the best means of preventing her overthrow. Very easily might she have Methodists of her own; all of them would else be enlisted against her. But I think seriously of girding up my loins for an arduous undertaking—that of writing upon the present state of things—fully, unreservedly, and with my whole heart. What I have done in the *Quarterly* has been by piecemeal, and has generally suffered something by repression on my part, and much afterwards by the editor's mutilations. But knowing as I do what has been in the world and seeing, as I believe, farther before me than most of my contemporaries, it may be in my power to produce such an estimate of the wants as might possibly avert great danger, or lead to great benefits; and, if I have the power, the sin of omission would in this case be a heavy one. Another month or six weeks will clear off immediate business and provide for my ways and means. Meanwhile, these thoughts will ferment and ripen. All here desire their love. Believe me, my dear sir, most truly and affectionately yours." *Holograph.*

CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH to LORD KENYON, at Gredington.

1438A. 1816, December 5. The Rectory House, Lambeth.—"So far as I understand Mr. Southey's views, from the partial disclosure contained in his letter, I apprehend his inclination leads him to set about the giving an estimate of the religious, moral, and, perhaps, political (in the more elevated sence of the term) state of the country, particularly with regard to the deficiencies in these several respects, and to such remedies as might be suggested. The term 'estimate,' used by him, leads me to suppose that he may have had in his thoughts what was done by Dr. Brown, something more than half a century ago, in his 'Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times.' To a work of this kind Mr. Southey would come with more singleness of aim, and with incalculably more talents, than Dr. Brown did. And, judging from the paper on 'The Poor,' in the *Quarterly Review*, which is evidently written from the heart, I doubt not he would produce a very interesting and impressive work. Still, unless Parliament are likely themselves to buckle to the difficulties of the times, in good earnest, and especially to treat [the] most important of all objects, the provision of an increased number of churches, I can hardly feel a wish even that Mr. Southey's pen should be engaged. If nothing is to be done, the most impressive appeal would only increase our national responsibility, and further tend only to render us callous and insensible. If we are to act, then I would say, 'O for a tongue of fire and for a prophet's voice.' But if Government will not act, then I would rather have the friends of the Church, and even the moving eloquence of Mr Southey, to be silent The doing nothing, in the midst of so many moving cries, begets a habit of despair, even in the best disposed, and a kind of lurking feeling that there must be something of unseen lurking (?) difficulty, some kind of fatal necessity, against which it is vain to struggle. The only help the Church wants

is fair play and more churches; but, while dissenters are at liberty, and the Church, by its connection with the State, completely tied up and handcuffed by the very increase of population, things must grow worse and worse, and the activity, even of the most able advocates of the Church, inevitably tends to the increase of the malady. Their appeals increase the aggregate of religeous feeling; but then the Church has no receptacle for that feeling, and the very animation of those appeals increases the vigilance and zeal of the enemies of the Church, who have no such impediments and bars to their proceedings as we are shackled by.

"The Methodists studiously conform in the service in the numerous chapels which of late years they have erected, to a resemblance in form and substance with the service of the Church of England, which is a decisive proof that the people would have the Church service if they could get it. Nay, the very alterations which the Methodist introduces into the liturgy are not so much from principle, as to enable them to open their chapels under the plea of dissent, which, if they avowed themselves to be Churchmen, they could not open. After all, anything that they can do, and anything that all the other sects of dissenters can do (even if it were free from all other objections), is, and will be utterly insufficient to the supplying to the people at large, the opportunity of public worship and public instruction, in places of public worship, on the Lord's day. Here then, is the field which Parliament ought to occupy, and they ought to do it in connection with the Church; for one reason, among others, that they will not let the Church do it for its self. Who can wonder that there should be faction, bloodshed, and rebellion, where there is no religion; and how can there be religion when, amid thousands of temptations to evil, the great bulk of the people, especially in the metropolis and in large towns, are living in a state of excomunication and necessary separation from all religious exercises and religious instruction? We are doing well with respect to schools; but, unless churches are added, nothing will be effective. Nay, schools themselves would be much larger and more numerous then they are, had we any possibility of giving them accommodation on Sundays. In one word, my Lord, I think the religious responsibility of the legislature and the government of this country, at this time, is tremendous. If they would permit us, I think we might be a religious and happy people."

Memorandum by Lord Kenyon.

1439. 1821, February 5.—"The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Fisher) has just left me; he mentioned to me the following instances of conversations which took place at the table of the Princess of Wales, the Princess Charlotte sitting between her and Sir W. Drummond. Sir William Drummond told Princess Charlotte he understood she was reading history, and asked what history it was that most interested her; without waiting for her reply, he went on, and said that he had latterly been in the habit of reading Oriental history, as the most amusing, and added, as to what is called Scripture history, I can assure your Royal Highness there is nothing in it, it is all an allegory, and nothing more. The next time of his being by Princess Charlotte, he brought forward several of Paine's objections against Christianity, which she met and confuted, and Lady E. Lindsay said she never saw any man in her life so completely thrown on his back. The third time of their meeting, Sir William Drummond was beginning again in the same style, by saying that the education of the nobility and of all ranks, even the highest in

this country, was on a very bad plan, all in the hands of priests; and, addressing her Royal Highness, he said, you know that priests have always been the most corrupt and contemptible of mankind. She replied, 'Sir William, you are now for the third time so good as to be giving me instruction in the same way; I do not know what your object can be; you seem to be an Atheist, or at least a Deist, and I must beg to refrain from holding any more such conversation with you. I will, therefore, take my leave, and have only to thank you for the pains you have been so good as to take to enlighten my darkened understanding,' and so withdrew." The anecdote is marked as "communicated to the Bishop of Salisbury by Lady E. Lindsey and Lady de Clifford, and confirmed by the Princess Charlotte, then about 14 years old. The Bishop informed the Prince, and the intercourse was lessened."

"K———, an English gentleman," [Lord Kenyon?] to the Earl of Liverpool.

1440. 1821.—"As a gentleman of England, I am inclined to request, for a few moments, the attention of the Prime Minister of my Sovereign. Were that minister not an Englishman, I should neither waste my time nor his in so doing; were he not a Minister, in my judgment sincerely attached to the welfare of his country and to its constitution in Church and State and imbued with true English feelings, I should not intrude myself on his notice; were a certain noble Marquis in his lordship's place, I should despair of producing the slightest impression on his all Irish mind.

"My Lord, I much regret that my King is again quitting the British shores. After the convulsive state in which the public mind has been for the last 15 months, at least after the happy change which the coronation, for a short interval, appeared to produce, I cannot but think that the returning spirit of loyalty and affection in Engand well deserved the fostering smile and encouragement of royalty. The selfish, insidious huzzas of Irish popery, industriously stimulated by the pure promoters of the Irish Union, by the celebrated invention of the two stringed bow, are not—never can be—to a monarch with a truly British heart, such as, we doubt not, beats in the breast of George IV., of a tenth part the value which must be attached to the genuine affections of honest John Bull, by the general and generous attachment of the gentry, yeomanry, and population of England.

"My Lord, it is much to be regretted that the King could not be dissuaded from visiting Hanover this year. It will be deeply to be regretted if, in addition to Hanover, in which kingly duty and attachment have some part, his Majesty should visit Vienna and Paris. The interests of the British Empire can nowise be promoted by the King of England travelling *incog.*, and forming personal attachments to foreigners or to foreign manners. Nothing contributed so much to fix George the Third in his people's hearts as his being altogether English; of him it could justly be said, as of Nelson,

'O thou, in whom no thought of self had part,
But thy lov'd country filled up all thy heart.'

"The visit to Ireland will soon lose all its grace, if other visits for pleasure's sake become the royal habits. The most popular of actors, though known as such, and valued as an imitator only, in time loses his popularity by his frequent appearance. I should regret that my Sovereign should (by making it be thought he affected popularity rather than followed the gracious dictates of his heart) lose that attachment of his

subjects, which, coming from their hearts, should be worn in its newest gloss, and not capriciously be forgotten for newer and valueless applause.

"Our country, my Lord, is in a state of great delicacy and danger. The loyalty of the yeomanry I trust will never fail, but their distress is very far greater than your lordship knows, or will believe; the prevalent opinion that great official characters, like the Jews of old, wish that there should be told to them 'smooth things, and that there should be prophecied deceits,' prevents your lordship's hearing and knowing the truth.

"My Lord, the mass of landlords are now in debt for interest, to the extent of from one quarter to one half of their incomes; and the mass of tenants are at least one half of their rents in arrear, and have greatly reduced their capital, to enable themselves to be more so.

"My Lord, be pleased to inquire, from those who have honesty to tell you the truth, if this be an exaggeration respecting tenants at rack-rent, or who have taken leases within the last ten or fifteen years. Be pleased, then, to look forwards. If foreign corn be imported in November or February next, what will be their condition, and what must their feelings be as to warmth of attachment to the Government? My Lord, the sympathy of the great has deep effect on the distresses of their more humble countrymen. What then will be the effect of the supposition that there is no feeling of sympathy towards them, that foreign gaities, pageants, feastings, and perhaps cabals (for the author of 'the Union of Ireland' is there), possess the royal thoughts, and England, the source of his power and glory, is—forgotten I will not say—but deserted.

"My Lord, we live in times that no one can say what a day may bring forth; the day of the Queen's funeral brought forth rebellion in the metropolis. Is the spirit crushed? My Lord, it is not dead, and some question whether it even sleepeth. No one can say when the aid of Parliament may be wanted; and that George IV. may be excited to hallow his blessed father's memory by treading in his steps and applying all his thoughts and energies to promote his country's welfare, is prayed at your lordship's hands."

Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby[1] to Lord Kenyon.

1440a. 1822, January 1. Llangollen.—"Most sincerely and most fervently do we pray that many and many happy years may dawn upon your lordship with intelligence equally gratifying to your feelings as that, with which you have honoured us by this morning's post, has been to ours. We intreat you, dear Lord Kenyon, to accept a thousand, thousand thanks, and to believe that, important as such an addition of income will be to our comfort—and there are circumstances which, indeed, make it most materially so—its value is more than doubled, in our estimation, by being indebted for it, solely and entirely—as we must ever gratefully acknowledge—to the interest and friendship of a nobleman whose character, conduct, and principles stand so high in our esteem and respect, and whose kindness has such claim upon our affection. We can only repeat our earnest hope that our obligations may be repaid with the most abundant interest, by the amiable persons who, as we calculate, at this moment surround the best of fathers. We truly rejoice in the report you indulge us with of their good health, mingled with some fear that, if you could have accompanied it with one equally satisfactory of your own, it would not have been withheld from those to whom it would have been so infinitely acceptable.

[1] The Ladies of Llangollen.

"We return the two letters so kindly entrusted to us, without a moment's delay, but cannot do so without offering additional acknowledgments for a favour of which we are so deeply sensible as that of the manner in which, under your representation, Lord Sidmouth has been pleased to express himself on our subject. It is appreciated much beyond what, had his lordship been in the Minister's place, we can have no doubt he would have granted us, through your lordship's patronage. But, with that, and the good opinion of such a character as Lord Sidmouth, we hope that we can truly acknowledge ourselves more proudly content than we should be with treble the pecuniary emolument obtained through a different protection."

Mary Anne Kenyon to Mrs. Kenyon, at Peel.

1441. 1826, May 30. P[ortman] Square.—"I sit down to give you an account of our evening on Saturday at the Haymarket, where we were very much amused with Liston, who acted in two very droll things—*Quite Correct* and *Paul Pry*. . . . . Paul Pry is a regular busybody, who just 'drops in' at every house he goes by, and says, 'I hope I don't intrude,' and then begins asking all sorts of impertinent questions. . . Lord Stowell went with us, and enjoyed it very much."

Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, to Lord Kenyon.

1442. 1832, November 3. Kew.—"Naturally, both the Duchess and myself have been in the greatest misery about our darling boy, who originally met with an accident, about two weeks ago, and give (*sic*) himself a violent blow on the left eye, which occasioned him much pain; but he perceived no consequence from it for the first 24 hours, and made light of it, nay, he even went out and shot a rabbit, and wounded another; but towards the evening of the 2nd day, he lost the vision of his left eye. . . . . We all go, in a few days, to Hastings, and I trust, by the aid of that salubrious air, and under Divine Providence, whose mercy is so great, that he will take pity of our beloved child, and restore him the blessing of sight—the greatest blessing of all. Though he is my child, yet, I must say, never did I see any one bear his misfortune with greater patience or resignation. Never has he uttered one single murmur, and, knowing him as you do, his activity of mind and body, you must own it is a severe trial." *Holograph.*

Robert Southey to Lord Kenyon.

1443. 1834, July 16. Keswick.—"The condition of this distracted country is such that, at this time, I know neither what to expect, nor what to wish. That any Conservative administration could go on with the present House of Commons, seems impossible. A new election might throw out many Whigs, but they would mostly be replaced by Radicals. I do not say this would be casting out devils by Beelzebub, because it is difficult to say which of the two parties is worst. Perhaps Lord Althorp might be the best Premier that could, at this juncture, be chosen. His tried and proved incapacity would draw more disgrace upon a set of men who could find no better head; and, if it be not the will of Providence to punish us by such a revolution as we most righteously have deserved, nothing is more likely to avert it than the continuance in authority, for a little while longer, of men who have no pretensions to talent, and are fast losing all pretension to character.

It is far better that they should go on bringing contempt and odium on themselves than that we should see a pseudo-Tory administration treading in their steps, and thereby deserving both." *Holograph.*

Robert Southey to Lord Kenyon.

1444. 1835, May 20. Keswick.—"The enclosed letter is for Mr. Bamford, if you see nothing to disapprove in it. The temper in which his notes were written has been my reason for entering so fully into the character of our late friend. If you had seen his papers, you would clearly perceive how desirable it is that I should endeavour to bring him to a better man (?), and this seemed the best, or, at least, the most inoffensive way in which it could be attempted. You may believe that I have written with extreme care and caution.

"I have heard from Mr. Cook, who expresses a disposition, on the part of the Edinburgh Trustees, to be guided by Murray's opinion; but he had not heard from Murray, neither have I received the farther communication which the bibliarch promised. I will rub up his memory in a few days." *Holograph.*

The Same to the Same.

1445. 1836, January 11. Keswick.—"Yours was the first greeting that reached me at the opening of the New Year, and I am fully sensible of its kindness. Seasons of festivity become seasons of melancholy when those with whom we formerly enjoyed them are removed from us by distance or death. This I was made to feel early in life, and expressed, in consequence, reflections in a New Year ode, two and forty years ago, which are brought home to my heart now.

"A man of great, but crazed, genius, whom I was once well acquainted with, chose to cast my nativity. He promised me, on the faith of the stars, great good fortune, either at Berlin or Algiers, and pronounced that I possessed, according to my horoscope, 'a gloomy capability of walking through desolation.' Were he alive, he would probably say that I have lost the good fortune by not going to look for it where it was to be found. But if he had known me as well as I know myself, he would not have predicated gloominess of one who has no such ingredient, either extant or latent, in his nature. God has left me with a cheerful and contented spirit, and lays on me no burthen which He has not given me strength to bear. I have enjoyed a larger portion of happiness than falls to the lot of most men. Whatever may be the complexion of my remaining years, they cannot be many, nor can they be miserable, while I am capable of employing myself, and retain that faith of which nothing can deprive me.

"The printers are pressing on me at this time. In the course of a few weeks, I hope to work my way to some leisure, which will be employed in bringing up the arrears of other business and in beginning new. My motto is *In Labore Quies*. I borrowed it from the Spanish historian Garibay." *Holograph.*

The Same to the Same.

1446. 1836, January 22. Keswick.—"I take the liberty of enclosing a note for Davies, in reply to a letter of his, received this morning. You will see by it that Professor Haldane has written to me, and the substance of my answer. I am glad to hear that the Madras College at

St. Andrews is going on prosperously, but the University (thanks to Sir John Campbell) was probably never before in so distracted a state, except during the storms of a religious revolution." *Holograph.*

LORD ELDON to LORD KENYON.

1447. 1836, September 3. Encombe.—"After again reading the King's Speech, I am still to say that there is nothing in it. The papers intimate that he read it well. I was once joked by George III.; whilst unrobing after a speech, in the House of Lords, he said to me, 'I hope I read it well.' My answer was, 'Yes, sir.' 'That,' replied he, 'is not sincere. How could I read well what had nothing in it?'"

ROBERT SOUTHEY to the SAME.

1448. 1836, September 21. Keswick.—"If no mishap should intervene, I hope to leave home on Monday, the 17th of October, and to reach Gredington on the Wednesday following; Friday, to pay my respects to Mr. Parker, and on Saturday to halt with my son-in-law's parents at Crickhowel (?) We are bound for Bristol and the West of England. I wish to show my son what no one else can show him—the scenes of my childhood and youth, and to introduce him to a few old and dear friends, whom it is most likely I may never again visit in this world, and whom hereafter he will be glad to have seen. To lay up stores for memory, is the next best thing to laying up treasures in heaven." *Seal of arms. Holograph.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1449. 1837, December 5. Keswick.—"In my case, a deliverance from what might truly be called 'the body of this death,' was to be desired, when it became no longer possible to entertain a hope of mental restoration. Yet, when the separation took place, I felt how verily we had been one, during the far greater part of our lives, and, consequently, how great a change has now taken place in my own condition. My dear Edith had been so long the chief object of my thoughts, as I had been of hers, that it seems as if I had lost part of myself. But all losses will be restored in God's good time. It behoves me to be thankful for a greater portion of happiness than falls to the lot of most men, and for the unusual length of time that I was permitted to possess it. And it is with thankfulness alone that I would recall the past, if it were possible to exercise a complete control over our own thoughts." *Holograph.*

EXTRACTS FROM A MEMORANDUM BOOK, IN THE HANDWRITING OF VARIOUS DATES.

A News Letter.

f. 1. [1588.] The names of the writer and of the person to whom it is addressed, do not appear. The first part is torn away.

"Some saye the King of Spain's fleete was at sea three weeks past, but our 106 shippes that then were owt with the Lord Admyrall and Sir Francis Drake, colde heare of none, though they, against wynde, byd forthe on the Coaste of Brytaine 7 daies, but now are at Plommouthe [Plymouth] and readie to goe out with 14 more, and vyctualled till the last of Auguste. The Lord Henry Somerset feared them muche when hee ryde afore Graveline with 36 greate shippes, till my Lord your father, att the great entreatie of the Commissioners for the King of Spaine, wryte hys letter to the Lord Henry that they were well used, yet desyred him to departe, which he presentlie did, with protestation if the Earl Darby or the Lord should not be well used, hee wolde returne and batter their towne on their heades.

"From thence hee wente to Dunkirk and shewed the like force, and from thence before Slewse, to shew her Majesties readiness to defend them. The forces at home are now called to be readie, for that her Majestie will staunde upon her garde and have sea . . . army with officers apointed forthwith to resist invasion.

"The Frenche King, as is reported, is agreed with the Duke of Guise by artycles [to] the King's dishonnoure, the certaintie not yet knoune which by the ne . . . . . sende.

"Mr. Bodlye, sende to him, returned with great thankes, since Sir Thomas Layt[oun] . . . . . to him and returned this morninge, leaving the King at Rowan and the . . . . . Paris.

"Daniel Rogers going to condole the death of the King of Denmarke and a messenger . . . . . the Emperoure of Muscovia, who is Doctor Fletcher. And one Folkes to be there residente for the marchaunts, as her Majesties Agente.

"So with my humble dewtie to your Lordship tyll the nexte, when your . . . . . more and more particuler.

(*Postcript.*)—"Since the wrytinge hereof, this more is knowen unto me, which . . . . . amisse to lette your Lordshipe know. Sir Thomas Laytoun brings . . . . . hathe of the King, and that shee hath done more then all the Princes . . . . . which he hathe unfaignedlie protested, he to requite in like to h . . . . . and that he will not put upp the injuryes the Duke of Guise offers . . . . . .

"The Spanish fleete sett owt, as is said, 500 shippes, the fyrste . . . . . the 20 of Maye after our accompte, and are at a haven in Biscaye . . . . . Zarmin's dyrections, the haven called Calbone.

"The resolutions heare, that 2,000 souldiars shall come out of the Low country . . . with ther leaders to be her Majesty's garde.

"The shippes are to sea and all the forces on the costes to be . . to be tended.

"The noblemen and Bishopps, by Letters from her Majestie, for to enforce . . . . . with horses and men, to withstande the invacion.

"The pensioners send for all to . . . . . with horse and armour.

"A newe bande of horse of all her Majesties servauntes, ordinarye and extraordinarye, to attende att Courte.

"The Lyetennants to have ther force in all readines to marche.

"To assure Scotland to be at her Majesties devotion by money, to that end privie seals to be out of a losane [loan ?].

"The cytye of London to be full mustered and to have ther 6,000 men to courte at . . . . . dies warninge and they to garde the cytye . . . . . for a reall army to be appointed by her Majestie.

"The chief recusants to be to [the] Tower, and a new constable thereof, and the seminaries and practizers, with other persons, under a garde.

"A proclamation to putt doun all letters or bookes to seduce the people to rebellion.

"The Commissioners to returne, if the season be not to ther desyre, and all other thynges.

"f. 1d. The namys of them that commytted the disorder in Burye, on Sondaie, beinge the xiiijth daie of June."

"*Of Leeze* [Leeds].—Paul Ogden, Thomas Travis.

"*Of Oldham.*—James Tayler, Peter Bexwicke, William Hall, the son of Robert Jackson, the wife of Edmund Greave, Alice Taylor, Alice Tetlawe, Margaret Hopwoode, George Tetlawe.

"*Of Chatterton.*—[E]llis Whitaker, Richard Thorpe, four daughters of John Goddard [names torn away], Henry Whitaker, of Oldham, one Bowtree, one Nylde, and the eldest son of John Whitaker, all of Hollinwoode."

E[DMUND] H[OPKINS] to ————.

f. 2. 1588, July 21.—On the 14th, being Sunday, "there was, by certain of Oldham parishe, in tyme of divine service, gallowpinge of horses in the streete of Burye, showtinge and pypinge, with other fowle disorders, in the forenone of the same daie, a lamentable spectacle in the place of preachinge ministerye, of all good men to be pytted and reformed." Hopes the offenders may be apprehended and punished.

WEAVING.

f. 2d. The Vycare of Leedes sente for Rauf Mathewe, who ys very skelfull in all thinges apperteyninge to his trade of clothinge.

"Instruments:—Wheels, cardes, combes, leades, swinginge, combe stocks, loomes, sheares, handles, tassells, tenters.

"Threescore persons are thus to be devided:—xij for sortinge, dressinge, and lyttinge the wolle; xxx^tie^ for spinninge and cardinge; xii for weavinge and shearinge; the odd vj persons to helpe the reste, as to goe to the myllne and tourle, &c.

"Syx stone of undressed woole will make ij dossens, or a whole clothe, contayninge xxiij yardes in lengthe and vij quarters in bredgthe.

"Twelve stone woolle will serve lx persons in a week.

"Four gallons of cyvill [Seville ?] oyle will serve to xij stone of woolle, and looke what the wool doth cost after the maner of makinge clothe at Leades, the cost wilbe as much more before it can be converted to good and perfect cloth.

"One stone of woole spinninge, xx*d.*; weavinge a dossen, iij*s.* iiij*d.*; walking a stoke, viij*d.*; shearinge and dressinge, x*d.*; and this after the use of Leades, where only brode clothe is made.

"Threscore persons are thus to be devided:—Sorting and dressinge, vj; spinninge and cardinge, xl; weavinge, viij; sheremen, vj; whereof ij maye be to helpe the rest.

"Two stone beinge xxviij*li.* will make xviij yardes, yarde broade.

"One stone spinninge, ij*s.* iiij*d.*; weavinge a peece, xx*d.*; walkinge, iij*s.*; burteing, ij*d.*; dressinge, x*d.* And xl spinners will spinne in the weeke xx stone. One gallon cyvill [Seville ?] oyle will serve to iiij stone of white woolle.

"The woole about Sciptoun (Skipton) will make no carsies, excepte it be very pure white; and at Hallifax there is no clothe made, but yearde broade carseis.

"If the stuffe that is to be bought for lyttinge were cheape and easie to be gotten, brode clothe were the beste kinde of clothe that is to be made aboute Sciptoun, bycause it is course woolle.

"Hallifax men occupie fyne wolle most owt of Lincolneshire, and there corse wolle they sell to men of Ratchdeall (Rochdale).

"To beginne this trade, some persons must be broughte from Leeds or Hallifax, or from some other towne of that facultie, for the teachinge of all these particular offices appertenginninge to it.

"There lawes and customes for punishinge of offendours are none other than the statutes and lawes of this realme allowes of, and appoincts, savinge that [at Hali[faxe] there ancyente custome of beheadinge such as are taken with . . . . . seemethe to be raised of necessitie in the beginninge of there . . . . . which without treuth woulde not stande, neyther in that rude place time . . . . . were so good meanes of justice as nowe the lawes afforde."

"The Duke of Norfolk's submission to Her Majestie."

f. 3. 1571, September 10.—"O my deare and dreadfull Soveraigne Lady and most gracious Majestie. When I consider with myself howe farre I have transgressed my dutie towardes your moste excellente Majestie, I dare not once presume to looke up, or hope of your gracious favoure. I confesse myself so farre unworthye thereof; but againe, when I looke unto your Highness' manyfoulde mercies and moste pitefull nature, of the which so manie have so abundauntlie tasted sithence your Majesties moste gracious raigne, I am emboldened with a moste penitente and sorowefull harte to make this my tremblinge hand offer unto your Highness my most humble and lowlie submissione, havinge no other meanes to ease myne oppressed minde. I am, for my sinnes and disobediences, to aske pardone, that ys of the Allmightie God and of your moste excellente Majestie, with a newe harte and full minde of amendement, and doubte me not, but, asking mercye, to receave yt, accordinge to the Scripture, hee that knockethe at the doore shall have yt opened unto him. Nowe doe I at your moste Highnes graces (*sic*) feete offer my poore children and all that I have, hopinge more in your Majesties moste gracious clemencie then in mine unadvised desert. I seeke to excuse myself no

waie, but whollie to submitte myself to what beste yt shall please your most mercifull harte.

"O moste gracious Soveraigne Ladye, manye men have runne astraie who, fyndinge mercye, have afterwardes, with good service, redobled ther former follies. O noble Queene, yt ys in your moste gracious hande to make of my wretched moulde what yt pleasethe you, my bodie beinge allreadie your humble subjecte and prisoner, by due desartes. I dedicate my harte and minde for ever as yt shall please your Majestie to dyrecte. I doe not seeke favoure at your Majesties handes for former true service. I confesse my unduetifullnes nowe hath blotted the same, nor I dare not remember, which heretofore was my greateste comforte, bycause I deserved [no]t that honoure, which was, that yt pleased your Highnes to accompte me your (indeed unworthye) kinseman; woe worthe the daie that I entred into that matter w[hich] hathe made suche alteration of your most gracious favoure unto me, and h[ath] heaped unto myself these untollerable troubles.

"O unhappie wretche that I am, which, in all the daies of my lyffe, coveted nothinge but a quiet lyffe, I take God to wytnesse, whatsoever, and yf yt please your Highnes, some have judged of me otherwise. I was unhappy to give eare to that whiche hathe done and ever was lyke to bringe me to this . . . . . O, I dare not presume too longe to trouble your excellent Majestie with my harty repentable and pytiefull lamentation, but I shall not cease to make my most humble praier to Allmightie God that yt woulde please him of his most mercifull goodnes to put into your [heart] most gracious clemencie, and then, I doubt not, but my service in time commınge shalbe suche as your Highnes shall have no cause to repente your mercy extended unto me; and so most humblie prayinge God to continue your Majestie longe to raigne over us, yf yt be his will, to Nestor's yeares, with all felicitie and prosperitie, with an overwhelminge harte and watered cheekes, gyven most lowlie upon my knees, I most humbly take my leave. From your Highness' woefull Tower. By the handes of your Majesties servant and moste sorowfull prisoner.—T. N[orfolk].

The Taxation of Middleton Parish.

f. 3d. 1590, April 20.—Document setting out that there had been, heretofore, disagreement between the inhabitants of the parish of "Mydleton and the toune and hamelles" of the same, as to the repair of the parish church of Middleton, taxes for furnishing the Queen with soldiers, the repair of bridges, &c., the fifteenth, when granted by Parliament, only excepted. The said persons have caused the said parish to be "measured and throughly surveighed"; and according to the "quantity and goodness of every towne and hamell," have agreed—with the consent of Richard Assheton of Middleton, Ralph Assheton of Great Leaver, Francis Holt of Gristelhurste, Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, Esquires; Edward Assheton, parson of Middleton, Robert Holt of Asheworthe, Owen Radcliffe of Langley, and Thomas Ainsworth of Ainsworth, gentlemen—that from henceforth "all taxes, galdes, and laies" should be made as follows:—For every "taxation, galde, or laye of 40*s.*, levied on the whole toune, hamells, and parish, Middleton hamlell to pay 6*s.* 2*d.*, Hopwood hamell 6*s.* 6*d.*, Thurnham hamell 6*s.* 7d., Pillsworthe hamell 5*s.* 3*d.*, Ainsworth hamell 4*s.* 8½*d.*, Byrkle and Camford (?) hamell 4*s.* 6½*d.*, Ashworth hamell 3*s.* 4*d.*, and Leaver hamell 2*s.* 11*d.*," and so in proportion for smaller or larger taxations.

"The manner of the Scottishe Queene's deathe, owt of a lettre wrytten by Mr. Doctor Fletcher, Deane of Peterboroughe."

f. 4. [1586–7, February 8.]—"Shee was verie confident and resolute in deathe, uppon Wednesdaie, beinge the viijth of Februarie, beinge forewarned ij or iij daies before. Shee was broughte downe into the greate halle of the castell, where was sett upp a schaffolde thre foote highe and xij foote square, all lade and covered with blacke,—stoole, pillowe, blocke and all, aboute x of the clocke in the forenoone, where, after the commissione redde, I was appointed by the Lordes Commissioners to speake to her, they syttinge upon a stage; but assoone as I begane shee cried, 'Mr. Deane, trouble me not, I will not heare you, I am resolved in the Romaine Catholique faithe.' I stryved to have proceeded, but shee cryed out againe vehementlie, and wouldo not suffer me to proceede. Soe the Lordes Commissioners, viz., Therles of Shrewsburie and Kente, seinge shee refused obstinatelie to praye with us, willed me to goe on, soe I prayed for her, and the rest repeated; all which time shee, upon her beades, babled aloude, in Latine, to drowne me and the reste. Praier beinge doone, shee kneeled downe, and, havinge a crucifixe of a spanne longe betweene her handes, shee praied often to yt, kissinge the foote of yt. Her praier was chiefile that God would give her pardone for her sinnes, for her sonne, for the Queene's majestie, and, so rysinge, was by the executioner disrobed. 'I was not woonte (quod shee) to have my clothes plucked of by suche groumes,' and so standinge in her peticote, barenecked, shee blessed her owne companie and badde them farewell, kissed her women, and badd them not lamente for her, and then verie boldlie and without all feare, shee kneeled downe towardes the blocke, and one of her women put a napkine, wroughte all with golde, aboute her face, her piriwigge and white coife remaininge on, then shee saide the psalme, *in Te Domine confido*, in Latine, and so laid downe her heade; one of the executioners holdinge her downe, thother strok harde, and yet cutte not halfe of, yet did shee move neyther bodie, hande, nor foote; so hee stroke againe. All her owne people cryde out uppon the hangeman, and yet yt hunge by the skinne; beinge quyte off, hee helde yt upp out of the periwigge and clouthes (?), yt was a greaye powlled heade like a boyes heade, newe powlled, save two lockes, at each eare one, and [he] cryed—'God save the Queene,' and all the people aunsweared, 'Amen.' I added, 'so perish all thy enimies, O Lord,' &c., and againe they shoutted 'Amen.' Then the Earle of Kente spake and saide, 'this be the end of all the enimies of the ghospell and her Majestie'; and they cryed againe, 'Amen.' No man was suffered to touche her bloude. Certaine bloudie clothes, with the blocke, were burned, and the hangeman not suffered to have so muche as a pinne, nor there owne aprons, till they were washed. His rewarde was in money. Shee confessed in her praier to be saved onlie by the bloude of Christe, and yet praied all the Saintes in heaven to praie for her, and added shee woulde sheede her bloude at the feete of the crucifixe. The daye beinge verye fayre did, as yt were, shewe favoure from heaven and commended the justice. The viijth of Februarie, that judgment was repayed home to her, which the tenthe of the same monethe, xx yeares paste, shee measured to her husband, &c."

"The Earle of Arundell's lettre to the Queene's Majestie."

f. 4d. 1585.—"May yt please your moste excellente Majestie. As the displeasure of a prince ys a heavier burthen to beare then the harde conceipte of a meaner and inferioure persone, so yt ys not lawfull for

any, and lesse conveniente for them, to settell ane oppinione of mislike, before eyther there appeare some cause suffyciente to procure yt, or there be a faulte commytted worthie to deserve yt. I speake not this that I doubte of your Majesties disposition or that I feare you condempne me without juste and evydent proofe. For yt agreethe with the honoure of your estate, and I can wytnesse yt hathe bene the manner of your proceedinges, to knowe the cause before you give your censure, and to heare the matter before you condemne the persone, but I speake with all humilitie that I maie receave this favorable and indifferent dealinge at your Majestie's handes, because as I am moste desirous to conserve your gracious and good opinione, soe am I most carefull to remove all impedimentes that maie hinder or withdrawe the same.

"And besides, for that manie actions at the firste showe maie seeme to be rashe and unadvised which, after rype and suffyciente consideration of the cause, doe appeare to be juste and necessarie, and in allowinge me this, which ys no more then your Majestie's place dothe requyre you to bestowe upon the meaneste subjectes and the graciousnes of your nature hathe allwaies moved you to grante unto every sutter, your Majestie shall doe a thinge whiche ys pleasinge in the sighte of God, and honourable in the eyes of the worlde; you shall take a course which ys worthie of yourself, and doe that justice which pertainethe to your estate. To be shorte, I doubte not but by this meanes bothe your Majestie shall reste satisfied in seinge a true and full defence of my dealinge, and I remaine happy at beinge delivered from all feare and suspicion of your displeasure.

"And bycause the course of my former lyffe maye, in some parte, expresse the reasons of my present faite, I moste humblie beseeke your Majestie that, by your favour, I maie put you in remembraunce howe, since my firste cominge to the Courte, which is ix or x yeares paste at the leaste, yt hathe bene my cheifeste care to please your Majestie and my greatest desire to perfourme that which I thoughte mighte moste contente you; howe I have bene allwaies readie and ever willinge to doe you that service which eyther ductie requyred at my handes, or the smalenes of my abilitie woulde permitte. And for proof heerof, I will [not] appeale to anie other judge but yourself, thoughe I coulde justlie call a great parte of your realme to wytnesse heerin. And soe happie was I before some yeares to have your Majestie to accepte my service in gracious parte and to conceave a favourable opinione of mine actions, as I accompted my laboure I tooke, a pleasure, and all the paines I sustained, a comforte, I made myself a stranger to mine owne house, to be a continuall wayter uppon your Majestie, and liked better to lyve, in a sorte, at the Courte then to lyve in the best sorte at home; for I thoughte myself most happie when I was most neere unto your Majestie and my time best employed when I bestowed yt in doinge of your service.

"But at the laste, whether the mallice of my adversaries, by reasone of your Majesties good countenance towardes me, begunne to be greater then yt was, or their credytte with your Majestie (for my mishappe) did growe to be more then in times paste yt hathe bene, I knowe not, but I found, by litell and litell, your good oppinione decayinge, and your favoure, as I thoughte, somewhat estraunged from me. I harde, from time to time, howe your Majestie, in wordes, tooke exceptions to manie of my actions, and howe yt hathe pleased you daylie in your speeche to bewraie ane harde and evill conceipte of me. I sawe that suche as you had ever moste misliked in your harte, and those whome before you had never favoured, did enjoye your Majesties good countenaunce, which (till that time) they coulde by no meanes obtaine, and besides that, receaved protection and assistaunce from your Majestie, in all their actions againste me, presentlie after they had offered me wronge and were become my

adversaries; notwithstanding all this, I, knowinge my conscience to be cleare, came at convenient times to doe my dutie to your Majestie, and thoughe yt pleased you at sometimes to talke with me, yet your Majestie never charged me with the leaste faulte or offence to you, and those adversaries of mine which did barke behinde my backe, durste never accuse me or open there mouthes to my face, soe as I accompted my hap verye evill in that I was wrongfullie accused. But muche worse, because I could at no time be charged, wherby I mighte have had a fytte occasione bothe to have shewed mine owne innocence [and] to have satisfied your Majesties suspicion. For, firste seinge your Majestie to countenaunce my adversaries in my owne sighte of purpose to disgrace me, and that you woulde manie times, in there presence, not vouchsafe so muche as once to bende your eyes to the place where I did stande.

"Secondlie, fyndinge them e[nga]ged to doe me injurye, manie waies, by the helpe of your favoure, and that I was unhable to defend myself anie waies by the reasone of your displeasure.

"Lastlie, perceavinge by your Majestie's open disgraces, which all men did note, and by your bitter speeches, whiche moste men did knowe that I was generally accompted, naye, that I was in manner poincted at as one whome your Majestie did leaste favoure and moste disgrace, and as a persone whom you did deeplie suspecte and speciallie mislike, I knewe this smoke did bewraie a fire, and I sawe those cloudes did foretell a storme; therefore, I prepared myself, with all patience, to endure whatsoever yt was that the will of God, by the meanes of your Majesties indignation, should laye uppon me, beinge assured that my faultes towardes you were none, though my offences againste Him were manie. And havinge thus resolved to endure whatsoever shall happen, I contynued some monethes in these deepe disgraces, withowt eyther knowinge what was the grounde of your Majesties displeasure, or hearinge what shoulde be the ende of my owne misfortune, till at laste I was called, by your Majesties commaundement, before your Councell at two soondrie times, wherin manie thinges were objected againste me, and some of them suche triffles as they were ridiculous, others of them soe unlikelie as they were incredible, but all of them soe untrue as no one of them coulde be justified. And yet, notwithstandinge that my innocence did soe evidentlie appeare by my answers, as my greatest enimies coulde not reprove me of the smalleste offence or unduetifullnes towardes your Majestie, I was commaunded to keepe my howse, wherfore I sawe yt was resolved by the course of this dealinge, that howe cleare or manifeste soever myne innocencie was, mine adversaries shoulde receave the triumphe of the vyctorie, as havinge what they woulde. And I feele that disgrace of my owne misfortune, induringe that which I had no waie deserved. And myne enimies to maintaine there doinges by some coulorable showe, since they coulde not justifie there accusations by any sufficiente proofe, procured your Majestie to sende some of your noble Councell, iiij daies after my restrainte, to examine againe of newe matters that were of greate weighte and importaunce but as improbable as the former, and I discharged myself as clearly of them as of the other before mentioned, soe as my innocencie did more plainlie appeare, althoughe my restrainte did still continue, for after this, which was my last examination, I remained in the same state xv weekes at the leaste, no man charginge me with the leaste offence, nor my conscience beinge able to accuse me of the smalleste faulte.

"And, at the laste, when eyther my adversaries coulde not, for shame, longer contynewe in theire unconscionable proceedinges, for that your Majestie was enformed by some of my friendes that I had too longe endured this undeserved punishmente, I was restored to my former

libertye, withowt eyther hearinge any juste cause of your Majesties harde conceipte, or any suffyciente reasone of my longe restrainte, naye, withowt eyther understandinge any good collor why I was commytted, or but the shadowe of a faulte wherwith I mighte be touched, wherfore, after I had safelie escaped these stormes, and when I was clearlie delivered from all my troubles, I beganne to remember the heavie sentence which had lighte upon those thre of mine auncestors which immediatelie wennte before me.

"1. The firste beinge my greate graundfather, who was so free from all suspicion and showe of anie faulte as, bycause they had no color of matter to bringe him to his triall, they attainted him by Acte of Parliamente without callinge him to his aunsweare.

"2. The second, beinge my graundfather, was broughte to his triall, condempned for suche triffles as amazed the standers by at that time, and ys rydiculous at this daie to all that heare the same; naye, hee was soe faultles in all respectes that, as the Earle of Southampton that then was, beinge one of his greateste enimies, fearinge leaste his innocencie woulde be a meanes to save his lyffe, toulde Sir Christopher Haydon, beinge one of the jurie, beforehande, that, thoughe hee sawe no other matter weightie inoughe to condempne him, yet yt was a suffycient reasone to make him saie guiltie, for that hee was an unmeete man to have in the commonewealthe.

"The laste, beinge my father, was arraigned accordinge to lawe, and condempned. . . . . God forbide I shoulde thinke but that his triours did that wherunto there cons[ciences] did leade them. And yet give me leave, I moste humblie beseeke your Majestie, to saye thus much, that howsoever hee mighte be unwittinglie and unwillinglie drawne into greater daunger then himself did eyther see or imagine, yet all his actions did plainlie declare, and his greateste enimies must of necessitie confesse, that hee never caryed any disloyal minde to your Majestie, nor entended any unduetifull a[ct] to his countrie; and when I had . . . . . sorte, bothe fullie and throwlie considered the fortune of these iij which was paste, I called to minde mine owne, which was presente, and did thinke yt impossible, by the showe of this roughe beginninge, but that I might as well followe them in there fortune, as I had succeeded them in there place, for I considered the greatnes of mine enimies' power to overthrowe me, [and] the weaknes of my abilitie to defende myself. I perceaved by my late trouble, howe narrowlie my lyffe was soughte, and howe easilie your Majestie was drawen to carrye a suspicious minde and a harde opinione of me. I sawe, by the example of my auncestours, and by my passed daunger, howe innocencie was no suffyciente warrante to protect me in safetie.

"I knew myself, and, besides, was charged by your Counsell, to be of that relligione which they accompte odious and daungerous to your State. Lastlie, but principallie, I wayted in what miserable and dolefull case my sowle had remayned, yf my lyffe had bene taken awaie, as yt was not unlike in my former troubles; for I proteste, the greateste burthen that rested in my conscience at that time was bycause I had not lyved accordinge to the prescripte rule of that which I undoubtedlie did beleeve, and assuredlie persuade myself to be the truthe, wherfore, beinge somewhat induced by all these reasons, but chieflie moved by the laste argumente, I thoughte that the not perfourminge of my duetie towardes God in suche sorte as I knewe woulde please him beste, woulde be a principall occasione of my late punishmente. Therfore I resolved, whiles I had opportunitie, to take the course which mighte be sure to save my sowle from the daunger of shipwracke althoughe my bodye were subjecte to the perill of misfortune; and ever since the time

I followed and perfourmed this good entente of mine, thoughe I have perceaved somewhat more daunger to my estate, yet I humblie thanke God I have founde a greate deale more quyette in my minde. And, in this respect, I have occasione to thanke my mortalleste enimies as my cheifeste frindes, naye, I have juste occasione to esteeme my passed troubles as my greateste felycitye, for bothe of them were (thoughe endirectlie) the meanes to leade me to that course which ever bringethe perfecte quyette and onlie procurethe eternall happines. And being resolved rather to endure any punishmente then willinglie to decline from the good beginninge I had made, I did lende myself whollie, as neare as I coulde, still to contynewe in the same, without yealdinge to anythinge that mighte danger my sowle, or doinge of any acte that was repugnaunte to my faithe and professione, and by meanes hereof, I was compelled to doe manie thinges which mighte procure perill to myselfe and be an occasione of mislike to your Majestie.

"For, the first daie of this Parliamente, when your Majestie, with all your nobilitie, was hearinge a sermone in the cathedral churche of Westminster, above in the chaunsell, I was dryven to walke by myself alone belowe in one of the yles. And one day this Lente, when your Majestie was hearinge another sermone in the chappell at Greenwiche, I was forced to staie all the while alone in the presence chamber. To be shorte, when your Majestie wente uppon Sundaie or holidaie, to the greate clossette, I was enforced eyther to staie in the privie chamber or not to wayte uppon you at all or elles presentlie to departe assone as I brought you to the chappell. These thinges, with manie mo, I coulde by no meanes escape, but onlie by suche an open and plaine discoverie of myself in the eye and oppinione of all men, as the true course of my refusall coulde not longe be hidden, althoughe for a while yt were generallie noted and observed; wherfore, since I sawe that, of necessitie, yt muste shortlie be discovered, and withall remembred what watchfull and jelous eye was carryed over all those which were known to be recusauntes, naye, callinge to minde howe all ther lodginges were contynuallie searched, and to howe greate daunger they were subjecte yf anie Jesuite or seminarie prieste where founde within there howse, I begann to consider that eyther I could not serve God in suche sorte as I had professed, or elles I must encurre the hassarde of greater punishmente then I was willinge to endure. I stoode resolute and unremovable to contynue in the firste, thoughe yt were with the daunger of my lyffe, and therfore did imploye my minde to devise what meane I coulde for avoydinge of the laste.

"Longe I was in debatinge with myself which course to take, for when I considered in what continuall daunger I did remaine here in Engla[nd], both by the lawes heretofore established, and by a newe acte nowe latelie made, I did thinke it my safeste waye to depart owte of this realme and abide in some other place where I mighte lyve without daunger to my conscience, withowt offence to your Majestie, without the servile subjection to mine enimies, and without this dailie perill to my lyffe. And yet I was drawen by so forcible persuasions to be of another opinione, as I could not easilie resolve on which parte to grounde and settle my determination, for, on the one side, my natyve countrie, my frindes, my wyffe, and my kinsfolkes, did invyte me to staie; on the other side, the misfortune of my house, the power of my adversaries, the remembraunce of my former troubles, and the knowledge of my presente daunger, did haste me to goe; and in the ende, fyndinge no middle course, but eyther I must ventre to lyve in extreame povertie abroade, or be faine to remaine in continuall daunger at home, I regarded more the hassarde of myself wherein I stoode, then the perill

of my state, and I rather soughte the preferringe and preservinge of my lyffe then the possessione of my lyvinge. Wherfore, after I had wayed as manie daungers as I coulde remember, and was persuaded that to departe the realme was the safeste waie I could devise, I did resolve to take the benefyte of a happie wynde to avoyde the violence of a bytter storme, and knowinge by experience that the dealinges of all suche as goe beyond the seas are hardlie enterpreted, thoughe there intentes be never so good and duetifull, I presumed to wryte this letter unto your Majestie, and in yt to declare the two reasons and causes of my departure, bothe to remove all occasione of doubte and suspicion from your Majestie, which otherwise the sodaine departure of mine might peradventure procure, and allso to seeke, asmuche as lyethe in me, the retayninge of your gracious and good oppinione, which as I have bene ever moste desirous to enjoye, so will I be moste willinge to deserve.

"And because mine adversaries maie not take this as a fytte opportunitie to bewraie there owne mallice and to kindle your Majesties indignation againste me, I moste humblie beseeche you to aske those which you thinke doe hate me moste, whether, beinge of that religione which I doe professe, and standinge every waie in that state and condition wherin I did remaine, they woulde not have taken that course for safetie of ther sowles and dischardge of there consciences, which I did, and eyther they muste tell you directlie that they woulde have done the same, or elles plainlie acknowledge themselves to be meere atheistes, which, howsoever they be affected in there hartes, I thinke they woulde be lothe to confesse with there mouthes. And when they have satisfied your Majestie in this poincte, whiche ys the firste, I beseeche you aske them of the seconde, which ys the laste, whether, havinge had there howse so fatallie and successivelie touched, and fyndinge themselves to be of that religione which was accompted odious and daungerous to the presente state, whether, havinge bene hardlie handled, longe restrained, and openlie disgraced, heretofore, for nothinge, and mighte nowe justlie be drawen, for there conscience, into greate and continuall daunger, whether, havinge some in cheifeste creditte with your Majestie there mortall and professed enimies, and standinge suspected persons in your Majesties oppinione, bothe in respecte of my father, who was taken awaie in your time, and of myselve, who have bene since manie times wronged and injuried, and besides for beinge of that relligione which your Majestie dothe moste deteste and of which you are moste jealous and doubtfull.—to be shorte, whether, havinge had one of there auncestors taken awaie, withowt anye shadowe of faulte, but onlie for this cause, that hee was thoughte ane unmeete man to lyve in the commone wealthe at that time; knowinge myselve to be soe reputed att this time, of those which nowe doe beare moste swaie in your Majesties governmente.

"Lastlie, whether, not beinge able to doe any manner of acte or duetie wherunto there religione did bynde them, withowt incurringe the daunger of felonie, by a newe Acte latelie made, they would not have departed owt of this realme as I have done; and eyther they muste saie that they would joyfullie have runne uppon there owne deathe and hedlonge have throwen themselves into open and ymynent daunger, which ys repugnaunte to the lawe of God, contrarie to the lawe of nature, and, as I thinke, flatlie againste there owne conscience; or elles they must acknowledge that they woulde have soughte the same meanes which I have used for escapinge. . . . . And then I hope your Majestie will not hardlie conceave of this my dealinge . . . . leste enimies, yf they speake not contrarie to all

truthe and reasone, muste . . . . confesse to be juste, conveniente, and necessarie; besides, to confirme your Majestie . . . . of mine innocence heerin, yourself maie beste remember howe . . . . departed longe before this time, yf I had bene guiltie of anye cry[me] . . . . stond to the uttermoste triall [and ex]amination of all my dealinges, and thoughe I have tasted all the time, since my laste restrainte, your Majesties open and publique disgraces, bothe dailie and howrelie, withowt any hope or likelihoode of ever reservinge your favor and good opinione. And yf my protestation, who never toulde your Majestie the leaste untruthe, maye carrye any credytte in your oppinione, I heare call God and His aungelles to wytnesse that I woulde not have taken this course, yf I mighte have staied still in Englaunde withowt daunger to my sowle and perill to my lyffe.

"Wherefore, as yt ys the true token of a noble minde, and hathe allwaies bene noted for a certaine argumente of your Majestie's gracious disposition in that that yt hathe ever pleased you to take pitie of those which are in miserie, and to respecte with the eye of your favor all afflicted persons, soe can I not be broughte anye waie to feare your Majestie will make me the firste example of your severe and rigorous dealinge, in layinge your displeasure uppon me who am enforsed to forsake my countrie, to foregoe my frindes, to leave my lyvinge, and to loose the hope of all worldlie pleasures and earthlie commodities yf eyther I will not willfullie consente to the certaine destruction of my bodie, or willinglie yealde, to the manifeste endaungeringe of my soule, the leste of which are intollerable for any Christian man to endure, as I hope yt can be thoughte no unduetifullnes in me yf I seeke, by good and lawful meanes, to avoyde soe greate an inconvenience. And thoughe the losse of temporall commodities be so grievous unto fleshe and bloude as I could not desyre to lyve yf I were not comforted with the hope of eternall happines in an other worlde, and with remembrance of His mercye, for whom I endure all this, and who endured ten thousande times more for me; yet I assure your Majestie that your displeasure shoulde be more unplesaunte unto me then the bytternes of my other losses, and more greater grief then the greateste of all my misfortunes. Wherefore, remayninge in assured hope that myself and my cause shall receave that favourable conceipte and rightfull construction att your Majestie's handes which I maie justlie challenge, bothe bycause the triall of my good dealinge heertofore hathe suffycientlie deserved the same, and allso for that the confessione of my mortall enimies att this time muste needes acknowledg my innocencie heerein, I doe humblie crave pardone of my longe and tedious letter, which the weighte of the matter enforcethe me unto, and beseeche God, from the bottome of my harte, to sende your Majestie as greate happines as I wishe to mine owne soule."

Richard Holland to Richard Assheton, James Assheton, and Edmund Hopwood.

f. 7. 1590, March 30.—The Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire has commanded him to see that "diligente watche be laide in places likelie thoroughout these partes of the shire" for the stay of those persons, described in an enclosure, whom Lord Scroope states did on Sunday, the 22 inst., "break" Mr. Myddelton's house in "Carleile," and took from him 300*l.* in money. A general search for strangers is also to be made.

[Enclosure.]

"The markes and notes of the men and there horses and apparell.

"Firste, Christopher Mydletone ys of a middle stature, and a slender man, of the age of xxiij yeares, withowt any heare on his face, the heare on his heade somethinge longe. Hee hathe a newe vyolette sadd coloured frisado jerkine, gathered in plaites upon the backe, and the sleeves cutte downe all alonge the overside of the arme and tyed with a silke lace; and rydethe on a baye horse.

"John Webbe ys a man of small stature, blacke heare, bothe of his head and beard, the heare of his heade somethinge longe, and of the age of xxx^{tie} yeares, and wearethe a blewe coate, beinge my Lorde Scroope his lyverie, and hathe for his cognoscentes a Cornishe choughe. Hee rydethe upon a blacke nagge, and hathe a hole in his eare to hange a pearle.

"William Allan ys a man of reasonable tall stature, and somethinge grosse made, his heare blacke, and hathe a hole in his eare to hange a pearle att, his cassocke of russette clothe. Hee rydethe upon a graye geldin, and ys of the age of xxxi yeares. His cassocke hathe broade buttons upon the breste, with a lace upon the same cassocke.

Profaning the Sabbath.

f. 10. Undated. Presentment that in Bury parish, William Key, of Elenfield, had an "alle and minstrells" who "plaied uppon the Sabbothe daye."

The Same.

f. 10d. 1588, April 15.—Presentments within the parish of Rochdale. "Adam Stolte, gentleman, uppon the Sabbothe daye, in the eveninge, beinge eyther the last Sundaye in December or the fyrste in Januarie, had a minstrell which plaied uppon a gythorne a[t] his howse, with a greate number of men and women dauncinge."

The wife of Lawrence Collendge "had a minstrell playinge uppon a gythorne at hys (*sic*) howse, uppon a festivall daye in Christenmas laste, in the eveninge, and many yonge folkes dauncinge."

Presentments follow of persons suspected of keeping disorderly houses.

Names of the Jurors for Manchester: Thomas Byrom, Henry Hardy, Ralph Haughton, Richard Nugent, John Dawson, Ralph Jephson, Robert Kenyon. Those for Oldham, Ashton, Eccles, Dean, Bury, Rochdale, Middletoun, Radcliffe, Prestwich, and other places appear.

These Juries are to present assults, or those who keep "wakes, fayres, markettes, bearebaites, bull baites, greenes, alles, maye games, pypinge and dawncing, huntinge and gaminge, uppon the Sabothe daye."

The names of those who absent themselves from church in Eccles are:—The wife of Hamlet Nollcroft, gentleman, in Woden in Barton; the wife of Ralph Slade, yeoman, in Clifton; Mrs. Worsley, dwelling at Wardley; Mrs. Ellen Holland, widow, in Clifton; the wife of George Latham, gentleman, in Ireland; the wife of Thomas Holden, of Eccles, husbandman.

Absentees from Church.

fo. 11d. 1588, April 15.—Presentment by the churchwardens for Manchester. For negligent absence from church for a month or more, none. "For causing a bayre to be bayted upon Sundaie, beinge the xviith of March 1587[-8] att the bullringe neere the conduyte in

Manchester, William Radcliffe of Manchester, gentleman, Robert Radclif, James Radcliffe, Thomas Radcliffe, William Batesonn, Edward Prescot, George Wollsencrofte, John Lees, smith, Robert Bridghowse, Rychard Moreton, the younger, with diverse others wee know not." Several persons presented for being in alehouses, or in the street, during service or sermon time on Sundays. Presentments follow of the names of all the alehouse keepers in Manchester and Salford, and in Ashton and Oldham parishes.

Justices of the Peace for Lancashire.

fo. 16. A.D. 1595.—"The names of all justices of peace within this county of Lancaster resydent."

Blackburn hundred.

Thomas Walmersley, one of the Justices *de banco;* Thomas Talbot, esquire, now sheriff; Ralph Assheton of Whalley; Nicholas Banester of Altham; Edmund Towneley of Royle.

Derby hundred.

Sir Edward Fitton, knight; Sir Richard Molyneux, knight; Peter Leigh, esquire; Richard Bolde, esquire; Cuthbert Halsalle, esquire; Henry Eccleston, esquire; Thomas Tyldesley, esquire; Thomas Ireland, esquire; Barnaby Kytchen, esquire.

Amounderness hundred.

Richard Houghton, esquire; Thomas Hesketh, esquire; Edward Walmersley, esquire; Edmund Fleetwood, esquire; Thomas Barton, esquire.

Lonsdale hundred.

Thomas Preston, esquire; Francis Tunstall, esquire; John Bradley, esquire; William Fleming, esquire; Miles Dodding, esquire.

Leyland hundred.

Edward Standish, esquire; William Farrington, esquire; Richard Fleetwood; James Anderton, esquire; John Wrightington, esquire; Thomas Lathom, esquire; John Cuerden, esquire.

Salford hundred.

John Byrom, esquire; Thomas Holcroft, esquire; Richard Assheton, esquire; Richard Holland, esquire; Richard Brereton, esquire; James Assheton, esquire; Edmund Hopwood, esquire; Alexander Redditche, esquire; John Bradshaigh, esquire; Henry Radcliffe, esquire; Thomas Leigh, esquire.

Lancashire Place-Names.

f. 17. Names of all the vills within the hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, West Derby, and Salford.

Edmund Assheton.

f. 19d. Memorandum that Edmund Assheton of Chadderton, esquire, died at Hopwood on Wednesday, 19 August 1584, "*circiter horam noctis sexta.*"

Richard Holland to the Constables of the town of Middleton.

f. 21d. 1592, May 20.—The Earl of Derby—by the advice of the Bishop of Chester, Sir Richard Molyneux, knt., and other justices of the peace for Lancashire, for the good keeping of armour and weapons provided

at the charge of the county, "for the furnyture of 600 trayned souldiers and 700 selected souldiers" for the Queen's service in the north parts and in Ireland, and also for the repair of beacons, and watching the same in time of danger—has ordered a general taxation throughout Lancashire, for raising 260*l.*: 47*s.* 11*d.* of this sum is imposed upon the town of Middleton, which sum the constables are directed to collect, and bring or forward it to Holland, or his deputy, "att the parishe churche of Manchester," by 10 o'clock in the morning of the 10th of June following.

"A Guylded Twelvpence."

f. 22. 1594, September 7.—Memorandum that "John Nowell of Ardsley, in the countye of Yorke, husbandman, commynge to Burie fayre, and buying a yoake of oxen of an unknowne man, delivered in parte of paymente, a guylded twelivpence in leawe of a royall, and havinge annother peece of goulde, seeminge to bee an angell, payed the same to the same man in parte of paymente for the sayd oxen . . . . . asked where he hadd the guilded shilling, sayeth hee hadd yt of one Thomas Hill of Broughton in Craven, in a litle toune called Adwaltoun, about six weekes ago, in exchange for a mare, receyved the same peece for tenn shillinges." . . . Robert Bradley confessed that Nowell "showed him a peece of goulde seeminge to be a guilded twelvepennce," and advised him to return it "where he hadd yt, yf possiblie he coulde."

Papists in Lancashire.

1595, October 28.—Entry of an unsigned letter, commencing, "The love you bere (Righte Honourable and my especiall good Lord) for the furtherance of Christe his glorious gospell, the most comfortable tydinges of our salvation, with the honourable and manifold favors you ever have vouchsafed mee in regarde to the same." The writer states that there are many abuses in Lancashire which require redress, an account of which he sets out in an enclosure. A copy of the enclosure follows:—

In the parishes of Garstang and St. Michael's "are as many farmers, notorious recusanttes, as will make two graunde jureys"; the names of such should be given to the churchwardens of these parishes, who should see if they attended the parish church according to the law, and if they did not, would give them warning to reform, at their dwelling houses, once in six weeks at the least. The writer also advises the prosecution of "all of them knoune to be riche (and not havinge manye children) accordinge to the statute of 20*l.* a monthe; and the pourer sorte, accordinge to the statute of *anno primo*, for 2*s.* everie Sondaie and holidaye." If such a course were taken in every parish in Lancashire for the space of two years, it would discover the number "of obstinate and maskinge subjects, as also take awaye all colourable and cunninge dealinge from the churchwardens, which, for the moste part, are infected withe papistrie, or placed by papistes, or their favorites of the baddeste sorte."

There are in the same parishes the following gentlewomen who are recusants:—

Elizabeth Tyldesley, widow, late of Merscoe [Mierscough ?], and sometime residing at Morley or Entwistle.

Dorothy, wife of Thomas Brockeholes, esquire, of Claughton.

Anne, wife of Mr. Travers, of Natbie.

Jane, wife of Mr. Twinge, of Kirkeland, when he lives in Lancashire; he has a house near York.

Anne, wife of Walter Rygmayden, esquire.
Anne, wife of Henry Butler, esquire, of Rowcliff.
Elizabeth, wife of William Butler, son and heir of the said Henry.
Isabel, wife of William Kirkby, esquire, of Rowcliff.

The husbands of these persons attend church, perhaps not so much as monthly. The churchwardens of Garstang and St. Michael's should warn them to conform once a month. If they still remain obstinate, "then the gentlewomen, withe their husbandes, should bee removed to the severall howses of gentlemen knoune to be well affected, and resolute in [the] religion established, there to be honestlie and well used with all pleasures and recreations conveniente during their obstinancie"; so shall they neither "frequente shryvinge, massinge, nor releve papishe preestes or seditious seminaryes, to the perill of their soules, great danger of theyr husbandes, and utter spoyle of their husbandes simple seduced tenants and neighbours."

Since 1592, many who submitted themselves before the Justices of Assize for Lancashire, "refrayne" from church, except "for one Sundaye or two before the Assizes," whereby they "shadowe their hypocrasie." If the clerk of assize was to deliver the names and addresses of such "submitters"—so that they were, in the end, given to the churchwardens of the different parishes—a report might be made as to the attendance of those persons at church, and their behaviour at service.

The writer then recommends as commissioners for carrying out his proposals:— Richard Shuttleworth, the King's Justice of Chester, Thomas Hesketh, esquire, the Queen's Attorney-General for Lancashire, the sheriff for the time being, Edmund Fleetwood of Rossall, William Farrington of Werden, Richard Fleetwood of Penwortham, James Anderton of Clayton, John Wrightington of Wrightington, Nicholas Bannister of Althome, John Bradshaigh of Bradshaigh, and Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, esquires.

If James Anderton, Nicholas Bannister, or John Bradshaigh (assigned for the hundreds of Derby, Leyland, and Salford) "follow affection or zeale more than sounde judegment or reason, Mr. Anderton wyll moderate their hote humors"; Mr. Farrington would do the like for the remainder of those named above, who were to act for the hundreds of Blackburn, Amounderness, and some part of Lonsdale.

The writer suggests the arrest of such as are suspected of being messengers or carriers of letters amongst recusants, and concludes:— "I dare not geve my voyce to any commissioners, concerninge taking of preestes and seminaryes, &c., excepte Edmund Fleetwood, Nicholas Bannister, John Bradshaigh, John Wrightington, and Edmund Hopwood; and I am in conscyence perswaded that everie peculier of theise would spende all the buttons att their doublettes to purge Lancashyre from idolatrie, papistrie, seditious seminaryes, and theyr favorytes."

A Conversion from Popery.

fo. 24. 1595, November 24.—"This bearer, right honorable and my verye good Lorde, was fyrste broughte into Lancashire by an olde preeste called Laykin, *alias* Knylye, and was, for the space of twentye yeares, an obstinate recusant, and of great credytt amongste that crewe, tyll yt pleased God Almightie to call him to the knowledge of His truthe, whiche he no sooner professed but they cried 'crucifice,' by meanes wherof hee was glad to leave those partes, and place himselfe with a sonne-in-lawe of myne, to teache his children playe and

singe, and to reade service upon Sondayes and holidayes at a lyttle chappell, within two myles where I dwell. And for his sincere conversion, I can saye of knowledge, that suche papistes as are in some sorte my deare famyliares, greeve and frett when they heare speeche of hym, a stronge motyve to perswade mee to thinke the dearlier of hym. And further, this last Assize at Lancaster (where I was fyrste acquainted withe hym) hee prosecuted, in the face of the cuntrye, by waye of indictmente, one Charneleye, for rescuinge a semynarie preeste from hym this last somer. And this is the messenger I unfeanedlie love and truste, and have sent to enforme your honor of some few particulers, and humblie to crave your lordship's directions concerninge my letters of the laste October."

Lancashire Freeholders.

ff. 25–33d. 1578.—"The freeholde booke for Lancashire." This contains the names of the free tenants within the hundreds of Lonsdale, Blackburn, West Derby, and Salford.

Inhabitants of Manchester.

ff. 34–37. 1571.—Return of the payment of a subsidy in the hundred of Salford. The following is the return for Manchester:—

Edmund Prestwiche	in lands	13*l.*
Mary Staundishe	„	10*l.*
Dorathie Brewrtoun	„	100*s.*
John Marler	„	40*s.*
Thomas Willote	„	60*s.*
William Radcliffe	„	40*s.*
Robert Holme	„	60*s.*
Robert Clayden	„	4*l.*
John Gregorie	„	41(?)*s.*
John Chethome	„	40*s.*
The heirs of Ralph Culchethe	„	20*s.*
Thomas Trafforde	„	40*s.*
Thomas Hyde	„	40*s.*
George Byrche	„	3*l.*
Lady Elizabeth Byroun, widow	„	3*l.*
Anne Bocke	in goods	3*l.*
The wife of William Edge	„	3*l.*
Frauncis Pendletoun	„	100*s.*
William Baggerley	„	100*s.*
Humphry Houghton	„	7*l.*
George Pendletoun	„	6*l.*
John Houghton	„	6*l.*
Christopher Graunt	„	4*l.*
George Travis	„	4*l.*
James Rydellsonne	„	4*l.*
Mylles Willsonn	„	100*s.*
Richard Fox	„	3*l.*
Ralph Prowdeloofe [Prowdlove]	„	3*l.*
Robert Langley	„	3*l.*
John Davie	„	4*l.*
Richard Gee	„	100*s.*
Robert Marler	„	4*l.*

John Radcliffe - -	in goods - -		4*l.*
Hugh Shaclocke - -	„ - -		3*l.*
James Chowtertoun - -	„ - -		3*l.*
George Worall (?) - -	„ - -		3*l.*
George Prowdlove - -	„ - -		4*l.*

Subsidy.

ff. 38–43d.—Sums of money levied by subsidy. [No names of persons.]

Persons chargeable for Horse and Arms.

ff. 44–47. 1569.—Return by a Jury of persons chargeable with the maintenance of horses, armour, and weapons, within the hundred of Salford.

Sabbath Breaking.

f. 47d. 1574, April 21.—Orders taken at Manchester by eight of the justices of the peace for Lancashire. Amongst them is one which directs that "every churchwarden, cunstable and sworne man shall, everye Sondaye and holydaye, take the names of suche persons as doe walke in places ordeyned for divine service, in the time of sermons or divine services"; the names of such, or of those who go out of church before the end of the services or sermons, are to be presented to the justices.

Archers in Lancashire.

f. 49.—The appointment and taxation of 200 soldiers, all archers, levied within the county of Lancaster, to serve the Queen, under Sir Robert Worsley and Edward Tildsley, esquire, in 1556; every archer had 10*s.* allowed to him besides "his furnyture": and the taxation of 300 men (whereof 78 were archers) within Lancashire, in 1559, to serve the Queen at Berwick, under Sir John Sowthworth.

Soldiers in Leigh.

f. 49d.—Soldiers appointed to serve the Queen at Leigh, in 1559, under Thomas Butler, esquire:—Soldiers, 200; pioneers, 267.

Archers for Ireland.

1567.—The taxation in Lancashire for 50 archers for Ireland. "Memorandum, that everye of the said archers was furnished with a cassocke of blewe clothe, garded with two small gardes of white clothe, a view bowe, a sheaffe of arrowes in a case, a skull in a redd cappe, a jerkin of a stagge or bucke skinne, sworde and dagger; and everye one in hys purse had in redye moneye 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides 4*s.* to everye of them, delivered for their coate and conducte money, at their cominge to Chester. And for the furnishinge of the said souldiers, the countrye [county ?] was taxed at the rate of 60*s.* for everye the said archers or souldiers."

Soldiers for Ireland.

1574, Feb. 13.—Taxation of the county for sending 100 soldiers ("archers, byllmen, and qualyvers") into Ireland. Every archer to have a bow, a sheaf of arrows, "a stile cappe or a skull," a sword and a dagger. Every billman to have "a byll, a coat of plate, a sallette, a sworde, and a dagger." Every "caliver" to have "a caliver furnished morrian, or burgonette, a sworde, and dagger." Every man to have in

his purse, besides his "furniture," 16*s.* 8*d.* For the "furnishing" of every archer 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* was levied, for every billman 3*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and for every "caliver" 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* "Allso the Queen's Majestie did allowe for conducte moneye to everye souldiare, a half penie a myle from the hundred where they dwelled unto the toune of Lyverpoole, and 2*s.* a peece for their transportinge."

Taxation of Lancashire.

f. 50. 1575.—A taxation, within Lancashire, for the "levyinge, makinge, and setting furthe" thirty labourers and soldiers to serve in Ireland; from each hundred, one of the men is to be a "smithe." They are to be at Chester on 10th May; each is to have for his "whole furniture," 30*s.* "There coates are to be redde, of 6*s.* 8*d.* the yarde, gascoine fashion, tyed under the arme with whitte incle,[1] everye one to have a sworde, dagger, and gyrdle."

The Same.

f. 50d. 1576, June.—Taxation made within the same county for "makinge of 6 masons, 6 carpenters, and 12 labourers," to be sent into Ireland. A note states that these never went. 33*s.* 4*d.* was to be levied towards their "furniture," with which was to be provided for each man "doblette, hose, showes, dagger, and a coate of whytte clothe made of the fashione of a cassocke, garded with two laces of conles [?], the one of the coller of redde, and the other grene."

Parochial Armour.

f. 51.—List of "common armour" delivered to the several parishes in Salford hundred; the articles are chiefly "coarslettes," "morrianns," "flaxboxes," "moldes," and "calivers."

Cost of Soldiers' Outfits.

f. 53. 1577, January 30.—Taxation of Lancashire, made at Ormskirk, "for the making readye of 300 men within one houres warninge." The cost of "furniture" for an armed pikeman was:—

Hys dublette of white homes (*sic*) fuscion - - -	6*s.*	8*d.*
Hys hose of watchet kersaye, venisioned fashione, 2 yardes and a halfe - - - - - - -	5*s.*	10*d.*
Thre quarters of whyte kersaye netherstocke - -		18*d.*
Two yards and a halfe of course canvas for lynninge -		15*d.*
One yard and half a quarter of flaxoun, for straite lyninge - - - - - - - - - -		15*d.*
For makyng hys hose - - - - - - -		8*d.*
Hys shyrte - - - - - - - -	3*s.*	4*d.*
For hys showes - - - - - - - - -	2*s.*	
Garters and poincts - - - - - - - -		6*d.*
Hys coate of watchet, fashione gascoine, of Yorkshire broade clothe, one yarde and three quarters - -	11*s.*	8*d.*
Yelowe or redde broad clothe for two gardes about the coate, two gardes doune the hose, two fingars broad, one quarter and a halfe - - - - - - -	2*s.*	6*d.*

[1] A sort of tape.—*Bailey.*

Hys corslett furnished		33*s.*	4*d.*
Pike		2*s.*	8*d.*
Hys sworde and dagger, and sword gyrdell		8*s.*	
Moneye in hys purse, over and besydes suche moneye as her Majestie shall allowe for coate and conducte money		10*s.*	

"Furniture" of a billman :—

f. 52d.—For hys apparell, armoure, byll, sword, dagger, money in hys purse, and in all sortes as the pikeman - 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

"Furniture" of an archer :—

Hys apparell, allowed as a picke, vew bowe		5*s.*	
Hys sheaf of arrowes and a case to the arrowes		3*s.*	4*d.*
Hys coate of plate		13*s.*	4*d.*
Hys skull and Scottishe cappe to cover the same		3*s.*	4*d.*
Hys sworde, dagger, and sworde gyrdell to the same		8*s.*	
Hys shootinge gloves, bracelette, and stringe			12*d.*
Money in hys purse besides hys conducte monye, as her Majestie shall alow, ys		[blank]	

The "furniture" of a pioneer :—

Hys cassocke watchette, 1 yard 3 quarters		8*s.*	9*d.*
Hys shyrte		2*s.*	9*d.*
Hys doublette, whytte		5*s.*	
Hys hose of whyte, two yardes		5*s.*	4*d.*
Makyng and lyninge			16*d.*
Hys showes		2*s.*	
Garters and poincts			6*d.*
Hys sculle cappe		3*s.*	4*d.*
Hys sword, dagger, and sword gyrdell		8*s.*	
Mony in hys purse over and besides suche money as her Majestie shall allowe for coate and conducte money		10*s.*"	

Lancashire Hundreds.

f. 55d. 1582, April 5.—A "divisione" of the hundreds of Lancashire, taken at Wigan.

Pikeman's Dress.

"The pike's" coat was of "broade blewe" at 8*s.* the yard, each coat containing one yard and a quarter. The billman's "jacke or coate of plate" cost 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the bowman's "shootinge glove, bowe stringes, and braselettes" cost 16*d.*

Thomas Preston to the Justices of the Peace within the Hundred of Salford.

f. 59. 1584–5, January 9.—Has received the Privy Council's directions for "ellectinge" 50 soldiers to be employed in Ireland, out of the 200 before appointed by the Queen's letters of 16 August last. The 50 men are to be at Chester on 15 February, furnished and sorted as follows :—20 with "calivers," 10 with "corslettes and pykes," 10 with

bowes and arrows, and 10 with "halberts or good black bills." He therefore desires the Justices to direct the Constables to bring before him, at Preston in Amounderness, on the 21st January, all the 200 soldiers, that he may select therefrom 50, according to the order given him, "and withall, to have the monye ther readie, accordinge to the rates sett doune att the time, for their furniture and allowance for the fourthe parte of the said 200 men being then sessed."

Suggestions for reforming "the Enormities of the Saobothe," signed by Henry, Earl of Derby, and Sir Francis Walsingham.

f. 63d.—"Wakes, fayres, markettes, bayrbeytes, bullbaytes, ales, maygames, resortinge to alle howses in time of divine service, pypinge and dauncinge, huntinge, and all manner of unlawfull gaminge.

"The meanes how to reforme the same.

"1. To give charge, att the publique Quarter Sessions, to all mayores, bailiffes, cunstables, and other civill offycers, churche wardens, and other offyceres of the churche, to suppresse, by all meanes lawfull, the said disorderes of the Saobothe, as allso to present the said offendours at the Quarter Sessions, that they maye be dealt with for the same, so farr as lawe will beare. And for the present time, to apprehende the minstrelles, bearewardes, and other suche lyke cheif authores of the said disorderes, and them to bringe imediatlie before some justice of peace, to be punished att ther discretion.

"2. That the churchwardens and other churche offyceres be enjoyned to appeare at the Quarter Sessions, and ther to make presentmente of all that neglecte divine service upon the Saobothe daye, by absence or otherwise, that they may be indycted upon the statute which imposethe a penalltie of xij^{li} for every suche offence.

"3. To abridge the immeasurable multitude of allehowses to the poincte of the statute.

"4. To take order that the allehowses shall utter a full quarte of alle for a pennye, and none of any lesser sysse.

"5. To bynde the allehowse keepers by speciall terms in the condition of ther recognizaunce, for receiptinge (*sic*) any that are chief maintainers, partakers of thafforsaid disorderes of the Saobothe, as sellinge alle and other victualles, in time of dyvine service.

"6. That cunstables and other civill offyceres, and churchwardens and other the churche offyceres, be enjoyned, at the Quarter Sessiouns, to make presentmente to the justices of the peace of all those allhowse-keepers that have broken the condition of ther recognizaunce, and the justices to take orders with the clarke of the peace, or otherwise, for the further presentinge of the said forfaitors, accordinge to the righte course of lawe.

"7. That the saide officeres be enjoyned to make presentmente allso att the Sessions of all those that sell alle, havinge therto lyceaunce.

"8. That your worshipps woulde take order amongste yourselves that no lycence be given to any to keepe allehowse, but onlie in publique Sessiouns.

"9. That your worshippes would enjoyne the aforesaid offyceres of the churche and comone wealthe that they make due presentmente att the Quarter Sessiouns of all bastardes borne or remayninge within ther severall precinctes, and that, therupon, a straite course be taken for the due punishmente of the reputed parenntes, accordinge to the statute, as allso for the conveniente keepinge and relief of the said infauntes. And allso for vacaboundes, accordinge to the statute.—Henry Derby, Francis Wallsingham."

Suggestions for the Reformation of Defaults of Lancashire Freeholders and others, signed by the abovesaid Earl of Derby and Sir Francis Walsingham.

f. 64d. No. 6 reads:—"Concerning justices of peace, yt were conveniente that a sermond should allwaies be had, at everye quarter sessions, and att a conveniente howre of the daye, whereat the presence of justices of peace, and other offycers of that courte, were especiallie to be requyred, wherefore yt were good they endeavoured to come to the place of justice sette betime of the daye." No. 8 reads:—"To the end they may more willinglie bestowe their continuall attendaunce in this so necessarye a service and so properlie belonging to their charge, the Chauncler will take order they shall enjoye the allowance owt of the fines and issues for the ease of ther chardge, according to the statute." It is considered expedient that the sessions should begin at Manchester and thence proceed to Wigan or Ormskirk, then to Preston, and end at Lancaster, "which rightlie maye falle owt for the conveniente placinge of the records of all proceedings before hadd in the severall sessions, as beinge a place generallie assigned therunto."

The Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace for Lancashire.

f. 75d. 1584, August 17. Oatlands.—"Wheras the Quene's Majestie, at this presennte, sennte her letters unto you, for the levyinge of 200 able men in that County of Lanncaster for her service in her warres in the realme of Yrelaunde, albeit ther ys suche truste reposed as that you will, with all your indeavoure, further suche service, yet to thintente ther may be noe defaulte therof, wee have thought good to recomende the same unto you, upon conference amongste yourselves, howe the same nomber ys to levyed in every particuler divisione of that county, to have an especiall care that choise be made of able personns meete for this service, and that the furniture of them be suche as maye not by the captaine, or any other that shall have the view and charge of them, uppon juste cause, be misliked, so as the said nomber be in a readiness to marche towardes Chester by the xth day of September, as you shalbe dyrected by us, there to be imbarked; againste which time wee have allreadye given order that conveniente shippinge shalbe provided for ther transportation.

"And wher heretofore information hathe bene given, bothe to her Majestie and us, that in suche lyke services, by reasonne that the men were in this realme, or in Irelaunde, commytted to straunge captaines, who for the moste parte have not used ther souldiours with that love and care that appertained, ther was not so good choise made of them as was fytte; and allso the furniture of the shire never returned, so as the souldiours have bene therby greatlie discouraged in the services, and the countrye wher the levyes have bene made, more burdened; and yet wee have done what wee can for the redresse of ther disorder, thoughe our care therin hathe lytell or nothinge prevailed: her Majestie, therfore, for the avoydinge of the lyke inconvenience hereafter, and for the benefytte of that countrie and encouragemente to the souldiaurs, hathe thoughte good that some gentlemen of that countrye and shyre shoulde be the captaine under whom they shoulde serve, and not to have them committed to any other straunger, neyther here nor in Yrelaund; and for that purpose her Majestie hathe, by her letters, recommended unto you the eldeste sonne of Edmunde Trafford, knighte, to whom her pleasure ys you shoulde signifie so muche as to make him privie to your saide choise and levie of

men, changinge suche of the men and furniture as he shall, uppon juste cause to be shewed unto you, mislike and desire to have yt altered, so as hereafter hee maye have noe excuse or exception, yf defaulte shalbe founde to the contrarie.

"It ys allso thoughte conveniente that yf the said nomber of souldiars shoulde be certified, with ther severall kindes of weapons, as ys prescribed in Her Majestie's said letters, and that they shoulde be furnished with swordes and daggers, and lykewise conveniente doblettes and hose, and allso a cassocke of the same motley or other sad greene color, or russette, and lykewise, upon the deliverie of them to the said captaine or his lyvetenaunte, to be [by] hym or hys lyvetenaunte conducted to the seaside, and so over into Yrlaunde: which wee thinke meete to be done by true perfytte byll indented betwene you and the captaine specified, bothe names of the men, and the manner of ther furniture, wherof the one copie to be sente unto us and the other to remayne with you, and the third with the saide captaine. It ys allso thoughte requisite, and so wee praye you procure, that there maye be delivered unto hym, for every souldiare beinge harquebussed, two poundes of good powlder, with conveniente matche and bullette, for use of hys peece. And lykewise, for every souldiar, v^{s} of mony, to provide a mantell for him in Yrelaunde, besides hys lyverie coate, when he shalbe ther arived. Wee praye you allso, upon the computation of the myles, to cause so muche mony to be delivered to the said souldiaurs as shalbe conveniente for ther journey, the charge of whiche coate and conducte monye, accordinge to her Majestie's usuall rates, shalbe repaied by the maior ther to suche as you shall appoincte to receave the same.

"Finallie, wheras upon the vew of the late certificate of musters of that countye wee doe not finde the same furnished with suche proportion of armoure, especiallie of calivers and corslettes with pickes, as wee thinke were conveniente for her Majesty's service and defence of this realme; so as yf any parte ther shoulde be sennte owt for this presente service yt woulde growe therby the worse furnished, wee therfore thinke yt beste ther shoulde so muche mony levyed within the said county as maye suffice to provide the calivers and corslettes for the nomber appoincted ther to be levyed, for which purpose wee have caused a certaine proportion of bothe corslettes and calivers to be sente to the porte of Chester, which, before wee sennte them downe, wee appoincted certaine of skill to view the same, to see them good and servicable, havinge allso agreed with the owner of the said armoure to be uttered and delivered to the captaine at the rates contained in the scedule enclosed."

The Council to [the Sheriff and Justices of Lancashire].

1584, August 27. Oatlands.—"Wheras the Queenes Majestie hathe occasione, for this presente service in Yrelaunde, to sende certaine horsmen into that realme and understaundinge that ther be within your county certaine gentlemen and others that [are] recusantes, who, notwithstaundinge that in poinctes of relligion they do not shewe themselves so conformable as appertainethe and her Majestie most earnestlie desyrethe, yet in all ther matters, when they are chardged with undewtifullnes, they doe professe all dewtifull affection unto her Highnes, so farre furthe as to adventure bothe ther lyves and goodes in Her Majestie's service; shee therfore, beinge desirous, upon this occasione, to make some profe therof, hathe thought meete that those whose names wee send you here, which are contayned in a scedule subscribed by us, shoulde by you be dealte withall in that behalfe, and for that purpose

shee hathe comaunded us that wee shoulde dyrecte you to repaire to the places wher the recusantes doe reside, takinge with you two of the commissioners for musters or any two justices of peace within the said countye neere to the residentes of the said parties; and, after you have acquainted them with the contentes of these our letters, to requyre them, in her Majesties name, as so dyrected by us, that they give order owt of haunde for the preparinge, by the xv^th^ daye of September, so manie horse or horses as are taxed upon eche of ther names, in suche sorte furnished as ys contained in the said scedule, lettinge them understande that, in case her Majestie shall finde them conformable in that behalf, they shall give her cause to use them with more favoure, and to qualifie some parte of the extremitie that otherwise the lawe dothe laye upon them; and for that wee doubte that they maye not so convenientlie, and within the time apoincted, provide the men and horses furnished, accordinge as in that scedule ys expressed, you shall offer unto them that on paymente of xxiiij^li^, which ys the leaste some that maye be to serve that proportion, to be paide within tenn daies after knowledge given to them by you of her Majestie's pleasure, that then you will see them dischardged. And in case any of them shall refuse to doe eyther one or other, then yt ys her Majestie's pleasure that you shall cause the parties soe refusinge to sett downe under ther handes the causes of ther refusall and to certifie the same unto us, as allso to deliver into our handes so manie of them as by this notice shall dewtifullie assente or yealde therunto; to the end that therupon wee may take such order therin as shalbe thoughte meete." *The Schedule:—*

"The names of suche personns as are apoincted to fynde lyghte horsemen within the countye of Lanncaster, every one to be furnished with a good, large, and servicable horse or gelldinge, a lyghte horseman's staffe, a jacke, a burhonette, scleeves of male, a case of pistolettes, and a cassocke of suche a color as shalbe hereafter signified from the Lordes of her Majestie's moste [honourable] Previe Counsell, or elles to paye so muche money as shalbe suffyciente for the furnishinge of the same.

Alexander Barlowe, j.
Sir John Sowthworthe of Sainsbury, j.
Thomas Clifton, j.
John Talbotte of Salebury, ij.
Rychard Blundell, j.
William Orrell, j.
Thomas Singleton of the Tower, j.
William Thornborough, j.
Thomas Assheton, j.
William Haydock, j.
Albaine Butler, j.
John Westby of Molebrigge, j.
William Hesketh, j.
John Rygmarden, j.
Peter Stanley, j.
Robert Blundell, j."

JOHN BYRON to ————.

f. 76d. 1587-8, February 20. Knowsley.—Has received letters lately from the Earl of Derby, "her Majesties lyvetennaunt of these partes, to Sir Richard Sherborne and me dyrected," stating that "a gentleman, an experensied souldiaure of credytte, shall presentlie come

downe into this Countye of Lancaster, by apoinctmente of the Lordes of her Majestie's moste honourable Privie Counsell, by her Highness' speciall comaundemente, to take a full and perfecte viewe in what redines he fyndeth all the forces, aswell horsmen as footmen, within this shire furnished. These are, therefore, forthwith, with all speede possible, to requyre you and every of you the justices of peace and gentlemen, with the freholders within the Hundred of Derby, to put in a readines all your forces, aswell demilaunces, lyghte horses as footemen, with your tennantes and folowers, furnished with armoure and weaponne, to serve her Majestie as staundethe with your credyte, so as you have them all readie to be showed within these viij daies nexte cominge, yf need so requyre. Thus hopinge hereof you will not faile to use your best diligences as you tender her Majestie's service and your owne credytte."

The Council to Lord Straunge, the Bishop of Chester, the Sheriff of Lancashire, and the Justices for the County.

f. 77. [Undated.] Requiring improvement in the system employed by churchwardens in levying and bestowing penalties for not attending church; "the said churchwardens being in manie places (as wee heare) men of meaneste qualitie."

Instructions as to taking Musters.

ff. 77d–80. [Undated.] Instructions, given at the Queen's command, by the Council to the Commissioners for taking the general musters in Lancashire; one of the instructions is that "none suspected in religion have the chardge of any nomber of soldiaurs."

Further Instructions as to the Same.

ff. 81–83d. [Undated.] Instructions, given at the Queen's command, by the Council to the late Commissioners appointed for taking musters in Lancashire. They commence, "Her Majestie's clemencie ys not to charge the poore."

"Orders howe every personne that shalbe trained, shalbe taught to handle hys peece."

f. 84. "Fyrste, that every harquebushire, utterlie voide of the knowledge of the use of hys peece, be instructed in maner and forme following:—

"Imprimis, that every such personne be instructed how to handle and carrye hys peece, flaxe, and touche boxe.

"Then to teache him how, in handsome maner, hee shall charge hys peece, and after, how to laye yt on hys cheike; and beinge once acquainted how to charge them, to teache him to carrye and to shoote off hys peece att raundome, and afterwardes to be taught to shoote at a marke certaine, the same to be distaunte the uttermoste levell of the peece. Item, after beinge, at the two fyrste meetinges, experienced how to handle and charge hys peece and to shoote at a marke, att the laste meetinge, they are to be trained further how, uppon a small staye, either in marche or in skirmishe, they maye moste readilie shoote and speedilie chardge and dischardge ther said peeces.

"Item, att every daye appoincted in the instructions for ther trayninge, that the gentlemen appoincted to this chardge shall give order that the private personnes appoincted to be trained shall not use any disorderlie shootinge, but discharge and shoote off hys peece att suche time and in suche order as hee shalbe comanded so to doe; provided that att every

suche time of meetinge hee shall not shoote above tenn shootes of the comon allowaunce of bullettes and powder allotted unto him by the charge of the countrye.

"Item, that the peeces, before there traininges, be vewed by gentlemen to be good and meete for the purpose, and not suche as are lyke to breake or doe any harme.

"Item, good care to be hadd and greate charge to be given, that in the time of the skirmishe or exercize at ther last meetinge, no peece be laden with bullettes, or otherwise to be shotte of, wherby any personn may be maymed or put in hassard of lyffe or lymme.

"Twentye bullettes for the caliver of the Tower ys juste a pounde weighte, and one pounde of powder will make xxv^tie^ shootes, allowinge three quarters weighte of powder to every bullette, and the overplus, after that rate, ys fyve shoote more, which ys for tuche powder; so that, in the whole, xx^tie^ bullettes are to be made of the pounde, and thirtye shootes to the pounde of powder, whereof fyve allowed for tuche powder."

The Wool Trade in Rochdale.

f. 86d. 1588, June 26. An order taken by Sir John Byron and Edmund Hopwood, esquire, at Rochdale. Recites that sundry informations have been exhibited in the Court of Exchequer against sundry the inhabitants of Rochdale (and process was served upon them to appear at the Easter term last past) for dealing in wool, contrary to the statute 5 Edward VI. Supplication was thereupon made by the writers, and other justices of the county, to the Master of the Rolls, "signifyinge that yf the same statute were executed in this countrie, where the poor clothier ys not able to go to the grower of the wooles, neyther the grower able to come hither, ther were thousandes of poore people utterlie undone." The matter was considered and referred back to the writers to see that there was no forestalling, regrating, nor engrossing, "neyther that the wooles were sold oftener than to buy yt of the grower and sell it to the maker of clothe, which libertie the men of Hallifax have." The writers, therefore, order that no man inhabiting in Rochdale parish shall buy wool therein and sell it again, nor use any forestalling, regrating, nor engrossing of wool, neither sell it, except in the market town there; and that none buy wool to sell it again except of the grower, nor sell it except to the cloth maker. "Provided allwaies that the northren men shall have libertie to sell woolle in the toune of Ratchdall to any person or persons which will buye the same, bycause he knowethe not the clothe makers. But let the same buyer be well advised he sell not the same again, but converte it into clothe."

An "Easter Book."

ff. 93d–97. 1569.—The "Easter booke" of the hamlets of Middleton, Hopwood, Thurnham, and Pilsworth, gives the names of the inhabitants, and the tax on "house, hay," &c.

Examination of Myles Rosse and John Brindley.

f. 97d. 1595.—Notes of the examination of Myles Rosse of Manchester, goldsmith, and John Brindley, "tinker or plummer." Rosse says that John Brindley, a "tynker," showed him certain "lytell portions of plate," and that he afterwards bought of him the "bottome of this silver tunne, now shewed him," and other small portions of plate, to the value of 3 ounces of silver, for 13*s*.

HENRY, EARL OF DERBY to ————.

f. 98d. 1589–90 (?), February 20.—By means of the death of sundry gentlemen and the departure of others out of the county, "upon the troubles latelie fallen owt in this shire," he is forced to alter, in some places, the first rate for furnishing the 25 (?) demi-lances specially required. *Copy*.

The SAME to the "GENTLEMEN of SALLFORD HUNDRED."

f. 100. 1590, June 2. "New Parke, my house." — "By letters which this laste nighte were delivered me from there lordships of her Majestie's most honourable Privie Councell, I understand of an attempte entended againste Lancashire, Cheshire, and Anglesey, wherupon I am straitelie required to put in a readines, and see presentlie furnished with armoure and weapon, my whole lyvetenancie. These therfore, are, on her Majestie's behaulf, to chardge and comaunde you that, accordinge to the tenor of my late letters, you presentlie (for her Majestie's service and your owne defence) see furnished with sufficiente armoure and weapon, yourselves, servauntes, tenantes, and followers, in suche warlicke maner as, upon an hour's warninge, you and they dare and will adventure to withstande any and all attemptes that shalbe proffered or made, eyther againste these two (*sic*) shires or any other parties of this realme. Hereunto faile not, but have suche regard as standethe with your duties towardes God, her Majestie, and the realme."

RICHARD HOLLAND to RICHARD ASSHETON, RICHARD BRERETON, and others.

f. 100d. 1590, June 4. Heaton.—"For better preparation and warning of the country againste some newe entended invasions upon these partes, especiallie as by my Lord Lyvetenante his letters, which herewithall I have sente you, maye partlie appeare, and for the enterceptinge and discoverie of suche intelligences or devices as in this dangerous time may be sente from one lewde persone to another,—his lordshipe hathe comaunded that presente order be taken for watchinge of the beacons in every place throughout his lyvetenancie, and in like maner, for straite watche and warde to be kepte in places usuall and of moste importaunce. These maie be, therfore, in her Majestie's name, to requyre you, with all speed and dilligence, to [see] the same his lordship's order and comandemente fullie accomplished within your severall divisions, untill suche time as you shall be warned to surceasse or forbeare the same. And withall, that you comaunde all and every the cunstables that, in there watch and warde, no suspitious or unknowne person be suffered to passe eyther by daie or nighte, untill suche time as hee hathe rendred a lawfull and due accompte of his order of lief and the presente occasione of his travell, before you or suche discrete person as in every place of watche and ward you shall appoincte for better assistinge of the cunstable in that behaulf, where suche assistaunce shall seeme requisite."

RICHARD HOLLAND and E[DMUND] HOPWOOD to the BISHOP OF CHESTER.

f. 101 1590, July 19.—The bearer, Ralph Holland, by order of the Bishop and other the Queen's Commissioners, "hath done all his penance, saving the inninge (?) of his bodie prisoner to the castell of Chester, certaine daies," which he is ready to do, as by certificate of the vicar of Rochdale appears. He is bound by recognizance to perform the order,

and "not frequent the woman's companie hereafter, by whom he had the bastard childe." The woman is a bad character, and if, hereafter, she should "wrongfullie father a childe upon him, and hee, by reasone of this former offence not able by the lawe to purge himselve thereby (though in no faulte), should forfaite his recognisance." The writers, therefore, beg the Bishop to accept his abjuration and cancel his recognizance, and—after being for one day and one night in the castle—to discharge him; particularly as Holland "hathe worne papers in Ratchdall markette, which never none did heretofore to our knowledge, althoughe this be his first offence."

——————— to Lord Burghley.

f. 102. 1590, September. Wigan.—Miles Gerrard, esquire, of Ince, was lately indicted for fourteen months absence from church, and is "estreated into the Exchequer, without any tryall of jury," though he traversed and pleaded for the same. The "commone voice of his country" imputes this to the negligence of his attorney. The truth is, he was most part of the time "so extreame sicke that he was, nexte under God, preserved by drinkinge of goates milke," and for rest of the time too weak to "come and abide one houre in the churche." The writers certify that the said Miles, under ordinary circumstances, is a regular attendant at church.

Oliver Carter, "preacher, of Manchester," Edward Fleetwood, "parsone of Wygan," William Leighe, "parson of Standishe," Edward Assheton, "parson of Mydleton," Peter Shawe, parson of Bury, Edward Welshe, "vycar of Blakeburne," William Langley, "parson of Prestwiche," John Buckley, "preacher att Manchester," John Hill, "preacher at Prestwiche," Thomas Hunte, "preacher at Oldham," and Richard Mydgley, "pastour of Ratchdall," to the Archbishop [of York].

f. 103d. 1590, October.—At the Archbishop's late visitation, they were commanded by "Mr. Doctor Gibson" to appear before the Bishop [of Chester], at Manchester, and give evidence as to their conformity. This they did, and were enjoined to make answer to the Bishop, by November 1, as to their future action with regard to conformity. As they understand that this action originated with the Archbishop, and as it is to "receive its end" before him, they think it their duty not only to return their answer to the Bishop, but also to send it to the Archbishop, and beg he will require no "more particular" answer than that set down, because none of them, so far as they can perceive, were presented at the said visitation for not using "the commone booke," or for refusing "to weare the surpleasse att any tyme, beinge duelie tendered unto us," or for preaching "againste the commone booke or any parte thereof"; and, moreover, because it "woulde requyre a more particular consideration of all poinctes in the common booke then the tyme lymited unto us" would afford.

They ask the Archbishop—in considering their actions—to remember "the generall state of the people amongese who wee live, standinge of two sortes: the obstinate papists and the zealous professours of relligione. The one sorte beinge (as St. Paule speaketh of the Athenians) in all thinges too superstitious, and therefore make every ceremonie of our churche, but especiallie that of the crosse, as an idoll of their churche; the other sorte, so farre carried into scandall at those thinges which so greatlie are drawen into abuse by the papists, that

plainlie many of them woulde in sondrie places leave us and our ministration, yf wee shoulde be broughte under the power of the same, whome to grieve in any thinge of that kind, it maye seem no small matter to such of their pastours, especiallie by whom they have been reclaimed from poperie and broughte to the ghospell, in respecte of bothe; which, howsoever otherwise they may be thoughte lawfull and tollerable ellswhere, yett assuredlie in these partes of our country, they may seem lesse expediente then in any other parte of the realme."

The Archbishop is also reminded that, for many years, the writers have been called—both by the Ecclesiastical Commission, "when it was," and by the civil authority, since the former has ceased—to make presentment of the "papists" amongst them, by which means many have been reformed, but the greater part "styrred up in rancour and mallice againste us"; these persons, taking advantage of the present "proceedings" against the writers, and thinking "all protection to be taken from us," begin "to make revenge of our former dutifull ymploiments againste them by bringinge us in questione att the Assizes and sesses, for these matters of inconformite." The writers also feel "a grievous smart" at their prosecutions, by those "whom wee hould for reverend fathers and protectours."

Consideration of all this has hitherto led their own bishop to deal favourably with them in such matters, and they do not doubt that, "of himselfe," he intends to continue so to do; they also presume that like considerations have drawn similar favour from the Archbishop himself and his predecessors; therefore, as their latter dealings have not altered from their former, they trust to receive similar favour to that which they have before received, by which they "doubte not but your lordshippe shall finde a farre greater blessinge to the good reformation of our country from the grosse idolatory and heathenish prophanations which yet contynue with many amongste us, then yf a more strycte course were taken in these smaller matters of inconformity in the preachers." In this behalf they have requested Mr. Hopwood, a justice of the county, one of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and "an earneste favourer of the preachers and the worke of the mynesterie," to attend the Archbishop with the present letter, that the Archbishop may be by him more fully informed of their doings.

Postscript.—For satisfaction of the Archbishop's order proposed to the writers in the College of Manchester, on September 2, their joint answer is, that they have "heretofore generallie used the commone booke in all dyvine service and none other; and in all other thinges which concerne our public mynistery have so peaceablie carried ourselves, as well in practyze as doctrine, that the adversaries of religione amongeste whom wee live are not able justlie to charge us to have bene contemners of authoryty or recusants of any thinge by lawe prescribed, [and] so wee meane (by God's grace) hereafter to contynue."

——————— to ——— Bunny, forwarding the foregoing letter.

f. 105. 1590, November 14. Staincliff.—"I receaved upon Mundaye laste this letter, dyrected to my Lord Archbishop, and beinge acquainted with his purpose to wryte to our bushoppe, and hopinge his Grace will, the xvjth or xvijth of this instante, be in Yorke, I thoughte yt my duety to sende this bearer to you, entreatinge you to deliver the same to his grace, yf hee be in Yorke; yf not, then helpe this bearer, and I praie that you will deliver them to my Lorde of Yorke.

"I have delivered to Mr. Fleetwood that his Grace woulde, att the returne of Dr. Gybsonne (which in fewe daies, hee expected) wryte to

the Bushoppe of Chester his pleasure concerninge the letters receaved by me, and that his Grace charged me, in his name, to desire them to be carefull of themselves and not give their adversaries cause to rejoyce by withdrawinge ther dueties from ther gratious Prince, in matters of endefferencie, but rather of ther owne accordes to take some time betwixte this and nexte Candlemas to put on the surpleasse, eyther by themselves or ther curates, and yf any of them did thinke yt not a matter endifferente, that then they would take ther journey to Yorke, and conferre with his lordshipp, who was in good hope to persuade them to conformitie, as all the preachers within the diocesse of Yorke are, excepte one onlie man. And this is the effecte of my speache from my Lord his Grace to them.

"You knowe, Mr. Bunye, his Grace's respyte was till our Lady daye in Lente, but I have not acquainted any therwith, excepte Mr. Fleetwood, bycause I would have them to come on speedilie in this action, and I meane, this nexte Christetyde, to admonishe all and every of them which have not then done as ys required and desired, to be mindfull of his Lordshipp's milde dealinge towardes them, and yf this course have no goode effecte, I will, *Deo volente*, nexte Candlemas, chide with them severelie, and yf that take no good successe, I will, before our Lady daye in Lente, exclame and in sorte braide against them. And now, Mr. Bunny, yf I might, by your good meanes, be so boulde with my Lord Archbishop as to begge att his Grace's handes the enlargeinge of this tolleration for one syx weekes longer then our Ladye daye in Lente, then woulde I frame myselve to deale by all courteous persuations with them, as att the fyrste I begunne, and yf then I cannot prevaile, I wil leavel them to taste the fruites of there owne humoures."

Postscript.—"I praye you deale earnestlie with my Lord Archbishop for the tolleration for one syx weekes, bycause some of them have bene planters or founders of religion in these partes, contynuall well users of ther lyberty so many yeares enjoyed, and therfore yt behovethe me to use all goode meanes I maye, that this corner of my country mighte still enjoye them, excepte they shall endirectlie cutte of themselves, and I feare none of them more then your and my old friend, that moste honeste natured gentleman, Mr. Langley; and for the ould vycar you knowe I doe not knowe what to saie, but leave him to Jesus Christe."

John, Archbishop of York, to [Edmund Hopwood].

f. 108d. 1590, December 7. Cawood Castle.—Upon conference with Doctor Gibson, he understands that the order taken with the preachers of Manchester deanery was taken with others in his visitation "where the like occasion was offered." Nearly all those who signed the letter sent to him, were presented for not wearing the surplice; their conduct on that point was "evydent" and "complained of." They allege that they did not speak against the common book, but their "actions and exemplers" are witness to the contrary. "Yf any doubte aryse in the common booke, the preface of the same doth apoincte an order for the resolution thereof, so yt be not contrarie to the booke." In their other allegations, he sees no reason for breaking the "order of the churche, established by authority, and not being contrary to God his worde." He, therefore, requires that divine service be celebrated in their churches according to the order of the common book, and "the sacraments administered in a surpleasse." If any of them desire conference with him, "they shalbe moste hartilie wellcome." Desires to know what is done herein.

Edmund Hopwood to the Archbishop of York.

f. 112. 1590–1, January 15.—Has signified the Archbishop's pleasure to the preachers above referred to. Perceives that some of them will "repaire to your grace" for conference. If they do not, before the end of the next February, he will certify what he thinks of every of them in particular. Sends a note of the "enormities of the Saboathe, used in these parts," and suggests means for repressing them. "Wee have in our service booke, thirteen daies appointed for fastinge, but no frequentinge of publique praier, service and sermone, upon those daies." If the Archbishop could "procure" that yearly on those days, "or some twoe or three of them," all or the greatest part of the householders dwelling within two miles of their parish church should send on each of those days "one person of their particular families" to such services, and—"for want of a discreet preacher"—to hear one of the homilies "distinctely and plainlie read"; this would be a good means to work a "continuall and holly sorrowe for our sinns." Asks favour for Mr. Hunt, curate and preacher at Oldham[1]; does not know what is "enformed againste him," but hopes the Archbishop will find him a "discreet, peaceable, and honeste man;" begs that, so long as he seeks the peace of the church, he may continue in his ministry.

Articles to be observed by the Clergy in the Diocese of Chester.

f. 109. 1590–1, January 22.—"Articles to be observed in every churche, chapell, and parishe, throughoute the diocese of Chester, by the persons, vycars, curates, and churchwardens."

(1.) The names and addresses of those who absent themselves from church are to be returned by the churchwardens of the different parishes, and fines for non-attendance are to be given towards the relief of the poor.

(2.) The clergy are to use all diligence to reclaim such as be "recusants or non-communicants," as they shall think best.

(3.) Every parson and vicar having two benefices, or being absent from his benefice by dispensation, or that is impotent, or that will keep any curate to assist him in his church, is, before the next midsummer, to provide "suche a learned preacher or other sufficiente minister" to serve in his said church and parish, as the Bishop or his officers shall allow. None to be appointed till they have received the said Bishop's authority.

(4.) The inhabitants of every chapel[ry] of ease—other than such as have a curate found by the parson or vicar of the parish—are to provide either a learned preacher or sufficient curate to serve in such chapel; such person to be examined and allowed, as aforesaid.

Provision of Surplices.

f. 110. 1590–1, January 22.—Directions by the Bishop of Chester, *inter alia*, that all churchwardens shall provide, at the charge of their several parishes or chapelries, before the following Lady Day, for each of their parish churches and chapels, "two surpleasses, the one to be made in decente, usuall, and comely manner, of whyte lynnen clothe, the pryse thereof to be 2*s*. 6*d*. the yard at the leaste, for the parson,

[1] Hunt is one of the signatories to the letter to the Archbishop on the subject of conformity.

vycar, or curate, of that churche or chappell to weare in the administration of comon praier, of the sacraments, and other rytes and ceremonies of the Churche of England; and the other to be for the clarke of everye churche or chappell aforesaid, to be made of whyte lynnen clothe allso, the pryse whereof to be att the discretion of the said churchwardens in their severall churches and chappells." The churchwardens are also to make quarterly returns, stating if the surplices are used in accordance with these directions.

THOMAS RYCH, dean of the deanery of Manchester, to "MR. MIDGLEY, parson of Rochdale," and all Curates and Churchwardens of the same parish.

f. 111. 1590–1, January 26.—Commanding them to attend at the church of Bury and learn the directions imposed on them by the Queen, Privy Council, and Archbishop of York.

The BISHOP OF CHESTER to [the CLERGY and CHURCH OFFICIALS of his diocese].

1590–1, January 22.—Urging diligent enquiry after recusants, and the dealing with them "by learned, wise, and gentle enstructions, exhortations, admonitions, and reprehensions, and partly by ecclesiastical censure."

[EDMUND HOPWOOD] to [the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK].

f. 112d. 1590–1, February 23.—"Your honour doeth knowe how destitute Lancashire is of preachers, and therefor I will spare the discoverie thereof; but bycause the harvest ys greate and the labourers too (?) fewe, I beseche your Lordship, in Jesus Christe crucyfied, to finde out some good meanes to relieve these moste greate and pytiful wantes." Two preachers should be continually resident in Lancashire—one at Liverpool and one at Preston in Amounderness; the first place being a "haven toune" and the other "a very great markette toune as any within Lancashire, and is within 10 myles of the sea coaste." Liverpool is "a chapell belonging unto the parishe churche of Walton." The parson there is Alexander Mollyneux, uncle to Sir Richard Mollyneux of Seiphton [Sefton ?], "a yonge gent not inferiour to any of worship in Lancashire," but he is unlearned, and not used to "say service or administer sacraments." Suggests that he might bestow 20*l.* a year on a preacher. Preston is an impropriation belonging to the Queen. The farmer is "Mr. Houghton, or his mother, Mrs. Houghton, who is a recusant of seven yeares standinge." The vicar is "an old grave man of simple persuatione in dyvinity and one that in his youthe hath used sondrie callinges, and now at laste settled himself in the ministery." Suggests that Houghton or his mother should yield 36*l.*, and the farmer of the vicarage 4*l.* a year, to support a resident preacher at Preston; knows no place in Lancashire "more fytter for a weekly lecture."

The "enormoties" of the Sabboth, in Lancashire, which require suppression are these:—"Fayres, marketts, wakes, ales, maye-games, pypinge and dauncing, bear-beates, bull-beates, resorting to ale-howses in tyme of dyvyne service, huntinge, hawkinge, and all manner of unlawfull gaminge."

The "charitable and honourable respite your Grace did give" to the preachers in "this corner of Lancashire," has not wrought the good effect desired, as neither they nor their curates use the surplice.

Refusers of the Surplice.

f. 113d.—Memorandum about those who refuse to use the surplice. Amongst these are "Rychard Mydgley, vycar of Ratchdall, a contry scholler, yet discrete, sober, and very peaceable, the only first planter of sounde religion in this corner of our contrye, in her Majestie's tyme, and sythence his first entraunce, hath not used the surpleasse in his churche; yet hath used his mynistrey very peaceablie, and had at his monethlie communions above eighte hundred communicantes that zealouslye cryd 'Thy kingdom come.'" The writer of the memorandum [Edmund Hopwood?] continues that he thinks this vicar will conform "or elles peaceablie give over his ministery and praie for the simplesete in authority." Continues with several quotations from "Bishopp Jeweli, of blessed memorye," and concludes by setting forth that the then Bishop of Winchester, when Bishop of Lincoln, preached and printed, in the year 1580, sermons against the "fryndes and favourers of the Churche of Rome," in one of which he says:—"As for the controversie of apparell, as ther ys in yt some diversitie of judgment, so ys there no seperation of Christian faithe and charity; for sure I am, that neyther they that doe refuse the appointed apparell doe condemne us that wear [it]—I speake of them that be learned—neyther we, that at the Prynce's order receave yt, doe hate them that, of conscience for certain consyderations, think they may not safelie use it, although in this matter wee wishe that they would do as we doe."

The Archbishop of York to [Edmund] Hopwood.

f. 115. 1590–1, February 26. Bishopthorpe.—Thanks him for his friendly letters. Has good hope the preachers will conform; will welcome Mr. Fleetwood and Mr. Leigh, who are "Godlie learned men." Bishop Jewell, in the passages quoted by Hopwood, "dothe not condemne the orders of our churche, nor maketh the use of them ungodlie; the opinione of that singular man in those points ys very well knowne."

The Same to the Same.

Ibid. 1591, September 12. Bishopthorpe.—Hopes the ministers about him have conformed. Has been rebuked by the authorities for "slack dealinge" with regard to these matters.

[Edmund Hopwood to the Archbishop of York.]

f. 119. Undated.—Answer to the foregoing. Did not think the Archbishop expected further answer than that made by the writer on February 23. "Our preachers and ministers here contynue the same course they did when I attended your Grace att Cawood. I have sondrie times signified to suche of them as I thoughte not affected to the conformity requyred, that yf all or any of them were desyrous of conference" they would be welcomed by the Archbishop. Is sorry his —the Archbishop's—"mylde proceedings" have not wrought better effect.

RICHARD SHERBURN and RICHARD HOLLAND, Deputy Lieutenants of Lancashire, to SIR RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH, RICHARD ASSHETON, RALPH ASSHETON, CHRISTOPHER ANDERTON, EDMUND HOPWOOD, and JOHN BRADSHAW, Esquires.

f. 117d. 1591, May 24.—The Privy Council has informed them that the King of Spain "hath a navy allready come to the seas, uppon the costes of Brytaine," and therefore required the due watching of beacons, reviewing of the county forces, and the placing under arms of the "tenaunts, servants, and wellwishers" of those addressed in this letter. A postscript mentions that "Mr. Asheton, of Leaver, doe dwell neerest unto the beacon upon Ryvington Hill."

——————— to the BISHOP OF ———————.

f. 120. 1591, October 6. Middleton.—Last year, Mr. Henry Stanley, "of good accounte and of the best estimation in our countrie," died intestate and seized of certain tithes in Ireland; he left no issue. His wife is entitled to a reasonable third part of his possessions, and to obtain this has sent her brother, Mr. Richard Southworth, into Ireland, she being unable to travel. Begs the Bishop to be to him "a sure friend," whilst in Ireland.

The EARL OF DERBY to ———————.

f. 123. 1591–2, February 7. Lathom.—In order that the same course be held in the execution of the Queen's commission as to recusants in Lancashire, lets him know the plan already adopted and to be followed "uponWednesdaye nexte," which is that all who persist in their recusancy —"knightes' and esquires' wives and daughters only excepted"—shall be committed to gaol and not only have the oath tendered to them as set down in "the instructions," but also answer certain questions, now enclosed, which only concern allegiance, and not religion or conscience; "to all which, what the two Blundells and Lathom of Misseberowe (?) have answered, whome I have comytted, I have now sende you for your better satysfaction." The persons above excepted are to be "removed from ther dwellinges and to be comytted to the keepinge (att there owne charges) of some gentleman, their kinsman, or other well given in relligione, ther still to be furthcoming, tyll further order be taken;" such as conform are to undertake the continuance of their conformity.
Questions enclosed:

(1.) "Doe you thinke her Majestie lawfull Queene of these her dominions, or no?

(2.) "Do you thinke, and be fully assured, that she hath as much power over the person and goodes of all her subjectes as any kinge christened (*sic*) hathe?

(3.) "In case of warres betwixte her Majestie and the Pope, or Kinge of Spaine, for any cause or quarrell whatsoever, whose parte would you take?"

RECUSANTS IN SALFORD AND BLACKBURN HUNDREDS.

ff. 124–126d. 1591–2, January 26.—The names of persons in Salford and Blackburn hundreds, presented at Bury as obstinate recusants, with a memorandum of such as have produced proof of their conformity. The return for Manchester is "*bene*," but the following persons were in the Fleet there:—"John Lee, gentleman, and Mary his wife, Christofer Hankes, preste, Rauffe Scott, preste, William Willsonn, preste, Raphe

Walker, scholemaster, Umfraye Cartwright, master in arts, Luce Sigeswike, Catheren Marshe, [and] Ellyn Chaunce." Throughout the list, many men and women are shown to have been committed to prison for "obstinacye."

COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE AFTER RECUSANTS.

ff. 127–129d. 1590, November 23.—Copy of the Queen's Commission concerning the diligent enquiry after recusants, and of the articles thereto annexed "for the further instruction" to the Commissioners, how to proceed in the execution thereof. One of the questions to be put is, "Whether have you bene att Rome, Rhemes, or in Spaine, at any time within these fyve yeares?"

RECOGNIZANCE OF CONFORMITY.

ff. 130d–135. 1591–2, February 9.—"The recognizance of conformity taken at Burye," and forms of warrants to gaolers, for receiving convicted persons, to church-wardens, and others.

The COUNCIL to [the EARL OF DERBY].

f. 135. 1592, March 25. Whitehall.—They commend his late zealous public proceeding as to recusants, and also the steps taken by himself, "privately, in refermation of your oun tenauntes, for their wyllfullnes in not resortinge to ther parishe churches," and refusing to assist in the general reformation of Lancashire, "which was allmoste overflowed" with obstinate persons.

RICHARD HOLLAND to RICHARD ASSHETON, High Sheriff of Lancashire.

f. 141. 1593, October 26. Manchester.—For answer to the late letter from Council touching the execution of the Act for the relief of aged and maimed soldiers, states that the sum directed was duly rated on the different parishes, but that, as yet, no soldiers have come to demand the benefit of the Act, with proper certificates from the "generalls or captaynes" under whom they served, though divers soldiers not so furnished have applied for relief.

The COUNCIL to RICHARD HOLLAND, of Denton, and others in the Commission of the Peace for Lancashire.

f. 145d. 1595, August 5.—Upon petition lately exhibited to them by "the shermen" of Manchester and Salford, they referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Master of the Rolls the hearing of a matter in controversy between those persons and the "traders and clothiers of those partes," concerning "the cottoninge of all cottons, rugges and fryzes, made within the county of Lancaster." Certain orders were thereupon drawn up, which the Council now desire those addressed to see properly executed. A joint complaint was also made by the said clothiers and traders against the searchers of London, concerning a seizure, lately made by them, of a great quantity of cotton, supposing the same to be . . . . being "fryzes" and, as they thought, not sealed. At the hearing by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Master of the Rolls, above referred to, bond was taken of the traders to stand by such award as the Council, the Lord Treasurer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should make; for the better understanding of the matter, the "knowledge" of those addressed is now requested.

THE AWARD REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING.

f. 146. 1595, August 1.—"Whereas upon the petition exhibited to the Lordes of her Majestie's most honorabell Privie Counsell by William Sorocold, for and in the names of the shermen of Manchester and Salford on the one party, and the traders of Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, on the other party, yt pleased their honors (by their honors' letters) to committ the hearinge and examination of the cause to the right honorabell Sir John Forteskew, knight, Chauncellor of Her Majestie's Court of Exchequier, and the Right Woorshippfull Sir Thomas Egreton, knight, Master of the Roles.

"The saied Committees havinge hard and examined the cause, this first day of August 1595, they have, with the assent of the sayed parties, set downe these articcles as notes of orders which they thinke convenient to bee established, touchinge the same, viz:—

"1. Whereas the saied Sorocold, in the names of the said shermen, demaundeth the cottoninge of all such cottones, rugges and fryzes, as are used to bee within the County Palantine of Lancaster, the said traders affirming against yt that yt would bee greate hurte to the makers thereof in the countrey, beinge the greater number, yt ys agreed by both the saied parties, and thought good by the saied Committees, that suche order shalbe sett downe therein as might redownd to the releive and contentment of the greatest number of peopill that live thereby, to thend the most store or quantetie thereof might bee vented or saved for theire benefite.

"2. Therefore yt ys thought meet by the saied Committees, and consented unto by the sayed Sorocold, and those parties that answere for the saied traders, that the trade or occupyinge of cottons, rugges, and fryzes, shall still go forwarde (as ys accostomed) till further order be taken therein, to thend the poore peopell shall not exclaime for want of woorke.

"3. Also yt ys thought good by the saied Committees, and agreed unto by the saied parties that appeared beefore them, that in consideration the cottones fittinge for London might comonly [be] rowed as they were accustomed before this complaint made, the shermen shall have eightpence a peece for the well rowinge and burlinge of everie peece thereof to be done by them, in respect they neyther shere them nor cotton them as they doo other cottons fittinge for forraine trade beyonde the seas and elswhere, as the partyes desire to have them.

"4. Also yt ys thought convenient by the saied Committees that, for the oversight of this rowinge and burlinge to bee done for the good of the cloth, there shalbe appoincted and chosen in Manchester and Salforde yerely, from yeare to yeare, twoo persons of judgment and knowledge therein, to bee vewers and overseeres thereof, the one a trader, thother a sherman, and the lyke in everie other towne where suche other clothe ys made, to the end that suche as fynde themselves greived that theire clothe shall not bee well wrought as yt ought to bee, maie complaine to the said overseeres of the parties not doinge theire dutyes in theire woorke, and that the offendours maie receyve punishment accordinge to the qualety of theire offence, and the saied overseeres to bee appointed by Mr. Richard Holland, Richard Assheton of Midleton, Ralph Assheton of Lever, and Edmund Hopwood, esquires, or any one of theym.

"5. Also yt ys thought meet by the saied Committees that no trader useinge to buy clothe within the saied county to carry or cause to bee carryed out of the same, shall or maie rowe, pirche, shere, or cotton the same within his owne howse or elswhere, eyther by himselve or any other by his procurement, but shall cause the same to be rowed, shorne, and

cottoned, by suche shermen or woorkmen as the owner of the cloth shall bee thought fitt and woorthie to have the doinge thereof, in respect of theire good woorkmanshipp, and shall bee so accompted of by the twoo overseeres afforesaied, respectivelie, in the places of their office and charge. For that yt ys thought there be diveres who, for the tyme, use to take into theire howses suche persons as they neyther give meate nor drinke unto, and but very small wages for the present tyme."

Further, whereas by a petition exhibited in the names of the clothiers and traders "of the County Palantyne of Lancaster, complainte was made of the searcheres of London for that they had made seazure of a greate quantetie of cottones, rugges, and fryzes, whereby the saied traders were prohibited there ordinary markett in London; these searcheres pretendinge a forfeyture of the moste parte of the saied cottones, affirminge them to be fryzes and not sealled (as they ought to bee), neyther by the owners nor the awlnager.

"To which pretence yt ys answered and affirmed, on the behalve of the saied traders, that they are cottones, and sealled accordinge to there nature, bothe by the owners and the awlnager, and so shall be prooved by the makers and owners thereof, for that they differ nothinge in substance, spinninge, weavinge, mylninge, nor any other woorkmanshipp, neyther in waight nor length, but onely in cullour, which cullour was lately deceased for the greate good of the countrey and releive of the poore therein; for the trade of the oulde sorte of cottones which were sent into France, Spayne, and other places, was cleane overthrowne, by reason of warres and trobeiles that happened in those countryes where they were usuallie vented and soulde, so that these graye colloured cottones (beinge fitt for England) were putt in use and made, to the great good of many peopell and releive of greate nombers of familyes and howseholdes in the countrey, which otherwise had [been] given to greate wante and misery yf the cullour had not bene altered and devized, as nowe yt ys used.

"Uppon the hearinge of this cause betweene the saied traders and searchers by the sayed Sir John Forteskew and Sir Thomas Egerton, as afforesaied, It ys ordered that the saied traders and clothiers shall put in suerties, to bee bound in fower hundred powndes, to stande to the awarde and judgmente of the Right Honorable the Lord High Thresorer of England and of the saied Sir John Forteskew, touchinge the saied matter and controversie that for theire Honors' better information therein, reporte or certifficate shall bee made from the worshipful justices of peace, Mr. Richard Holland of Denton, Mr. Richard Assheton of Middleton, Mr. Ralph Assheton of Lever, and Mr. Edmund Hopwood of Hopwood, which justices shall trie and certefy, from the clothiers and makers of the countrie where the saied cottones and frizes are made, wether they bee cottones or fryzes that bee in controversie as aforesaied. For that the saied traders affirme that they have fryzes made in the countrey, accordinge to the statute provided for them; but that these graye cottones are cottones in waighte and length, accordinge to the forme of the ould sorte of cottones made in the same cuntrey, accordinge to the statute in that behalve. And therefore, the awlnager and seallers do continewe theire seallinge as they were accustomed, untill furder order be taken in the cause."

A Subsidy.

ff. 148–152. Undated.—"The whole subsidie for landes and goodes in Derby hundreth" in Lancashire. A long list of names.

A Subsidy.

ff. 152d.–156d. 1591, September 26.—A similar return for the hundreds of Blackburn, Amounderness, Leylond, and Lonsdale.

Memorandum of the arraignment, at Newgate, of William Hacket, of Northamptonshire, for high treason.

f. 159d. 1591, July 26.—There were two indictments found by the great inquest against him. (1) For these traiterous words against the Queen: "that her Majestie was no longer Queene of Englande, but deposed and deprived by the spiritte and the dyrector of the crowne of Englande; the same spiritte referred to the absolute disposicion of the saide Hackett," and that he "did trayterouslie debruze and deface her Majestie's armes in one Kaye's house, by London Bridge, inveighinge then and there bytterlie againste her Majestie, in most trayterous and despitefull manner." (2) Plotting with Coppinger and Ardington for the "pretended reformation of the abuses of the Churche of Englande," and determining to carry out their resolution by force of arms. Hackett was to "usurpe the name of the highe prophette, participatinge the nature of the Almighty Sonne of God," and Coppinger and Ardington were to be his "prophetts to preparre his waies; the one of them to be called the prophett of Justice, the other of Mercye." These two were to "preache repentance in the streets of London, of purpose that the bretheren of the faction coming together in tumulte, mighte possesse themselves of the Cytie of London" and then proceed to depose the Queen. Ardington and Coppinger began their preaching "at the Blacke Fryers, throughe the high streets in London, and continuing ther course untill they came to Cheapside," announced the day of Judgment to be at hand, and that confusion was present upon all, unless they repented.

"Having reached Cheapside, and the people being gathered to hear them, they went into a cart "and then and there did bytterlie inveighe againste the present government, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor of England, as traytours to the state and the churche, advising the people to undertake to themselves the reformation of those abuses and the restitution of christian purity." Besides this, Hackett, seeing the Queen's picture in Kaye's house, "did, with an iron instrument, villainouslie and trayterouslie deface the pycture, and especiallie that part of the picture which represented her Majestie's harte, raylinge most traiterously againste her Majestie's personne." To the first indictment he pleaded guilty, "swearinge most horriblie, and blaspheminge the name of Allmightie God, in most odious maner, to the great terror of all that harde him." When asked to answer to the second indictment he answered the Court "in gybinge manner," that "they were wise inoughe to know what they had to doe withowt his advise, and therefore he would not direct them." At last, when pressed to answer, he pleaded not guilty. The Clerk of the Crown thereupon asked him if he would be tried by God and the Jury, and he answered "that he would be tryed by the Jury onlie, utterlie, in plaine tearmes, renouncinge Allmightie God in such damnable manner as ys unfiytt to be repeated."

"Upon this the Court purposed to have found him guilty of default of answer; but "Mr. Attorney Generall—perceivinge this pollicie, that to the indictment which only touched his traytrous speeches which he had uttered before sundrie of her Majestie's privie counsell and divers others, he pleaded guilty," and that to the other indictment, "wherein

was contained the very ground of this treasone, he would not directly confess it," but answered "in such scoffing manner as though he were then franticke"—intreated leave, "for satisfaction of everye man, and that the matter shoulde not be carried awaie in the cloudes—with this apparante exception, that in all appearancie Hackett was franticke, and therefore his confession, or not answering, on conviction to others that are questioned in the same cause—that he mighte make it evydente to the worlde uppon what grounde and ententione this presente action had been undertaken and performed by the saide Hackett and his fellowe traytours."

This obtained, the Attorney General pointed out that any "franticke humours lately contrived" should have no influence upon this conspiracy, which was very carefully planned, so as to obtain from the Queen by "plaine strengthe, what they could not obtain by their trayterous petycons," in proof of which he urged:—

(1) That Hackett, Coppinger, and Ardington, were as "inward and familiar" with Cartwright, Wiggington, Udall, and Newman, as any other "of that faction."

(2) That on Cartwright's imprisonment, Hackett and the others "procured a solemne meetinge in a woode, where great consultation was had concerninge the deliverye of ther restrained bretheren."

(3) That Coppinger, in the previous Hilary term, after the said conference, wrote to Udall "then and nowe in Newgate," who had been convicted, the year before, of felony. At that time Coppinger was not suspected of lunacy, but "had as good accesse to some nobles of her Majestie's privie counsell as any person of his qualitye had," the tenor of the letter being as follows:—"As far furthe as I coulde note yt, being redd by the clarke of the crowne, Right Reverend Saint in the Lord, my forbearinge to visit you and the reste of our bretheren, who suffer for righteousness' sake, mighte give you just cause to suspecte that I should have forsaken my first love to our cause; but you are endowed with the guifte of discerninge spiritts, and, therefore, may easilie understaunde that my coming unto you mighte procure me more daunger then yt coulde pleasure you, notwithstandinge assuring you and the reste of our bretheren, of my settled contynuance in the faithe, these are to entreate your brotherhood to joine in praier that yt wolde please the Lorde to blesse the labors of me and others who have taken another course for the furtheraunce of the common cause, that ys the building up of Syon and destruction to Babell, &c." Udall received this letter and concealed it, and afterwards, upon search of Wiggington's chamber, copies of divers letters and pamphlets were found, to the purposes following:—(1) Copies of 200 letters were dispersed on July 13, two days before "the action in the streets," directed to divers brethren, "but especiallie to the sisters of that faction, as to the weaker vessells," signifying that the brethren of their church had undertaken a course of reformation to which they must put "their helping handes," which action was "prentlie" to be put in execution. (2) Printed pamphlets, to the number of 1,000, in bundles, to be sent to the brethren in Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Essex, and Hertfordshire, of which some are already abroad, to satisfy the brethren "in the reason of this course taken for reformation." In these pamphlets the doctrine of predestination was grossly abused, to this purpose, that the saints of God were pre-elected and pre-destined to join in this action, and therefore, the doing of it was warranted and not to be refused, because they were forechosen by God's providence for accomplishing His

pleasure. A second sort of printed pamphlets for the laity were in rhyme—in this manner :—

"Yf you in youthe will learne
A courtier for to be,
Then must thou first come knowe
Thy lessen true of me :
A christian trew, althoughe he be a cloune,
Shall teache a prince to wear his scepter and his crown."

There was also printed an order to the privy council and all the Queen's officers, not to leave their houses during the tumult, in order to appease it, till Hackett and his confederates had possessed themselves of the city ; in return for which favour it was promised that the rioters would "not proceed to the question of her Majestie's lyffe or of any her privie counsel's," though there was "never a good man amongest them." There was, however, to be "some personall correctione, as well of her sacred Majestie as of her honorable counsellors" as a precedent, for fear of "a relapse thereafter." The printer of these pamphlets died, "for sorrow," two days after his arrest.

The Attorney did not go into the rest of the evidence, as it concerned others not as yet impeached, and as he considered that brought out sufficient to prove treason.

"Mr. Sollicitor" then followed with "a most excellent discourse," saying that "no treason was so dangerous to the estate as that proceeding from so base puddelles shaddowed with the glosse of a pretended holliness, forasmuche as yf a nobleman rebell, his meaninge ys onelie to usurpe the Crowne, not impayringe the governmente ; but ther can be no means to these peasants to accomplishe ther purpose, excepte by the absolute extirpation of all governmente, magistracy, nobility and gentrye, with the utter subversione and ruine of all lawes that should suppresse these ther trayterous actions." This he exemplified with the rebellions of "Cade, Taylor, and them of Norfolke" in the reign of Edward VI., but "the verye paterne of this conspiracy, Mr. Sollicitor remembered in Sleidon's (*sic*) comentaries, and practysed in Westphalia by one John Leydone, the Archana baptiste, who with his adherency, by this very practize, surprised ther the most famous cytye of Mounster, as I thinke hee named yt ; and no difference in the worlde betwene that action and this conspiracie. And, therefore, most plainlie and evidentlie, yt was never complotted by men possessed with frency or lunacies. And, further, Mr. Sollicitor protested, to his comforte, that howsoever there was some questione in the churche of Englande for ceremonies and other unnecessary mattres, yet a true christian mighte have the free and whole practize of his christian religione in the churche now established, and therefore noe occasion to any good subjecte to mutine againste this her Majestie's most absolute and blessed government."

After Hackett's default of answer had been recorded, Mr. Recorder pronounced sentence of high treason, and Hackett was accordingly executed in Cheapside on the Wednesday following, being the 28th of July, "continuing, to his laste breathe, his blasphemous course of raylinge."

"The mannar how my Lord Lieutenaunte and Governour Generall proceded in his jorny for the victuallinge of the Forte of the Lesse, and so to divers other places."

f. 162d. 1599, May 9.—"Uppon the nynthe of Maye, his Lordship advanced forwardes from the Castell of Dubbline towardes the victual-

linge of the forte of the Lesse, being attended with many honorable personages, gentlemen, and souldiars. The armye lodged this nighte at the Nasse.

10th.—"This daye, the armye remooved. His Honor lodged at Castell Martyn, and part of the armye was quartered in severall townes there adjoyninge.

11th.—"This daye, the armye marched to Kilrusshe, where the generall rendevous was appointed; the wholle force then beinge mett, his Honor appointed the vawwarde (*sic*), the battell, and rearegarde of bothe foote and horse; all which beinge advaunced forwardes, intelligence was broughte that the enemye was in his lordship's waye before hime, whereuppon hee sent forthe his lesse shotte and pitche uppon eyther syde of his battelleres. They were 100 in number, but at the firste chasinge of our men, they runne awaye. The army lodged, this nighte, a myle shorte of the bridge of Athey, at which place the Lorde of Ormonde came unto his lordship and broughte with hime Vicomte Mumgaratt, who was leifetenaunt to Terrone of all his forces, and the Lord of Clare, bothe which had been in this rebellione. They, uppon theire knees, submitted themselves withowte conditione.

12th.—"This daye James Fitz Pearce, a rebell, havinge a castell upon the bridge of Athey, delivered the same unto his lordshipp, submittinge himsellfe withowte conditione, and also delivered upp the howse called Woodstorkle, which was neare adjoyninge, at which place the army lodged that nighte.

13th and 14th.—"These dayes the armye removed not, but my Lord [1] lodged those nightes at Captain Lea his howse. Uppon the 14th, the rebells neare to his howse offered skyrmishe to us. My Lord Graye, goinge contrarye to my Lord of Southampton's comandement, hee beinge General of the Horse, was that night comitted to the Marshall.

15th.—"This daye, the armye removed; my Lord lefte in the Castell of —— [2] and Castle Woodsuche, souldiars, 50 apeece. In our march towardes the Blacke Forde, the rebells offered skirmishe, but would not stand, but fled before us. This night, wee encamped at Stradburye, neare Cosbie's howse.

16th.—"This daye, the armie removed. My Lord victualled the forte of the Lesse, knighted Sir Fraunces Rialie (?), Captain of that fort of Lesse, added unto his number 500 solldiers more, and soe retourned to the campe, which was neare unto a howse of Sir Thomas Coldouphes(?), not fare from which place the rebelles likewise encamped in our sighte. Onye Macke Rorie was there chieffe comaunder. Hee sent challenge to my Lord to fight 100 to 100, which by his Honor was excepted, but in the morninge the villaines would not performe it.

17th.—"This daye, the armye marched throughe the ——— of ——— were the rebelles fought with us; Captain Boswell and Captain Gardener were slaine. Boswell had no comaund. My cossen, Heugh Dove, behaved himselfe valliauntly, slew a rebell and hurt another, and made the hole retret. 3 or 4 of our men were slaine, 13 hurt. Of the rebells, —— slayne. We encamped this night at the market towne. 30 rebells set uppon our quarter-maister, who whas but ———. The rebelles slayne, amongest whom Donell Knagge, a chiefe man sent thether by Terrone, was slaine. Mr. Bushell, one of the gentlemen ushers, only hurt. The rest of the enemies fledd. Nedd Hidde was in this companie.

18.—"This daye the armye removed, and my Lord sent 1,000 men, under the commaund of the Marshall, in the morninge before the camp,

---

[1] "My Lord Gray, leader of all the valiant gentlemen."

[2] Blank in original.

dislodged to possesse a passe neare adjoyning, which wee after marched throughe with some light skirmishe, and came to the Castell of Ballie Raggae, wich was my Lord Vicont Mountgrivalie's, where my Lord Leeftenant placed a garrison of 100 men under the comaunde of Captain Folliot, and that night the army lodged within ij milles of Killkennye. My Lord Leeftenant laye with my Lord of Ormaunde that night.

19.—"This daye the armye removed and lodged at Killaghe, but my Lord Leeftenant stayed at Killkennye, at which the Lord Rotche (?) beeinge a rebell, submitted himselffe."

"The copie of a lettre sent from the Quene's Majestie unto Sir Amias Powlette, governoure and keeper of the Queen of Scotes, wrytten with her Majestie's own hande."

f. 136d. Undated [1586, August].[1]—"Amias, my most carefull and faithfull servaunte, God reward thee triple fould in the double, for thy most troublesome chardge, so well discharged. Yf you knewe (my Amias) how kindlie, besides duetifullie, my gratefull harte acceptes your double labours and faithfull actions, your wise orders and safe regardes, perfourmed in soe daungerous and craftie a chardge, that would ease your travaile and rejoyce your harte, in which I chardge you carie this my most juste thought, that I cannot ballaunce in the weighte of my judgment the value I price you att, and suppose no treasure to countervaile suche a faithe, and shall condemne myselve in that thoughte which yet I never commytted, yf I rewarde not such rewardes, yea, lette me lacke when I moste neede, yf I acknowledge not suche a merytte with a rewarde *non omnibus datum*. Lett your wicked murtheresse knowe howe, with hartie sorowe, her vile desertes compell these orders, and bid her from me, aske God forgivenes for her treacherous dealinge towardes the saver of her liefe, manie yeares, to the intollerable perill of her owne. And yet not contente with so manie forgivenesses, muste falle againe so horriblie, farre passinge a woman's thoughte, much lesse a prince. Insteede of excusinge whereof, not anye can salve yt, beinge soe plainlie confessed by the aucthores of my guiltles deathe. Lette repentance take place, and lette not the feind possesse her soe as the better parte be loste, which I praie with handes lyfted upp to Him that maye bothe save and spill. With my lovinge adewe, I praie for thy longe lyfe. Your assured and loving soveraigne as harte by good desert endued. To my faithfull Amias.—Eliz. Reg."

Trial and Execution of Babbington and his Accomplices.

f. 164. 1586, September 13.—By virtue of a commission of oyer and terminer, a precept was directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower, commanding him to have the bodies of "Anthonie Babingtone, esquire, Cheadyoke Tychburne, esquire, Thomas Salsburie, esquire, Robert Barnewell, gentleman, John Savage, gentleman, and John Ballard, clerke," before the commissioners. It was decided to arraign Savage first, "forasmoche as hee medled firste in these mattres."

The account of their trial is given as it appears in Howell's "State Trials." The account of their last confessions and executions is as follows:—

"The Confession of Barnewell.

"Firste, hee praied in Latine, and beinge willed of Dr. White to confesse his faulte, and aske forgivenes of the Quene, hee said, I aske

[1] *See* State Papers, Scotland (Mary Queen of Scots), vol. 19, No. 55.

the Quene and all others whom I have offended, forgivenes; and said hee would not dyssemble, for I was drawen into this action, as Mr. Babington before this time hathe declared, but I did it not for any worldlie comoditie, but for my conscience sake. Then Mr. Shereif Topclyff damaunded of him why hee concealed the matter so longe; and hee said hee thought it to bee an offence to bewraie a catholique, and said hee wished aswell to the Quene as to his owne soule, and praie she mighte be converted to be a catholique, and desired all catholiques to praie for him. Then the shereif asked him whether hee were att the Courte of Rychmonde, walkinge in the grene, and that there the Quene's Majestie espied you, so that yf others had had knowledge as well as her Majestie, your daies had bene shorter. But att that time I had no suche pretence, for I had matters att the Courte for to dispatche, and so praied that God woulde grante him patience in that agonie. And said other praiers in Latine, and so ended his lyffe. The rope did slippe so sone as hee was turned off the ladder.

"The Confession of Tychbourne.

"First, hee praied in sorte aforesaid, and said, O my good countrymen, you looke for a large discource of me, beinge a badd orator and havinge a worse texte, but lette me, beinge a yonge man, be an example to all *precertim generosis adolescentibus*. I am sorie I have offended the Quene, and I have offended more then I shall receave punishment for, and yet I never entended the death of her Majestie, but I was privie to all there actions; and so proved that olde proverbe true *qui tacet consentire videtur*, for I will not make the faulte lesse then yt ys. Yt was Mr. Babington, my deare friend whose heade here standeth, that made me privie of all these matters. I maye very well compare the state of Mr. Babington and myselve to the estate of Adam before his falle, to whose subjection all thinges were obediente, onlie the tree of lyffe forbidden. So wee havinge the world at will, were accompted the happiest that were ever dwellinge or abidinge in London; no place forbidden us, no one thresholde to stoppe us, the streetes as we passed by admired us; only her Majestie's lyffe was the tree that we oughte not to have towched. Adam, with a lytell lycourousnes, was brought to offende his Lord, and so procured his owne destruction. Wee, I knowe not for what consideration, have wroughte our owne overthrowe. Adam, after his sinne was discovered, soughte to hide himselve in the garden amonge the trees, but all in vaine, for he coulde not escape from the sighte of the Lord. We endeavoured to harbour ourselves in woods, but the carefull and vigilant watchmen of her Majestie's true subjectes had espied us. The griefe we sustaine ys no lesse then the griefe of Adam; but these yearninges of sorowe proceedinge from me, ought to move teares of joye aboundantlie to distill from you. Praie for her Majestie, all true subjectes, for she loveth you well, and I perfectly knowe shee ys no nyggarde of her mercye; but the quallitie of mine offence deserveth yt not. What thinges att any time heretofore did enter into my heade lesse then matters of estate. I am descended from an house which was 200 yeares before the Conquest; there bloude was never stained before now. But my deare wiefe (O Lord), yf I shoulde thinke on earthlie thinges, shee woulde grieve me more then I can speake of. But lette me not deceave you; I have offended, and am a true catholique, and now cannot chaunge. I expected some favour, althoughe I deserved none. I lefte a note of my debtes with my wiefe. I beseche you that it maie be paid. And then he spake to one Mr. Fulwell, one of Sir Christopher Hatton's, gentlemen, that he woulde commende him to all his fellowes, and aske

them all forgivenes. And lette not these my unnatural dealinges be any waie offensive unto them, and thoughe yt maye be said that one of Mr. Vice-chamberlaine's men had attempted her Majestie's destruction, yt can be no sclander to them that be free from yt. I desire his honoure to forgive me. Yf yt please the people to praie for me, I am willinge.

"Dr. White willed him to saie the Lorde's praier in English, and hee saide hee woulde firste saye yt in Latine and then in Englishe, that you may all knowe that I understande the Latine. And then they were somewhat hastie with him, and hee willed them to staie, not that hee feared deathe, but that hee might thinke on God, as hee said, and said manie praiers in Latine and so ended his lyffe. Hee hanged longe, and yet was alyve when they rypped him.

"The Confessione of Tillney.

"Hee firste praied as afforesaid, with manie crosinges said: For my owne parte, I am come not to argue, but to dye. Dr. White willed him to aske the Quene forgivenes, and hee said, I aske the Quene and all other forgivenes whom I have offended, and desire all catholiques to praie for me, and said hee trusted to be saved in the bloudsheade of Jesus Christe. Dr. White willed him to acknowledge his offences to God, and so beganne to praie in Latine, and ended his lyffe very obstinatelie. After hee was turned off the ladder, the rope brake or hee slipte, for hee hanged never a whitte."

"The Confessione of Ballard.

"Praie for me, I beseche you. I desire all those that came with me to saie the Creede for me, for that ys a speciall meanes to strengthen our beliefe. Dr. White willed him to acknowledge his faulte, and confesse his sinnes. Then hee said, For the matter for the which I was condemned, I am guiltie. Dr. White willed him to aske the Quene forgivenes. Then hee said, Yf I have offended her I aske her forgivenes. Dr. White would have had him made a confessione of his faithe, but hee said, I have allreadie talked with you aboute that matter. And so desired so manie as were of the catholique churche to praie for him, for I hope, said hee, within this halfe houre, to be with the angelles of heaven. Then the Shereif of London asked whether hee was guiltie of that matter for which hee was condemned, and hee said, I am justlie condemned. And Dr. Whyte willed him againe to make a confessione of his faithe. Then hee said, There is not one poincte of the catholique faithe, but I confesse yt. And then said his praiers in Latine, the most parte privatelie, and so ended his lyffe.

"The Confessione of Babingtone.

"Firste, hee kneeled on the ladder, and praied privatelie to himselve, crossinge him and knockinge himselve manie times on the breaste. Since yt hathe pleased God to bringe me to this, that my offence ys suche that nothinge can satisfye yt but the sheadinge of my harte's bloude, I protest that my entraunce into this action was not for any temporall promotion, but for matter of religione. Dr. White willed him to aske the Quene Majestie's forgivenes, and hee said, I aske forgivenes of all those I have offended, especiallie all those of the catholique churche. And so desired his debtes might be paide, and said hee lefte a note thereof with Sir Owen Hopton, and said hee had a poore man in the easte country whom he meant to imploie in the trade of merchandize; hee ys att wante of manie thinges. I have a wyffe and child and knowe not howe theye are lefte, but her friendes are righte nought. I woulde humblie desire that favoure mighte be shewed them.

And then did requeste all his friendes to praie for him, bothe att this presente and after his death; and then the people murmured att that, and hee said, I am sure you will confesse that these praiers after I am dead can doe me no harme. And then he begane to praie in Latine. But Dr. White willed him againe to aske the Quene forgivenes, and hee said, I aske God forgivenes and the Quene, and I praie that my death maye doe her good bothe in bodie and soule; and praied in Latine, privatelie, and departed.

"The Confessione of Savage.

Firste, he praied in Latine, kneeling on the ladder, as Babingtone did, and said, I muste confesse I was guiltie of this treasone for which I am condemned, and I did yt not for any worldlie benefyte, but for resolution of my owne conscience. Dr. White willed him to aske the Quene forgivenes, and hee desired all catholiques to forgive him, and said that hee had done the Quene good service for his owne persone, but all that I have offended by my weaknes I aske forgivenes. White willed him to confesse his faithe, and hee said, I believe in the catholique faithe. And so praied in Latine, and then was turned beside the ladder, and when his bowelles were in cuttinge furthe, hee cried, Lorde have mercy on me.

"The Confessione of Sallesburie and otheres, att their execution, the xxjth of September 1586.

"When Sallesburie wente uppon the ladder, hee beganne with his ancyente countenance, but his voyce somewhat altered, in sorte followinge: Yt hathe pleased God to call me that I shoulde ende my lyffe here, and therfore I thank the Lord God; firste, that hee hathe redeemed me, and secondlie, that hee hathe ellected me and chosen us. I confesse I have grievouslie offended her Majestie through ignoraunce. I beseeche her to forgive me for the same, and I counsell all catholiques to laye no violente handes on her Majestie, but to beare patientlie this cross of tribulation. Then said Dr. White, Sallesburie, call to God for mercie, for hee ys mercifull and readie to forgive. Then said Sallesburie, I hope in his mercie, and I doe penitentlie confesse I am a grievous sinner, and I praie all catholiques to praie for me, and I beseeche God from my harte to blesse her Majestie and all her Counsell. And then hee said his praiers in Latine, and crossed himselve. Then said Dr. White, Whoso ys ashamed to confess God before men, God will be ashamed of him in his kingdome. Wherefore doe not dallie with the world for any vaine ostentation, but cleave unto God with a true faithe. Then said Sallesburie, I have lyved a catholique, and so will I dye. And the hangman thrust him off the ladder, where he hanged till hee was allmoste utterlie deade, and cutt then, accordinge to his judgmente, and so ended his lyffe, as yt seemed, penitentlie, accordinge as his religione woulde permitt him.

"The Confessione of Dunne.

"Nexte unto Sallesburie proceeded Dunne, who was condemned the second daie with Sallesburie. First, when he came to the schaffold, hee kneeled on the ladder and said his praiers softlie to himselve; then he ascended the ladder, and with a black visage, for so was his countenance, a cheerfull and a sorowfull minde, hee demaunded whether the people expected anythinge, and answeare being made that they did, hee uttered these speaches: No soule more sorowful then my soule, firste unto God, nexte unto her Majestie, and thirdlie, unto all, for that I have offended all, and I confesse there lyveth not one man more sinnefull

then myselve. Allso, I beseche all catholiques to beware howe they attempt anything againste the Quene, whom I beseeche God from the bottome of my harte to blesse. Then one that stood on the schaffold saide, yf thou meane Quene Elizabethe and none other, God blesse her. Then hee said, Yes, her and none other, and I beseeche God to blesse her. Then Dunne proceeded and said, I lyved here joyfullie and pleasauntlie under her Majestie, and ten weekes agoe I mette with Anthonie Babington, who toulde me of all his treasons and devises, and urged me thereunto to give my consente, but I refused him, and disswaded him allso. Then hee toulde that I was one whom hee loved well, and so urged me againe, and, to confesse a truthe, I said I woulde doe the beste I coulde, and consented. And afterwardes, when Babington grewe rype in these treasons, hee made me privie to all, and I said that I woulde doe nothinge but that which shoulde be to the glory of God. Dr. White then said, Why, dideste thou think that murther of the Quene would be to the glory of God? No, no, said Dunne, I never thoughte yt woulde be to the glorye of God. Then Dunne proceeded further and said, I owe some money and am endebted, and I knowe not howe to paye yt. I beseeche them moste hartely to forgive yt me. But I professe I came endebted by reasone of others, and by others' procuremente. Thirdlie, I am sorie—I am noo more sorowful, more soroweful then ever I was in all my lyffe—for Mrs. Bellamie's house, whome Babington hathe brought to this, for hee never rested till hee had gotten us entertaignement when wee fledd. Laste of all, I hartilie aske my prince forgivenes, and I praie that shee and you all may be eternized with eternall blessednes. Then Sir Frauncis Knowelles desired him to saie the Lordes praier in Englishe, that all the people mighte praie with him; but Dunne aunsweared, I have bene allwaies of this religione and broughte up in yt, and therfore I beseche you pardone me in that, but I will saye yt in Latine, for I understande yt, and so saide yt in Latine; and when hee had done hee said, *Domine miserere mei*, *Domine miserere mei*, and so was throwen off the ladder, where hee hanged till hee was thoroughlie deade, and so humblie (exceptinge his religione) and bouldlie finished his tragedie. Hee was of a milde [*sic*, middle?] stature, a broad visage and broade blacke eyes, and blacke beard which grewe somewhat thicke; of speache hee had reasonable good deliverie, and was of melancholy complexione as yt seemed.

"Jones, his Confessione.

"When he had ascended the schaffold, after some speaches passed betwene those on the schaffold, which was Sir Frauncis Knowles, Sir Rychard Knightley, Sir Drew Drurie, the Shereiffes, and him, hee said, I will confesse a truthe as I shall answeare att the dreadfull daie of judgemente. I will conceale nothinge; howe farre I was of myselve from commyttinge these treasons, God doth knowe, for I was prepared to have gone into Flanders when my Lord wente, and I was readie, and my horses were in the towne. Then he spake in blame of my Lord of Leycester for not payinge 15 hundred poundes, which hee shoulde have had to have kepte him, and one that was on the schaffold answeared, retorrninge the blame upon Sallisburie himselve. And Jones said, Well, I knowe not in whome the faulte ys, but yf yt had bene as yt was, wee had not come to this. Furthermore, said hee, two daies before I was taken, I was readie to have gone into Scotland, eyther of which thinges yf had happened, I had escaped this ende. Then hee said, *Agnus Dei*, *qui tollis peccatum mundi*, *miserere mei*, and said so thrise; and then said in English, O lambe of God, that takeste awaie the sinnes of the

worlde, &c. And so hee wente up the ladder and spake louder then hee did before, for his speache on the schaffold fewe coulde heare, and said, I am come hither for to dye, beinge adjudged for to dye, and therefore nowe muste I speake truthe, for in this worlde I speake no more.

"In Trinitie terme laste, some speache was passed betwene Babington and others; myselve was conversante amonge them, but I proteste they durste not make me privie or acquainted with yt, nor call me to counsell, onlie Sallesburie mentioned unto me the deliverie of the Quene of Scottes, desiringe my ayde, and I tould him yt was Babington's badd minde onlie, and praied him to refraine his companie. Att laste hee even urged me, and I said, Well, Tom, thou maieste comande anythinge. Herein I have offended her Majestie, and beseche her to forgive me, and I beseche God with all my harte to blesse and preserve her. And when Sallisburie came to his countrye to keepe him att home, I kepte house anewe, havinge kepte no house before, onlie to keepe Thomas Sallisburie att home, meaning to bringe him from his former lyffe and make him leade a settled lyffe. Allso because myselve would lyve quietlie. I made meanes to Mr. Secretarie that I mighte have conference, bycause I woulde not be obstinate, and I had bene with Mr. Goodman of Chester, and I was prisoner with Sir Edward Frytton (*sic*). I confesse, I concealed these treasons, and when a note came to my sighte that Babington, Sallesburie, and others were soughte for, as they that would have killed the Quene, then I thoughte that even hee, Thomas Sallesburie, woulde be my destroier. And then hee wepte, but recoveringe his former alacritie, hee proceeded, and said hee (meaning Sallesburie) came to my house att midnighte, and takinge a candle owt of one of my men's handes, hee came to my chamber where I laye, and said, Ned, howe doest thou? Then I tould him that hee was soughte for, pytyinge his case. But hee said there be manie catholiques that be as deepe in these actions as myselve. Thus farre have I offended. But sithence I was a catholique I allwaies bare a loyall minde to her Majestie, and I proteste here that shee ys the onlie prince that hathe righte and tytell to this crowne and realme. And I proteste before God I would have spente my lyffe in her Majestie's service against Frenche, Spanish, or whatsoever. I aske her Majestie forgivenes, then you all. And with you, Sir Frauncis Knowlles, I have lefte a note of all my debtes. I owe thre hundrethe threscores odde poundes, whereof I owe to my [brother] Pype 40*l.*, for when hee had my sister, yt was concluded that eyther hee shoulde have certaine landes convayed unto him, or elles so muche money; and I have borowed of my mother 300*l.* The debtes owinge me, whosoever seekethe shall finde a greate rablemente, and some of them by bill paye, saving 40*s.*, 3*l.*, or suche like. The summe that ys owinge me ys a thowsande six hundrethe and odde poundes. And I beseche her Majestie my debtes maye be paide. And I praye you that some man of conscience maye have the accompte of my goodes, for a greate deale of my landes ys mortgaged landes, and that onlie by worde of mouthe. [I] beseche you yf they pay the money yt may be redeemed.

"And then, beinge moved to saie his praiers in Englishe, hee said, I understande the Latine, and I will saie nothinge but that which shall be to the glorye of God. My professione was a catholique that acknowledged my duetie to my prince, and I beseche all catholiques to praie for me. Then hee said the Lordes praier in Latine, and then in Englishe, and that finished hee said, *O Jesu, esto mihi Jesu, O Jesu esto*, &c., *non secundum peccata nostra, sed secundum misericordiam tuam.* Then spake Mr. Whyte, willinge him to laye houlde of salvation by Christe Jesus alone. And Jones said, I confesse my carcasse can doe nothinge. Yt ys a lumpe, a piece of claye, not able to doe anythinge; I believe,

withowt a true faithe, I can doe nothinge. And then hee said, *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccatum mundi, miserere mei*, and said yt thrise, and then in Englishe thrise, and then after, *Propitius esto mihi peccatori*, and said so thrise, and then in Englishe thrise, Be mercifull unto me a sinner. Laste of all he said, *In manus tuas, Domine, comendo spiritum meum*, and then was throwen off the ladder and hanged till hee was deade, and then quartred accordinge to his judgmente. And so dyed penitentlie and pitifullie to the behoulders, and as one that was more faithefull to his friende then provident for himselve, and one that was rather misled by the ambitious minde of others, then caried headlong by his owne bad nature.

"The Confessione of Charnocke.

"When hee came uppon the ladder, hee beganne and said, *Ave Maria, gratia plena*. Then Sir Drew Drurie answeared, What can Mary doe? shee cannot heare thee. And White said, O Charnocke, when Mary was alive this was but a salutation, and nowe when shee ys deade, when shee cannot heare thee, what can yt bee nowe? Then said Charnocke, I beseche all catholiques praye for me. Then answeared Dr. White, Wee be all true catholiques. I beseche you all pray for me, and then said, *Pater noster*, in Latine, and then said, *Ave Maria, gratia plena*, &c., againe. And being moved to aske her Majestie forgivenes, hee said, Yf I have offended her I desire her to forgive me. I muste confesse I concealed these treasons when I knewe them. Then Sir Frauncis Knowlles said, Therin thou didste offende againste her, and commytted highe treasone. Then said Charnocke, I beseche her to forgive me. And then Dr. White, movinge him to beleve in Jesus Christe alone, hee said, I beleve in Jesus Christe, and I truste hee will save me. And then arysinge, hee said, *O Jesu, esto mihi Jesus, O Jesu, esto mihi Jesus.* And so was throwen off the ladder and hanged till hee was deade, and afterwardes used as the others, and so dyed fearfullie and obstinatelie in his relligione. Hee had bene a good souldioure and a talle fellowe, and onlie drawen to playe the butcher, as yt seemed, in these actions; for so yt appeared by his arraignement. Hee was a proper man in his apparell, somewhat talle and verye stronge, his visage somewhat wanne and pale, a lytell bearde hee had, betwixte blacke and browne, his skinne appeared to be scurvie and scabbie, hee had a foule botche in his lefte legge, whether of a wounde or of some badd disease I knowe not, onlie this, that hee lived like a hardy souldioure and dyed like a fearefull tratoure.

"The Confessione of Travis.

"As for Travis, his superstitione was so greate as nothinge more was whatsoever said unto him hee neglected, onlie hee seemed to regard his idolatrous opinions; for before hee came to the ladder hee ceased not continuallie to crosse himselve. Then Dr. White, movinge him to crye upon Jesus Christe onlie, hee said, I crye on Jesus in faithe. And when hee had ascended the ladder hee said hee was never guiltie of any treasone in his lyffe. And when they on the schaffold shewed invincible argumentes to prove his guilte by confessione voluntarie of his companions, hee gave no eare, but was whollie given to his owne willfullnes, onlie hee said, I doe dye a true catholique and doe beleve all that the true catholique churche dothe. And then hee said his creede in Latine. Then Dr. White bade him aske her Majestie forgivenes, but hee regarded yt not, but besoughte all catholiques to praie for him. And when Dr. White toulde him that all were true catholiques that were

there, hee fell ymediatlie to his *Ave Maria gratia*, and that donne, hee beganne, *Omnes martyres*, and then *Signum crucis est necessarium omnibus corporibus nostris*. And hee was fallinge besides the ladder, and Dr. Whyte prayed God to deliver thy soule from the errors of poperie. So hee hanged in all men's sighte till hee was deade, and when the hangman had his harte in his hande, yt leapte and panted. Even this concluded the laste parte of this obstinate fellowe, who had fullie purposed, as yt was to be conjectured, to lyve a seditious persone, and resolute to dye a papisticall traytour.

"The Confessione of Gage.

"Gage came hartilie and willinglie to the ladder, and when they moved him to aske forgivenes of the Quene for his offence againste her, hee answeared, I aske all forgivenes whom I have offended. And when Mr. Shereife toulde him this was the fruicte of their religione, to comytte suche abominable treasons, hee with vehemente and woonderful earnestnes replied, O Mr. Shereife, said hee, condemne not the whole religione for a fewe bad men; and when yt was tould him howe muche his father was behoulden to her Majestie for speciall greate favoure, hee answeared, I confesse shee has bene as gratious a prince and mistress to my father as ever was any. Then Sir Frauncis Knowlles would have proved his offence to be accordinge as hee was adjudged, but hee hastelie interrupted him, sayinge, O Sir Frauncis, take me with you; when I wente awaie with Babington I knew nothinge of these treasons, but afterwardes hee toulde me therof, and after that time I soughte occasions to escape from them, and when I was taken, I was out of there companie. Then Topcliffe, a justice of peace, toulde him hee had confessed that a prieste came unto him and said yf anythinge be to be done lette yt be done quicklie, after that Ballard was taken. I confesse this [he said], but yt ys no argumente to prove me guiltie. And when yt was suffyciente to prove his treasons, hee answeared, Why then I confesse I am guiltie in that sence. And when yt was objected hee attended on Ballard as his man, when Ballard wente into the northe to move rebellione, hee answeared, I did so, I will waite on anie suche prieste in the world. I did yt, saythe hee, and I confesse yt. And I confesse further, when Ballard came furthe of the northe hee wryte certaine letters into Fraunce and desired me, because I wryte a fayer hand, to wryte yt fayrer, and I did so, but the superscription or subscription I sawe not, but yt was some greate name, for this worde gratious was in, but nowe yf yt be treason to keepe companie with traytours, then have I commytted treasone; but I proteste, as I shall dye, I never had malicious mind againste her Majestie. Then he fell to his praiers in Latine, *Ave Maria gratia plena*, &c., *Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis*, with such like rablementes, insomuche that Sir Francis Knowlles said, Hee knowethe not what hee sayethe, and yet will not bee advised. Last of all, hee concluded, *Averte faciem peccatis meis*. And so was thruste off the ladder and permitted to hange till hee was deade. His hearte did leape in the hangman's hande, and so dyed.

"Gage—resolute, obstinate, and altogether unlearned; of personage hee was a proper man, talle and sclender, but yonge in years and yet rype in abhominations; of visage somethinge a pale countenance and a prowde looke. To conclude, his personage required farre better actions, and his actions deserved farre greater punishmente.

"Bellamie's Confessione.

"Hee talked with the Shereif and others upon the schaffold, concerninge his guilte. Hee expressed his offence by ignoraunce that hee

knowe not they were traytoures. Then hee ascended the ladder and desired Mr. Shereife to shewe him some favoure. Dr. Whyte answeared, Aske mercy of God, and hee and they will shewe thee favoure. Then Bellamie said, I have bene a catholique, and I desire all true catholiques to pray for me. Whyte: Beseche all true christians to praie for thee, for here be no suche catholiques as you meane. Soe he desired leave to saie his praiers, and when yt was graunted hee praied privatlie with himselve. Laste of all he was throwen of the ladder to abide the covenaunte of deathe, and there hanged till he was deade.

"Hee was a bigge man, broade sette and talle, of mightie limmes; the colour of his skinne was dunne, broade visaged, a brownishe bearde, which grewe withowt curiositie. And when hee was deade, his countenance was wonderfull blacke. Finallie, he semed rather to have bene wearied with houlding the plowe then overlabouringe with studyinge of a booke; and rather to have bene nurced in papistrie by others, then able to maintaine his erronious opinions by his owne wysdome or learninge."

EDWARD GLOVER and others, described as "inhabitants of Manchester and Salforde," to Dr. JOHN DEE, Warden of Manchester College.

f. 182d. 1597, April 5.—"The uncharitable and malitious proceedinges of Mr. Palmer against oure godlie and learned preacher, Mr. Heaton (Right Worshipful) have beene so many and manifest, as well by open invectyves in the pulpitt as by secreate practyzes otherwise, and that (as wee are fullie perswaded) withowt any occation given by him, that wee can no longer endure the same, and therefore are in conscience mooved to joyne together in this oure earneste and instant requeste that, for the glorie of God and generall good of this people and place, you will vouchesafe to laie to your healpinge hande, or rather to use your lawfull auctoritie to represse the contention likelie to ensue, and take suche speedie order, that eyther Mr. Palmer maie bee broughte to the sighte, acknowledgement, and reformation of his disorder (which were to bee wished), or, if youe find him wilfull and incorrigible, which wee greatelie feare, that then you will judiciallie proceede and remoove him, that oure preacher maie be no more molested, nor his godlie travayls hereafter, by suche ungodlie courses, impeached. Soe shall youe doe a deed beseeminge your callinge, righte acceptable to God, moste necessarie for the quiett of this place, and shall bande us theereby to a thanckfull acknowledgement of your tender consideration of our estate, where otherwise wee shall bee enforced to complaine further, as not myndinge to see or suffer his godlie endevours thus crossed, or the man himselfe, for his good will towardes us, thus grossley abused amonge us."

COMPLAINT TO THE COUNCIL BY AN ANONYMOUS PREACHER.

f. 183. [Undated.]—"Imprimis, Maiester Pagett hath sundrie tymes, openlie, in the pullpitt at Barnestaple, termed your Majestie's injunctions, the dreggs of poperie, and those Statute Protestants, who like such raggs of Rome and tayles of Antechriste.

"Item, hee constantlie affirmed in the hearinge of dyvers persons of sufficient creditt, that your Majestie commaunded idolatrie and superstition, and that hee would prove the same by the booke of common prayer.

"Item, where the people, being sore devyded by his meanes, have beene perswaded to dewtifull obedience and christian charitie, hee

hath, in the pullpitt, called that doctrine unitie with a mischeife and unitie with a verie vengeance.

"Item, one of his adherentes, one Bryan, parson of Pairecombe, in lyke sort impugned the doctrine of obedience, and grew verie farr that, in effect, hee compared your Majestie with Pharao, Nabucodonezer (*sic*), Darius, and other persecutors, affirminge that because yt was lawfull for there subjectes to disobeye them then, thearefore your Majestie might in lyke sort bee disobeyed of us nowe.

"One Robert Dillon, gentleman, came into the parish churche of Barnstaple aforesaid, and there brake and spoiled the organes, and the next day abused the Maior in his owne howse, puttinge him in greate feare, so that the whole towne was forced to rise to his reskewe, and thereby great occation given of upprore amonge the people, and murder lyke to have ensewed.

"These, with divers other articcles, are to bee proved and vouched by the Maior, Aldermen, and inhabitantes of the towne of Barnstaple, who feare (withowt speedie reformation) further inconteinence by theese meanes then, of themselves, they shall bee able to redresse."

The Examination, at Rochdale, of Robert Holt, servant to Sir John Byron, Knight, before Charles Holt and Edmund Hopwood, Esquires, Justices of the Peace in the county of Lancaster.

f. 184. 1588, July 3.—"Yesterdaie, in the morninge, beinge att breakefaste att Badger Yate, in Marchden, in the Countye of Yorke, in the companie of James Marchden, hys hoste, Thomas Butterworth, and Anthonie Hamer, the saide James Marchden asked of them what newes; wherunto the said Anthonie saide that there was a man which did overtake him and the saide Butterworthe, and one Thomas Chethame, there neighboure, aboute 2 myles from Barnsley, as they were cominge from the markette the daie before, who seemed to be of acquaintaunce with the saide Chethame, but hee was a straunger to the saide Anthonie, which man saide to the said Thomas Chethame, after salutations had betwene them, these wordes, or the lyke in effect:—Yt ys reported that the Earle of Derby ys turned from us, or shrunke awaie from us; and that the saide Anthonie and Thomas Butterworth answeared, By the grace of God yt was not soo, neyther ever woulde be soo. And that the said straunge man then saide hee trusted yt was not so; but yet suche newes were tolde abroade."

"Thexamination of the said Anthonie Hamer, the daie, time, and at the place afforsaide.

"The said examinant deposethe and saithe, that as this examinant, Thomas Chethame and Thomas Butterworth were coming from Barnesley afforsaide, upon Wednesdaie laste, in the afternoone, ther overtooke them a straunge man, abowte two myles from the said Barnsley, who, takinge acquaintance to the saide Chetham, after some talke passed between them, asked the said Chetham, what newes in Lancashire. The saide Chethame said, none but good; and then the saide straunger saide that yt was reported that the Earle of Darbye was turned from us, or shrunke awaie from us (meaninge from hys country, as this examinant then tooke yt), to whom the saide Anthonie saide, Yt ys not so, by the grace of God. So I truste, said the said straunger, yet yt ys so reported, suche newes are tolde abroade. And the said straunge man then saide, Roberte Holte, your neighboure, ys behinde you. And this examinant further saithe that the examination of the

saide Roberte Holte, as yt ys before sette downe in these presents, ys true; and further saithe, that when the speaches were uttered, as they were at breakefaste, at Badger Yate, as afforsaide, that the saide Roberte Holte said he knewe the said straunge man very well, and that hys name was James Barneby, servaunte to Mr. Barneby, of Barneby, in the county of Yorke, Esquire.

"The said Thomas Butterworthe deposethe and saithe as the saide Anthonie Hamer hathe before saide.

"Item, the said Robert Holte beinge examined howe hee knewe the said straunger's name, saithe that the man which hee mette in Barnsley towne feilde was James Barnebie, servaunte to the saide Mr. Barnbie, and that the saide James Barnby did then ryde uppon a graie nagge, withowt any bootes; and because the said Anthonie and Thomas Butterworthe told this examinant that the said straunger saide that he was behinde them, and that the said stranger saide hee had lefte hys nagge uppon a common, neere where they mette with the said straunger, therfore, the said Robert Holte takethe yt to be the said James Barneby, bycause he mette him as afforsaid, and mette not any other man to hys remembraunce.

"The said Roberte Holte, beinge examined what speaches passed betwene him and the said James Barneby, in Barnesley towne fielde, uppon Wednesdaie last, saithe that the said James Barnesby offered this examinant hys nagge to sell, and said that hys master had forty stone of woolle which hee woulde sell to this examinant, and sette the same at 7*s.* the stone. And further speaches passed not betwene them at that time."

Sydall Moor.

f. 184d. Undated.—Memorandum as to common rights, &c., on Syddall Moor.

"The Conference or Commyssone between the Quene of Scottes and the Lordes, concerninge her examinacion."

f. 196. 1586.—"Upon Wednesdaie, the 12 of October, the Lordes Commissioners for hearinge the Scottishe Quene came to the Castle of Fotheringhey, in the County of Northampton, aboute nyne of the clocke in the morninge, at which houre, in the chappell of the said castle, the Deane of Peterboroughe preached before them. From the sermone, they wente to Councell, in the Counsell Chamber of the same house, and from thence sente Sir Walter Myldmaye and Sir Amias Pawlette, Governoure of the house to the Scottishe Quene, to knowe whether shee woulde appeare or no. There was also delivered unto her a letter from her Majestie, to that effecte. After which summons shee refused to appeare, and stoode all that daie, beinge oftentimes required therto by some of the Commissioners sente in unto her. Upon Thursdaie there wente unto her, in her lodginge, the Lord Chauncelor, the Lord Treasourer, the Earles of Oxforde, Shresburie, Kente, Worcester, Viscount Montague, the Lordes Zouche, Graye, Lumley, Sir Raphe Sadler, Sir James Crofte, Mr. Vicechamberlaine, Sir Amias Pawlette, the two Chief Justices of England, Doctor Dale, and Doctor Forde, Barker, and Wheler, notaries, who remained with her allmoste the space of two houres, signifyinge unto her that yf shee woulde not come furthe before the Commissioners they woulde proceede againste her accordinge to ther Commissione. That whole daie was spente in Councell and sendinge unto her.

"In the morninge, upon Frydaie, shee resolved to appeare, and so aboute 9 of the clocke came furthe into the presence chamber, which

was prepared and hanged with clouthe of state in the upper parte and downe alonge bothe sides. There were formes covered with grene for the Earles and Lordes on the righte side, and for Barons on the lefte side. Somewhat below the middle of the chamber was a barre sette, and within the barre a fourme for the Knightes of the Privie Counsell, and before there fourmes was a chair with a quishione and a foote carpett, for the Quene of Scottes, dyrectlie againste the seate belowe. In the middle of the chamber was a table, wherat sate the Quene's Attorney and Sollicitor, the Quene's Sergeaunte, the Clerkes of the Crowne, the two notaries, directlie above the table. In the middeste of the chamber were two fourmes, wherupon sate, on the righte side, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lorde Chief Baron, Doctor Dalle, Doctor Forde. Over againste them sate the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Justice Piream; belowe the barre sate suche gentlemen as came to see the action.

"On the righte side were these lordes:—

		[On the left side.]
The Lord Chauncelor		The Lord Aburgaveny
The Lord Treasourer		The Lord Zouche
Earle of Oxford		The Lord Morley
Earle of Shrewsburie		The Lord Stafford
Earle of Kente	Sir James Crofte	The Lord Graye
Earle of Derby	Sir Walter Mildmaie	The Lord Sturton
Earle of Worcester	Sir Raphe Sadler	The Lord Sandes
Earle of Rutlaund	Sir Frauncis Wallsingham	The Lord Wentworth
Earle of Cumberland	Mr. Vice-chamberlaine	The Lord Mordant
Earle of Warwicke		The Lord St. John of Bletso
Earle of Lincolne		The Lord Compton
Earle of Penbrooke		The Lord Chenie.
Viscounte Montague		

"The Lordes beinge thus sette and all thinges readie, the Quene of Scottes was broughte in, havinge a waie or a lane made with halbardes from her lodging doore, which was in the lower corner of the chamber. Shee was in a gowne of blacke velvette, covered over with a white vaile of lane, a very bigge woman and talle, beinge lame, and supported by the one arme with Melvine, her gentleman, and by the other arme with her phisician. One of her women caryed up her traine, three other attainded her, one of her servauntes broughte her a chayre covered with crimsone velvette, and another broughte a quishione of the same. A lytell before her coming her chaire was removed from the bottome of the chamber to the upper parte bellowe the state, and set, as yt were, cornerwise towardes the side of the lordes barons.

"Scilence beinge made, the Lord Chauncelor stoode up, and, beinge uncovered, spake to this effecte:—

"Madame, the Quene, beinge stronglie enfourmed of sondrie practizes made by you againste her, hathe caused this our meetinge, as hathe bene signified unto you. You have reade the Quene's letters certyfyinge the same; and I muste saie thus much unto you from her Majestie's mouthe, that havinge borne soe manie thinges att your handes, shee cannot forbeare any longer but proceede againste you, not for the perills which may befalle her, for God, she trustethe, who hathe ever defended her, will still deliver her from them; but there dependethe more upon yt. Shee saith that you are the foundation of all practizes againste her, and yf shee shoulde neglecte yt, shee shoulde forgette the cause of God, and beare the sworde in vaine. Yt ys not mallice, Madame, nor regarde of

her persone, that causethe her to doe yt, albeit shee mighte doe otherwise and proceed againste you, that you shoulde not be hard speak for yourself.

"The Quene answeared to this effecte, by waie of protestation, that shee was a free prince, borne a quene, not subjecte to any but to God, to whom shee muste give accompt, and, therfore, her appearinge should not be prejudiciall to other kinges or princes, nor her allies, nor her sonne. And thereupon desired an Acte to be made, and required her owne people to beare wytnesse of yt.

"The Lord Chauncelor againe protested againste that protestation, and said in nowise yt should be prejudiciall unto the Quene's Majestie, nor to the Crowne of Englande, and that they all, on the behalf of her Majestie, required it to be enacted.

"Then Mr. Poole, Clerke of the Crowne Office, did reade the Commysyone, grownded upon the Statute of *anno* 27.

"The Quene answeared, I proteste that this lawe is insuffycient, and, therfore, I cannot submit myselve unto yt.

"The Lord Treasourer avouched and justified the lawe to be suffyciente to proceede againste her.

"To whom shee answeared, that that law was made against her.

"The Lorde Treasourer said, wee have commissione to proceede, and yf you will not heare and answeare, wee will therin proceede againste you.

"Then shee said, I will heare and answeare yt.

"Then arose Sergeaunte Gawdie, and declared firste the Statute, and then enferred that the Quene of Scottes, there presente, had offended againste bothe the branches therof, viz., that shee had bene bothe privie to the conspiracie of killinge the Quene's Majestie, and allso had herselve practized and compassed yt, and so rypped the whole matter complete, from Ballarde's cominge into the realme. When the Sergeaunte said that the Quene was bothe a mover and a compasser, she bowed her bodie and smiled.

"Her firste letter to Babington, to renewe the intelligence, was reade.

"Then Sergeaunte Puckeringe perused the reste of Babington's letters unto her, and her answeare to him againe.

"To the which the Quene answeared that shee had never seen Babington, nor ever had speache with him, nor ever receaved letters from him, and that shee coulde stoppe noe man's goinge beyond the seas; but lette any man in Englande come and saie that I did ever anythinge againste the Quene's lyffe.

"Then Sandes, Clerke of the Crowne, reade Babington's confessione, and Sergeaunte Puckering opened the poinctes.

"The Quene said that, beinge kepte from intelligence of her friendes, and of her sonne, yt mighte be shee desired intelligence, but yf any other man have done or practized anythinge, yt ys no matter to this purpose; ther be some that send me letters, and I knowe not from whence they come nor what they are.

"The Clerke of the Crowne reades againe Babington's confessione.

"The Quene said againe, I wote not of any suche letter.

"Then was reade againe her letter to Babington.

"To the which shee said, Yf Babington said yt, and all the world, they lye in yt. I will see my owne handwrytinge. And to Babington's letter to her, shee said, I never sawe that letter, nor ever harde of yt.

"The Lord Treasourer proved the receipte of Babington's letter.

"So the Sergeaunte shewed an answeare to Babington's letter from her by the same cypher, by a servinge man in a blewe coate, and so

opened the poinctes of her answeres to Babington. When mention therin was made of the Earle of Arundell, she wepte and blobered out, sayinge, Woe ys me, that your house hathe suffered so muche for my sake.

"And after weepinge a time, shee said, Yf ever I made any suche device againste the Quene, my sister, I praie God I never see God in the face. I have written, I confesse, aboute my deliveraunce, as any prince kepte captive as I mighte doe, but never againste the Quene. I confesse I have sente for the catholiques deliveraunce from persecution, and I will worke ytt, yf I coulde, with my bloude, to save them from destruction. I wolde, and yf yt maie be soe, I praie you laye yt upon me; and therwith wepte accordinge to her guise.

"The Lord Treasourer said, Madame, the Quene puttes none to deathe for ther conscience; but they mighte enjoye the libertie of there conscience yf they woulde lyve as duetifull subjecte; and therefore, Madame, reforme your opinione therin.

"The Quene of Scottes said shee had reade yt so in a booke.

"The Lord Treasourer said, They that doe wryte so, Madame, wryte allso that the Quene of Englande ys no Quene.

"Then pyked shee a quarrell againste Mr. Secretarye, that hee had bene her sore enimie, and her sonne's, and practized with certaine persons againste hir. But, Mr. Walsingham, I thinke you are an honeste man, and I praie you saie, in the worde of an honeste man, whether you have bene so unto me.

"Mr. Secretarie rose up, and came to the end of the table, standinge in the middeste before his seate, and said, Madame, I am charged by you to have practized somethinge againste you. I call God, and all the worlde, to wytnesse I have done nothinge, as a private man, unworthie an honeste man, as a publique person unworthie my callinge. I proteste before God that, as a man carefull of my Mistress' safetie, I have bene curious, and yf Ballard had offered me his service, I proteste I woulde have used him, and yf hee had done service, I woulde have rewarded him; but yf hee were practized with by me, why did hee not pleade yt for his liefe.

"Here, againe, shee wepte, and protested shee would not make shipp-wracke of her soule in conspiringe againste her good sister, and that these spies whom Mr. Secretarie had sette over her, were spies for her againste him, and had likewise toulde her things of him.

"The Quene's Attorney proves that the Quene of Scottes was privie to the conspiracie, and gave the enstructions to her Secretarie to wryte by; her Secretarys, not constrained, not imprisoned, wrote copies of the originall, upon theire oathes, some in cypher, some translated, by her dyrectione, into Englishe. Her Secretaries were Jaques Maw [and] Gilbert Carle.

"The Sollicitor proves bothe the poinctes of the Statute, agreinge with the poinctes of the Commissione; firste, and that shee was privie to the conspiracie, she receaved Babington's letters wherin the conspiracie was contained to kill the Quene. Shee givethe answeare to yt, diposed by her Secretaries, who, besides ther othes and voluntarie confessione, did sette downe, accordinge to ther memorie, the contents and poincts of Babington's letters to the Quene, and her answeares to Babington, wher especiallie shee remembred the poinctes of the conspiracie, particularlie by Babington, before hee was apprehended and att large, when he had thought to have executed yt, and have bene advaunced by yt, shee shewed her letters and her answeares to Ballard, Savage, and Tychburne, as they confessed yt.

"Secondlie, he proves that shee herselve did compasse and conspire againste the Quene, for besides the provinge of Babington's plotte, shee

addeth in a letter of her owne, for the maner and order of the execution of the designment, &c.

"The Secretaries, at the viewe of her letters, doe wryte thus: *per le expres commandement de la reigna ma Matressa*—at the expresse commandmete of the Quene my mistress. Maw and Carle.

"Shee beinge asked whether yt were ther handes, shee confessed shee knewe yt to be ther handes, and that Carle ys an honeste man, but shee would not be judged by him; and that Maw was the King's Secretarie of Fraunce, and that hee had bene Secretarie to the Cardinall of Loraine.

"When shee said shee knewe not Babington nor Ballard,

"The Lord Treasourer said: Madame, I will tell you whome you knowe; you knowe Morgan that hyred Parrie to kill the Quene, and after you knewe yt you gave him pension—you gave pension, madame, to a murtherer.

"Shee said, hee lost all for my sake, but you gave pensions in Scotland to my sonne againste me.

"The Lord Treasourer said, The Quene, bycause the reveneue of the Crowne of Scotland ys diminished, givethe a benevolence to the Kinge, her kinsman.

"The second daie, att her first cominge, shee renewed her protestation, sayinge, I am a sacred and anointed Prince, and oughte not to be judged by the lawe. I am a free prince, and owe no more to any prince then they doe to me. I come hither for the justification of my honoure, and that which ys laid to my charge againste my sister. Her oration was very longe here, and of manie thinges. Shee said the Quene was so dealt with when the matter of Wyatte was laid to her chardge, and yet not founde guiltie of yt. I like not to take this course, thoughe I desire the catholiques deliverance from ther persecution. I had rather play the part of Hester then Judith, to deliver my people. God forbidd I shoulde deserve to be denied of Jesus Christe before his Father.

"They gave yt owt I was of no religione, for ther was a time when I tendred myselve, but then cared not for my soule. But my Lordes, when you have done all that you can, and have put me from that I would have, yet shall you not obtaine your cause for Mary Stuarte.

"And here shee wepte and blobered, that they coulde not conceave her speach. I desire, said shee, that another Assemblie maie be called, where I may have my Counsell. I appeale to God firste, who ys the wise judge, and to princes my allies.

"Here the Lord Treasourer said, Wee have, Madame, sett downe your protestation under a notaries hand, and againe wee have protested that your protestation be not prejudiciall to the Crowne of Englande.

"The Quene said, Indeed, my Lord, you take no Commissione but what shall serve your turne beste; you have done the worste you can. I have ofte offered, yf I mighte be att lybertie, that I woulde doe all dueties and laboures to quenche the troubles that are made, and I coulde not be harde. I was made to beleve that I shoulde be att lybertie, and I promised hostiges for my securitie, my owne sonne and my cosine Guise' sonne.

"The Lord Treasourer said it was true that the Quene was contente, and so was the Counsell. You offered hostiges as you saie, and yt ys as true that the Lords of Scotland woulde not consente that the Kinge shoulde come.

"The Quene of Scottes: I toulde you yf I were att lybertie I woulde effecte yt.

"Madame, said the Lord Treasourer, the Quene shall sette you att lyberty, and you shall seeke her destruction, for all this practize of your

enlargemente was nothinge elles but a plotte againste the Quene, for even then, when this was doinge, your man Morgan hyred Parry to kill the Quene.

"My Lord, quothe shee, you are my enimie.

"No, said my Lord Treasourer, I am enimy unto the Quene's enimies.

"Was yt not said, saythe shee, that the Quene shoulde never be free from practizes untill I was sette att lybertie; therfore I desired that the occasione mighte be taken awaie.

"Then was reade a letter to Mendoza, the Spanishe Embassador in Fraunce, wherin shee promisethe to give the Kinge of Spaine the kingdomes of England and Scotland, yf her sonne woulde not be reclaimed from that heresie wherin shee sayed hee was misled.

"A letter allso to Doctor Allen, wherin shee callethe him reverente father in God, and dealethe with him aboute the invasion, and his letter to her.

"Theire was likewise reade, her letters to the Lord Pagette and Sir Frauncis Englefield, wherin to everyone shee saith that shee hathe given dyrectione to the catholiques on this syde to dispatche her.

"Shee beinge pressed with truthes of the conspiracie, bycause her owne man had sworne yt, shee said that shee thoughte no conscience of an oathe given to them.

"Wherat the whole house murmured. Concerninge the givinge awaie the Kingdome of Englande to the Kinge of Spaine, wrytten to Mendoza, shee advisethe him thus:—Lette not this be knowne, for yf yt shoulde, yt would be in Fraunce the losse of my dowrie, in Scotlaunde the breach with my sonne, in England my totall and utter destruction. Here the Sollicitor remembred the Lords that yf a forraine prince had the Kingdome as shee woulde assigne yt, what should become of ther dignities and estates.

"Madame, said the Lord Treasourer, the successione of the Crowne, whosoever hathe yt, cannot give yt to a strainge prince, yt muste goe by the lawes of the realme. Your enimies in Scotland threatned to kill you, and her Majestie said shee would then revenge yt, and so your lief was assured.

"Att her risinge first upp, shee talked longe with the Lord Treasourer, cominge to him to his seate, after to Mr. Vice-Chamberlaine and to Mr. Secretarye, excusinge herselve unto them, and like a serpente to winde herselve unto them. Shee said unto the Earle of Warwicke that shee hard hee was an honourable gentleman, desiringe him not to beleve all thinges that hee hard of her, desiringe him to comende her to my Lord of Leycester, sayinge that shee wished him good successe in all his affaires.

"To the judges and lawiers shee said, I praie God blesse me from you, for you have sore handes over them that come under you; and to Mr. Phillipps, thou never readeste any good thinge towardes me.

"And so the Lordes brake upp on Saturdaie, att one of the clocke, and adjorned the Commissione to the Starre Chamber, the xxijth of the same monethe."

INDEX.

A

Abbot, Abbott:
—, Secretary of State for Ireland; 556, 557.
John; 380.
Mr.; 233, 527.
Thomas, of Adlington; 116.
Aberdeen; 21, 460.
Abergavenny, Aburgaveny, Lord (1586); 622.
Abingdon, Abbington; 124.
Abington, Lord (1714); 456.
Abney, Sir Edward; 399.
Abram, co. Lanc.; 109.
Accounts, Commissioners of; 399, 400.
Accrington, co. Lanc.; 10.
copyhold tenants of; 24.
Acholme, co. Lanc.; 8.
Acton, Ann; 277.
Bailiff; 443.
Mr., of Crewe; 223.
Acts of Parliament:
Alien Bill; 536, 537, 541.
disbanding army; 67, 114.
Bankruptcy, Statute of; 289.
Capitation Bill (1696); 401, 413.
to redress the misemployment of lands, &c., given to charitable uses (Stat. 43 Eliz.), proceedings before the Commissioners appointed by; 262.
for building the City; 84.
coinage (1695–6); 387, 394, 396, 397.
bill for enclosing of commons (1697); 416.
bill of comprehension (1668); 81.
of confirmation; 70.
against conventicles; 84–86.
Coronation Oath Bill; 543.
Corporation Act; 116.
for regulating Corporations; 123, 125.
annexing Dunkirk and Jamaica; 67.
for continuing duties upon spirits; 396.
for preventing expenses in elections; 396, 397.
East India Bill (1697); 415.
Election Bill (1788); 525.
Exclusion Bill (1681); 125.
—— (1714); 455, 456.
for her Majesty's Fleet (1706); 436.
Franking (1784); 518.
to prevent the negotiation of French paper money in England; 537.
Acts of Parliament—*cont.*
of general pardon (Charles II.); 74.
Habeas Corpus Bill (1758); 495.
bill for lessening interest money to 4 *per cent.*; 83.
against Irish cattle; 80.
Statute concerning Jury panels; 340, 341.
the Lottery Bill; 446.
Statute of Maintenance (19 Hen. VII.); 138.
confirming Isle of Man to William, Earl of Derby (7 James I.); 73.
Mersey and Irwell navigation; 500.
Militia Act; 202, 501.
Nullum Tempus bill; 501.
of Oblivion; 84.
for disarming Papists; 225.
Plate Bill (1696); 401.
a bill to discover lands employed to Popish uses; 124.
Property Qualification (1714); 454.
Regency Bill (1789); 526, 527.
revision and compression of; 534.
Bill of Rights; 542.
Roman Catholic; 509, 510, 560.
Scotland, articles of union with; 543.
of Supremacy; 542, 543.
the surgeon's bill (1797); 547, 548.
Test; 411, 542, 543.
Treason Bill (1696); 396, 397.
Triennial, bill to repeal (1716); 460.
Triennial Bill (1758); 495.
Uniformity; 543.
statutes concerning writs in Lancashire and Cheshire (1 and 6 Edward VI.); 68.
Yelverton's; 543.
Yorkshire commons enclosure bill (1713); 451.
Adair, Serjeant; 551.
Adams, John, letter from; 170.
——, pupil at Manchester; 467.
Adcroft, Robert; 467.
Addison, George; 239.
Adkynson. *See* Atkinson.
Adlington, [co. Lanc.]; 47.
Admergill; 192.
Admiral, the Lord (1588); 571.
Admiralty Board, the; 429.
the Commissioners of; 112, 132, 396, 401.
——, Secretary to. *See* Brisban, Mr.
the Register of; 502.
the Sergeant of; 347.
Office; 250, 397, 555.
Advocate, the Lord; 514.

Adwalton, [co. York] ; 584.
Africa ; 432.
African Company, the ; 458.
Agard, Sir Henry, letter from ; 52.
—— letter to ; 51.
Agriculture, Board of ; 541.
Aighton, co. Lanc. ; 109.
Ainger, J., letter from ; 93.
Ainsworth, [co. Lanc.] ; 574.
Ainsworth, Aynesworthe, Ainesworthe, Ainseworthe:
John ; 69.
—— letter to ; 69.
—— his cousin Nowell ; 69.
Mr. ; 8.
Thomas, of Ainsworth ; 574.
Aintree, co. Lanc. ; 109.
Aire, Ayre (in France), nunnery of St. Clare in ; 218.
Alanson, Edward. *See* Allanson.
Albemarle, [George Monk, 1st] Duke of ; 79, 84, 214.
Duchess of, her funeral (1670) ; 84.
[Christopher Monk, 2nd] Duke of ; 100, 105, 136, 141, 177, 186, 210.
—— letter from ; 179.
—— letter to ; 178.
Alberoni, Cardinal ; 463.
Alcazor, Alcaid of ; 129.
Alcock, Dr. ; 134, 223.
John ; 495.
Stephen ; 194.
Aldborough, co. York ; 407.
Aldem, J. ; 57.
Alden, Mr., letter to ; 19.
Aldingham, co. Lanc. ; 7, 159.
—— rectory of ; 282.
Alehouses ; 16, 132, 216, 274.
Alexander, John ; 182.
Robert ; 182.
Algiers (Argier) ; 262, 569.
the Consul at ; 276.
Alienation Office, charges on ; 276.
Alker. *See* Altcar.
Allabone, Justice ; 191.
Allanson, Alanson, Edward, curate of Newton ; 229.
George, letters from ; 152, 196, 215.
Allegiance and supremacy, oath of ; 96, 533.
Allen, Allan, Allin:
Alderman ; 277.
Dr. ; 626.
John ; 195, 196.
—— letter from ; 73.
Mr. ; 505.
—— of Bolt Court ; 539.
—— of Magdalen Hall ; 540.
Richard, of Wallasey ; 355, 359.
Sir Thomas ; 78, 168.
Thomas, of Smallbrook ; 359.
Rev. W., letter from ; 563.
William ; 582.
Sedgwick, and Co.'s bank ; 505.
Almaine. *See* German.
Almanacks ; 90, 93.
Alms ; 38, 39, 45, 46.
Alredd, Alred, Allred, Alrued:
Abraham, letter from ; 280.
— ; 111.
James ; 280.
—— his wife ; 280.
Jeremy ; 232.
Altcar, Alker, Allcarr, co. Lanc. ; 13, 135, 136, 137, 138, 195.
Altham, co. Lanc. ; 10, 48, 228, 231.
Althorp, Lord (1834) ; 568.
Altrincham ; 205, 206.
letter dated at ; 111.
Alvanley, Lord (1801) ; 558.
Ambassador:
from the Alcaid of Alcazor ; 129.
Dutch ; 203.
English, to Holland ; 78.
—— to Spain. *See* Buckingham, Duke of.
from France ; 82.
to Germany. *See* Taffe, Count.
Hada, from the King of Morocco ; 133.
at Paris. *See* Franklin, Dr.
of Portugal ; 113.
Sardinian ; 509.
Spanish ; 98, 99, 404.
—— priest of. *See* Lacy, Mr.
—— *See also* Gondomar.
—— in France. *See* Mendoza.
Swedes ; 78.
Ambrose, Mr. ; 13.
Amelia, Princess (daughter of George III.) ; 474, 522.
America ; 56, 162, 522.
Court of Justice in ; 502.
United States of ; 520.
American Indians, the ; 56.
Loyalists ; 520.
War, the ; 551.
Ammunition ; 62.
Amounderness, deanery of ; 9.
Hundred ; 48, 50, 152, 319, 583, 585, 607.
—— bailiff of ; 28.
—— chief constables for ; 29.
—— clergy in (1604) ; 8, 9, 13.
—— Justices (Commissioners) of the Peace for ; 248, 585.
Ampthill ; 25.
Amsterdam ; 251, 401, 429, 462.
letter dated at ; 462.
Amy, Parnell, letter from ; 96.
Amye, Mrs. ; 64.
Ancram, Earl of (1683–88) ; 169, 210.
Anderton, Andertone:
—, of Euxton ; 152.
Sir Charles ; 110, 115, 159, 194, 195.
—— letter from ; 167.
—— his mother, Lady Anderton ; 167.
Christopher ; 167, 314.
—— letter to ; 603.
Francis ; 167.
James (1588) ; 583.
James (1604) ; 11, 12.
James (1634), letter from ; 53.
James (1688–98) ; 196, 425.

Anderton, Andertone—*cont.*
James of Clayton; 585.
James of Lostock; 12.
John; 167, 316.
Laurence; 139.
Mr.; 8, 359.
Mrs., of Bardsey; 133.
William, of Euxton; 314.
Andrews, Andrewes:
Captain; 213.
John; 195.
—— letter from; 81.
Mr.; 134.
Samuel; 194.
W., letters from; 111, 116.
Angier, J., letter from; 92.
Anglesey; 493, 596.
Anglesey, Lord (1710–14); 444, 455.
Lady (1710); 445.
Angus, Angusche, gentlemen of; 20.
Anne, Queen:
as Princess (of Denmark); 143, 217, 276.
as Queen; 436, 437, 439, 448.
—— her death; 457.
Annesley, Arthur; 445.
Ansly, Mr.; 445.
Anti-Jacobin, the; 550.
"Antimoniall cup," an; 55, 57.
Antrobus, John; 182.
Jonathan, the King's officer in the Isle of Man; 261, 262.
Antwerp; 253.
Apethorpe [co. Northampton]; 25.
Apleton, Mr.; 149.
Apulton, John, letter from, 242.
Arberton, Peter; 263.
Archbishop, the; 94.
Archduchess, the; 27, 29.
Archers; 4.
Ardee; 240, 243.
Arden, Ardern, Sir John; 380, 385.
Richard Pepper, afterwards Sir R. P.; 508, 511, 554, 556, 557.
—— letters from; 515, 517, 519, 526.
Arderne, Mr.; 464.
Ardington, —; 607, 608.
Argiers. *See* Algiers.
Arklee Head; 264.
Arlington, [Henry Bennet], Earl of; 89, 98, 99, 142.
Armetriding, Thomas, clerk; 230.
Arms, College of; 104.
Armstead, Daniel; 229.
Armstrong, John; 228.
Lady, her daughters; 276.
Sir Thomas; 149, 264.
Army, the; 61, 62, 107, 204, 239, 252, 253, 460, 486, 560, 562.
See also Regiments. Soldiers.
accounts; 250.
disbanding of the; 80.
in Ireland; 243.
for James II., in England; 297, 299.
of James II., in Ireland; 243.
the King's (Charles I.); 63, 64.
Paymaster-General of. *See* Ranelagh, Richard, Earl of.
Arran, Lord (1688–89); 209, 218.
Arrell, Earl of (1617); 22, 23.
Arrowsmith, Arrowswith:
Jane; 470.
—— her son John; 470.
Mr.; 103.
Simon; 319, 380.
Artillery, the; 78.
the brigades of; 560.
Arundel, Earl of (1585–6); 624.
—— letter from; 575.
—— his great grandfather; 578.
—— his grandfather; 578.
—— his father; 578.
Lord, of Wardour; 108, 297, 300, 369.
Ascough, Sir G.; 78.
Ashbary, Ann; 277.
Ashburton, Lady (1783), 514.
Ashby, [co. Northampton]; 25.
Ashby, —; 329.
Ashcroft, James; 137, 138.
Ashden, Mr.; 67.
Ashley, [Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st] Lord, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, *q.v.*; 79, 89.
—— letter from; 76.
Thomas; 467.
Ashton. *See* Assheton.
Ashton, co. Lanc.; 582, 583.
Chapel, co. Lanc.; 13.
in Makerfield, co. Lanc.; 109, 232.
Ashton-under-Lyne; 64, 196, 201, 228.
Ashurst, Captain; 202.
Justice; 515, 533.
Mr.; 55.
Mr., of London; 102, 103.
Thomas; 194.
Sir William; 399.
of Ashurst, the family of; 447.
Ashworth, [co. Lanc.]; 574.
—— letter dated at; 141.
Aspinall, Peter; 231.
Robert; 467.
William; 232.
—— letter from; 412.
Assheton, Asheton, Ashton, Aston:
Adam, letter from; 40.
Anne; 122.
Arthur; 71.
—— letters from; 93, 144, 149.
—; 147.
Colonel; 178–180, 222.
Dol.; 427.
Dorothy, letter from; 141.
Edmund; 77.
—— letter from; 79.
Edmund, of Chadderton; 583.
Sir Edmund; 178, 241, 242.
—— (E.), letters from; 100, 177
Edward, parson of Middleton; 574.
—— letter from; 597.
James (1588); 583.
James (1590–1607), letters to; 14, 581.
James (1682–85); 142, 177.
John; 29.
John (Jack); 179, 194, 196, 281.

Assheton, Asheton, Ashton, Aston—*cont.*
John, bailiff of Clitheroe, letters from; 372, 378.
—— letter to; 383.
Lewis; 92.
—— letters from; 66, 79.
—— his sister Elizabeth; 66.
—— his brother William; 66.
—— his cousin Worsley; 66.
Lieutenant; 359.
Margaret, of Abram; 460.
Mr. (1604); 10.
Mr. (1763); 499.
Mr., a preacher; 12.
Mr., examination of (Lancashire trials); 335, 336.
Mr., of Chadderton (Chatterton); 11.
Mr., of Leaver; 603.
Mr., of Middleton; 58.
Mr., parson of Prestwich; 422.
Parson; 464.
Sir Ralph (1629–34); 38, 40, 42, 48, 50, 53.
—— letters from; 51–53.
—— letters to; 43, 44.
—— his cousin Braddill; 52, 53.
—— —— wife of; 53.
Ralph, Receiver-General for Richmondshire, Durham and Northumberland; 17, 24.
—— letters from; 24, 36, 46, 49, 59, 60.
—— letters to; 17, 25, 37.
Sir Ralph (1678–97); 110, 196, 282, 284, 286, 289, 413.
—— letter from; 238.
—— order by; 235.
Ralph, (J.P. for Lancashire); 411, 451.
—— letter from; 451.
Ralph, of Great Lever; 574, 605, 606.
—— letter to; 603.
Ralph, of Whaweleye; 583.
Sir Richard; 12.
Richard, High Sheriff of Lancashire; 583.
—— letters to; 581, 596, 603, 604.
Richard (1672–94); 92, 196, 289.
Richard (1761); 498.
Richard, of Middleton; 574, 605, 606.
Theophilus, letters from; 15, 16.
Thomas (*c.* 1587); 593.
—— letter from; 383.
Sir Walter; 32.
William; 195, 218.
—— letters from; 141, 150, 153, 171, 176, 217.
—— his son Robert; 176.
William, clerk; 195.
Assignats; 536.
Association, the; 406.
Astcroft, Henry; 29.
Astley, [co. Lanc.]; 48, 202, 228.
—— letter dated at; 116.
Astley, Captain; 213.
Aston, Sir Ralph, &c. *See* Assheton.
Sir Willoughby; 199, 388.
Astrologers; 37.
Aswarby; 115, 148.
letters dated at; 113, 146.
Atheism; 14.
Atherley, Captain; 211.
Atherton, co. Lanc.; 228.
—— letter dated at; 4.
Atherton, —; 30.
Edward, curate of Rufford; 230.
John, letter from; 4.
Squire; 154.
Athey (? Athea), bridge of, (Ireland); 610.
Athlone, Earl of (previously General Ginkell, *q.v.*); 407.
Atkins, Baron; 156, 157.
Edward; 112.
Sir Richard; 405.
Atkinson, Adkynson:
Agnes; 231.
—; 15.
Miles, letter from; 57.
Miles, minister at Ellenbrook; 229, 417.
Robert; 14.
Thomas; 93.
Atterbury, —; 343.
Attorney General, the, (Mr. Attorney); 75, 100, 127, 133, 155, 158, 169, 234, 265, 266, 357, 382, 385, 386, 458, 491, 499, 503–505, 507, 508, 513, 535, 538, 541, 542, 607–609, 622 (the Queen's Attorney), 624 (the Queen's Attorney).
See also Sawyer, Sir Robert. Ward, Sir Edward. Thurlow, Lord. Kenyon, Lloyd. Wallace, Mr.
Atwell, James; 183.
Audley End, [co. Essex]; 84, 89.
Aughton, co. Lanc.; 7, 13, 110, 195, 228.
Augier, Samuel; 231.
Aulezargh, co. Lanc.; 380.
Austrians, the; 472.
Auverquerc, Henry D'; 276.
Aylesbury, Earl of (1696); 408.
Aylmer, Admiral; 402.
Ayloffe, Ayleffe:
Benjamin, letters from; 72, 85.
Guicciardini, letters from; 71, 73, 78–84, 86, 87.
Mr.; 407, 408.
Aynesworthe. *See* Ainsworth.
Ayre. *See* Aire.

B

B., W., letters from; 233, 234
Babington, Anthony; 611, 612, 614–616, 618, 623–625.
—— the confession of; 613.
Bacon, Captain; 77.
Edward; 23.
Francis, of London; 23.
John; 23.
Joseph; 183.
"Badgers"; 55, 57.

Badger Yate, co. York; 620, 621.
Baggerley, William; 586.
Bagnell, Randle; 359.
Bagshaw, Mr.; 323, 367.
Mr., of Derbyshire; 292.
Tom; 458.
Bailey, co. Lanc.; 109.
Bailey, Bayly, Bayley:
Francis; 282, 283.
—— letter from; 271.
—— his wife; 283.
James; 410.
Thomas; 263, 305.
Baker, —; 360, 372.
John; 467.
Captain John; 277, 309, 319, 324, 328–330, 332–343, 351, 361–363, 365, 368, 372, 388–390, 392–394, 402, 405.
Mr; 308.
Bald, Mr.; 425.
Balderstowe; 81.
Baldron, Mr.; 129.
Baldwin, Mr.; 504, 505.
Roger; 232.
Baley, Henry; 182.
Balfell, Robert; 230.
Ball, Mary, letter from; 156.
Mr.; 337, 342.
Balladoule, (Isle of Man), letters dated at; 269, 280.
Ballard, John; 611, 618, 623–625.
—— the confession of; 613.
Ballygarret, Ballie Raggac, Castle of; 611.
Balshaw, William; 421.
Baltic, the; 463.
Baltimore, Lord; 297, 299.
Bamber, John; 195.
"Bamey" Castle; 24.
Bamford, Mr.; 569.
Banck, William; 229.
Bancroft, Joseph; 467.
Bandy, —; 360.
Bangor; 62.
Bangor, Bishop of, (1797); 547.
Deanery of; 180.
Banister. *See* Bannaster.
Bank, letters dated at; 434, 523.
Bank of Credit, the; 160.
Bank of England, the; 414.
Bankers; 156.
Bankes, Bancks, Banks:
—; 238.
—, Mayor of Wigan; 247.
Leigh; 323–327, 329–332, 335, 344–346, 366, 367, 391–393, 399, 402.
—— letter from; 381.
Lieut.-Col.; 297, 299, 369.
Mr.; 443.
Mr., clerk to George Kenyon, letter to; 466.
Ralph; 424, 425, 447.
William; 425.
William, of Winstanley; 194, 196, 200, 210, 227, 236.
—— letters from; 128, 145, 189, 191, 204, 210, 216–219, 221, 226, 227.
—— his sister. *See* Leigh, Betty.
Bankruptcy Laws, the; 551.
Bannaster, Banaster, Banester, Banister, Bannister, Bunastre:
—; 143.
—, nephew of Henry Nowell; 80.
Kit; 101.
Mr.; 13, 26, 188, 330.
Nicholas, of Altham; 583, 585.
William; 57.
Banne, Dr.; 419.
Banquet to James I. at Edinburgh; 23.
Barbadoes; 128, 162.
Barber, John; 449.
Robert, letter from; 131.
Barcelona; 422.
Barclay, David; 533.
Robert, the quaker; 549.
Robert, the brewer; 533.
—— letter from; 532.
Barker, —, a notary; 621.
John; 281.
Mr.; 7.
Mr., Clerk of the Crown; 187.
Barkley, Lord. *See* Berkeley.
Barlow, Barlowe:
Alexander; 593.
Anthony, letter from; 461.
Captain; 472.
Edmund; 418.
James; 467.
John; 182, 195.
John, curate of Church; 229.
Mr.; 240.
Mr., of Barlow; 314.
Samuel; 183.
William; 467.
Barnardiston, Sir Samuel; 264.
Barnby, Barneby, Barnesby:
James; 621.
Mr., of Barnby; 621.
Barn Elms; 420.
Barnes, Barns, —; 326.
—, a tailor; 402.
Barnet; 107.
Barnewell, Robert; 611.
—— the confession of; 611.
Barnsley; 620, 621.
Barnstaple; 430, 619, 620.
Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of; 620.
Baron, Laurence, of Sephton; 137.
Barratry; 77, 87.
Barrett, William; 229.
Barrington, —; 511, 524.
Daines, letters from; 517, 518.
Barrow; 101.
Barrow, Barrowe:
—; 339.
Dr., Bishop of Man, afterwards of St. Asaph; 84–86, 91.
John; 459.
Mr.; 465.
Mr., an attorney; 332.
Robert, mayor of Wigan; 25.
Thomas; 467.
William; 467.
William, M.A.; 103.

Barry, John ; 485.
Mr. ; 500.
Hon. Richard ; 493.
Barrymore, Barramore, Barimore, James Barry, Earl; 369, 448–453, 455, 457, 458.
Lord (1790) ; 531.
Bart, — du ; 402.
Barthe, Andrew de la ; 258.
Barthelemy, —, the French Minister Plenipotentiary in London, letter from ; 535.
Bartie, —. *See* Bertie.
Bartle, Sir William; 77.
Bartley, Judge ; 60.
Barton, letter dated at ; 62.
Henry, of Ormskirk ; 137.
James ; 263.
John ; 182.
—— letter from ; 251.
Mr. ; 241.
Barton, Bartone, Thomas ; 583.
——, letter from ; 45.
Barton Court, near Newbury, letter dated at ; 531.
Barwick. *See* Berwick.
Basell, Mr. ; 369.
Baskervile, Laurence ; 248.
Baskervill, — ; 133.
Bass, Mr. ; 277.
Bassett, Mr., a goldsmith ; 296.
Bastards, presentment to be made of ; 590.
Basteene, Mr., of Dover ; 299, 370.
Bast House, co. Lanc. ; 232.
Bastwick, Baswick, [John] ; 59, 60.
Bateman, George ; 229.
Bateson, Thomas ; 150.
Bateson, Batesonn, William ; 583.
Bath ; 71, 305, 382, 420, 541, 544.
letter dated at ; 530.
Abbey Street ; 520.
Bath, Earl of (1694) ; 276.
Bath and Wells, [Ken], Bishop of ; 190.
Bathurst, Lord, (1792–94), letters from ; 535, 538.
— ; 499.
Battersby, John, minister at Astley ; 228.
John, curate of Hoole ; 229.
Mary ; 495.
Battle, co. Sussex ; 243.
Batts, Dr. ; 14.
Batty, Henry ; 229.
Baxter, Mr. ; 10.
Bayham, Lord (1790) ; 530.
Bayley, Bayly. *See* Bailey.
Baynard, Dr. ; 420.
Edw., letter from ; 131.
Baynes, William, of Preston ; 485.
Baynton, James ; 182.
Beaconsfield, letter dated at ; 511.
Beak, —, a messenger ; 362.
Bear baiting ; 17.
Bearcroft, Mr. ; 522.
Beard, — ; 524.
Beathaven ; 224.
Beaumaris' school ; 492.
Beaumonts, the ; 563.
Beck, —, a cooper ; 261.
William ; 183.
—— letters to ; 65.
Beckett, Francis ; 232.
Thomas (St. Thomas the Martyr) ; 58.
Beckford, — ; 495.
Bedford, co. Lanc. ; 110.
Bedford, Mr. ; 456.
Beech, Thomas ; 455.
Beggars and rogues ; 18, 28, 39.
Belfast ; 80, 239, 243.
Bell, Jane ; 277.
John ; 467.
Thomas ; 229.
Bellamie, —, the confession of ; 618.
Mrs. ; 615.
Bellamount, Lord ; 333, 334, 347, 348, 387.
Bellasis, Sir Henry ; 79.
Mr. ; 184.
Belleisle, Belisle, — ; 472, 496.
Bellers, — ; 502.
Bellingham, Captain ; 220, 238.
Bellot, Sir Thomas ; 244.
Belviere (? Belvoir, co. Leic.) ; 25.
Bence, Alderman ; 249.
Bennett, Arthur ; 236.
Mr. ; 11.
Thomas, rector of Winwick ; 230, 265.
Benson, George ; 231, 232.
Matthew ; 93.
Bent, Ellen, letter from ; 57.
Thomas ; 182.
Benyon, — ; 86.
Beresford, Berisford :
Captain, letter to ; 357.
Edward ; 427.
—— letters from ; 130, 463.
Edward, of London ; 323–326, 331, 332, 335, 351.
—— depositions of, 366, 367.
John, letter from ; 457.
—— his brother, letter to ; 457.
Berey, John, of Ormskirk ; 137.
Berkeley, Barkley, Lord (1682) ; 143, 154.
—— his eldest daughter, Lady Arabella ; 143, 154.
—— his second daughter, Lady Henrietta ; 143, 154.
Lady (1682) ; 154.
Lord, of Berkeley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ; 445, 449.
—— letter from ; 448.
Berkley, Dr. *See* Bromfield, Dr.
Jane ; 276.
Berkshire, High Sheriff of ; 531.
Berlin ; 474, 569.
Berron, Lord. *See* Byron.
Berry, James ; 467.
Bersham Furnace ; 536.
Bertie, Bartie, Berty :
— ; 444.
Captain ; 212.
Justice ; 112.
Mr. ; 405.
Hon. Philip ; 272–275, 282.
Robert ; 277.

Berwick (Barwick) upon Tweed; 19, 74, 543, 587.
Castle; 17.
Corporation of; 276.
Berwick, Duke of; 211, 240, 405, 406.
—— his regiment of horse; 221.
Beswick, Beswicke, Bexwicke:
Charles; 182, 464.
—— rector of Radcliffe; 230.
Charles, a tradesman in Manchester; 410.
Peter; 572.
Bethell, Mr.; 116, 117, 264.
Bettisfield, [co. Flint], letter dated at; 557.
garrisons in; 62.
Moss; 495.
Park, letter dated at; 511.
Betton, Mr.; 380.
Bexwicke, Peter. *See* Beswick.
Bibby, Bybbye:
Edward; 484.
Ed., letter from; 15.
Bickerstaffe, Biccurstaff, co. Lanc.; 231.
Bideford; 430.
Biffins, Miss; 508.
Billinge, co. Lanc.; 13, 228.
Billymore, coal mines and salt-pans in; 17.
Bilsborough, co. Lanc., "the White Bull" in; 316.
Bindlose, Sir Robert; 8.
Bindlosse, Mr.; 8.
Bingley, Jo., letter from; 37.
Birch, Byrche:
—; 179.
—, of Ordsall; 223.
Captain; 213.
Colonel, dispute as to a monument to; 279.
George; 586.
John, High Sheriff of Lancashire; 224, 233, 279.
Birchall, James; 467.
John, a prisoner for clipping coin; 159, 160.
William; 232.
Birch Chapel, [co. Lanc.]; 85, 231, 232.
Birkett, Byrkett:
John; 229.
Mr.; 7.
Birlow, Mr.; 205.
Birmingham; 209.
Birtwisle, John, of Huncote; 18.
—— his wife Dorothy; 18.
Biscay; 571.
Bisham, Bissam, [co. Berks]; 25.
Bishop, the. *See* Chester, Bishop of.
Bishops, the; 49, 197, 198, 216, 548.
petition for abolishing; 60.
Bishops, the Seven; 192, 197, 198, 327, 333.
—— their petition; 190.
—— trial of; 191, 192, 212.
Bishopthorpe, letters dated at; 602.
Bispham, co. Lanc.; 9, 232.
Bissam. *See* Bisham.
Blackbeach, James, of Aughton; 137.
Blackburn, co. Lanc.; 5, 9, 45, 47, 48, 82, 88, 91, 109, 110, 224, 228, 231, 319, 353.
letters dated at; 48, 82, 133
Blackburn—*cont.*
Clerk of the Peace at. *See* Rigby, George.
vicar of. *See* Welsh, Edward.
Blackburn Hundred; 50, 51, 152, 223, 319, 583, 585, 586, 607.
bailiff of; 28.
chief constables for; 29.
clergy in, (1604); 9, 10, 13.
deputy steward of. *See* Nutter, John.
Justices of the Peace within; 583.
—— letter to; 44.
recusants in; 603.
Blackburn, Blackburne, Blackborne:
Jonathan; 194.
Mr.; 377, 451.
Richard (1623) 29.
—— (1684); 174.
Thomas; 194.
Black Ford, the, (Ireland); 610.
Blackheath; 443.
army, the; 107.
Blackledge; 434.
Blackley, co. Lanc.; 11, 228, 232.
Black Rock, the; 153.
Blackrod, co. Lanc.; 109.
Chapel, Chantry of St. Katherine in; 169.
Blacksmith, —; 321.
Blagdon, Mr; 562.
Blagg, Captain; 161.
Bland, —, Lord Willoughby's gentleman; 452.
James; 230.
John; 181.
Sir John; 285, 374, 395, 421.
—— letters from; 289, 386.
Blanshard, Richard, letter from; 92.
Blany; 240.
Bleasdale, co. Lanc.; 8.
Blenheim, battle of, poem on; 435.
Bletsoe, [co. Bedf.]; 25.
Bloud, Sir John; 360.
Blundell, —; 603.
Henry; 110, 195.
John; 314.
Richard; 593.
Robert; 593.
—— letter from; 53.
William, the younger; 195.
William, of Crosby; 303, 307, 309, 310, 314, 329, 351, 359, 362, 365, 367, 368, 369, 376, 387.
W., junior, letter from; 385.
Blunt, —; 379.
Sir Thomas Pope; 399.
Boardman, John; 182, 232.
John, of Ashton; 460.
Thomas; 467.
Bocke, Anne; 586.
Boddison, Mr.; 355.
Bodlye, Mr.; 571.
Bohemia, King and Queen of, agent for. *See* Williams, Abraham.
Boile, Madam, Prioress of the English convent at Brussels; 385.
Bold; 200.
letter dated at; 144.

Bold, Boulde:
Arthur; 320.
Captain; 202.
Mr.; 223, 411.
Peter; 194.
—— letter from; 144.
R., letter from; 428.
Richard; 583.
Bolds, Miss; 508.
Bolingbroke, Bullingbroke, [Henry St. John], Viscount; 455, 456.
Bolland; 221.
Bolton, Boulton, le Moors, co. Lanc.; 11, 16, 41, 45, 57, 183, 184, 195, 214, 228, 232, 269, 356, 416, 424, 425, 445, 582, 605.
—— letters dated at; 81, 114, 157, 563.
Church School at; 81.
—— feoffees of, letter from; 39.
division, the; 283.
le Sands, co. Lanc.; 7, 228.
Little; 184, 230.
Bolton, Betty; 457.
Giles, letter from; 48.
Richard; 442.
Roger; 465.
Roger, minister at Holland; 229.
Bombay; 239.
Boodle, Edward; 374.
Booker, John; 182.
Books; 158.
Books:
The Art of Patience; 357.
Brown's (Dr.), *Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*; 564.
Collins' *Peerage*; 471.
The Crisis; 454.
A Commission, etc., for compounding for Wards, Idiots, and Lunatics; 28.
A declaration of certen Spirituall desertions by William Parkines; 29.
decree against pernicious books by the University of Oxford; 163–166.
Douglass' *Reports*; 528.
Essay on Man, as he is described to us in the Scripture; 532.
The Fable of the Birds, a poem; 453.
Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*; 26, 27.
the Jesuites Moralls; 106.
Keith *On Prophecy*; 532.
a book called *Kitchin*; 28.
Laws and Ordinances of War established by the Earl of Essex; 61.
Littleton; 28.
Marine Treatys; 528.
Paine's *Rights of Man*; 537.
Poole's *Contraction of the Critticks*; 87.
Quadragesimes of King Edward III.; 26.
Sleidon's *Commentaries*; 609.
Tooke's (Horne), *Apology*; 550.
—— *Case*; 550.
Treasons by the Laws of England; 68.
The whole Duty of Man; 357.
Booth, Sir George; 12.
George; 217.
Humphrey; 14.
John, ironmonger of Warrington; 450.
Laurence, of Tremlow, co. Chester; 450.
Lawrence, letter from; 89.
Mr.; 166, 399.
Mr., of the Castle, Chester; 305.
Bootle, Captain; 213.
Edward; 182, 195.
Edward, a tradesman in Manchester; 410.
Matthew; 181.
—— letters from; 141, 143.
—— his brother Abraham; 141, 143.
Mr.; 279.
Robert; 194.
T.; 475.
—— letter from; 473.
Thomas; 194, 195.
Sir Thomas; 490, 491.
Bordeaux; 253, 255.
Boroughbridge, co. York; 407.
Borrow (Borron), Richard, letter from; 93.
Bosnia; 423.
Bostock, Roger; 195.
Boston, [Massachusetts]; 56.
Boswell, Captain; 610.
James, letter to; 538.
Mrs.; 539.
Thomas; 2.
Boteale, Mr. *See* Bulteale.
Both, James; 410.
Bouch, Thomas; 230.
Boufflers, —; 405.
Boulde, Richard. *See* Bold.
Boulton. *See* Bolton.
Bourbon, the waters at; 84.
Bourn, Mr.; 461.
Bowden, Legh; 194.
Bowdon, co. Chester; 222, 223, 282.
Downs, co. Chester; 201, 205.
Bower, —; 508.
Robert, of Stockport; 482.
Bowes, Andrew Robinson; 524.
—— his wife, Lady Mary Eleanor (commonly called the Countess Dowager of Strathmore); 524.
Boweyer, Lady; 14.
Bowker, Benjamin, Deputy Constable of Manchester; 481, 482.
Thomas; 183.
William; 181.
Bowland Forest; 316.
Bowtree, —, of Hollinwood; 572.
Box, Mr.; 144.
Mr., a drugster; 117.
Boxing matches; 531.
Boyd, Mr.; 365.
Boyer, Mr.; 440, 458.
Boyle, Henry; 399, 400.
Boyne, the river; 243.
battle of; 327.
Brabant, Dr.; 406.

Brabazon, Captain Edward; 168.
—— his wife Cecilia; 168.
Brabin, William, letter from; 152.
Brace, Burton; 467.
Braddill, Bradhill, Braddyll:
—. *See under* Assheton, Sir Ralph.
Edward; 92.
John, letters to; 184.
John, of Brockhole; 38.
Mr.; 177, 224, 355.
—— information against; 167.
R., letter from; 81.
Thomas; 149, 250.
—— letters from; 71, 86, 169, 176, 177, 196, 204, 251.
Braddyll; 251.
Bradkirk, letter dated at; 71.
Bradley, co. Lanc.; 231.
Bradley, Bradleye, John; 583.
R., letter from; 502.
Robert; 584.
Bradshaw, Bradshaigh:
Ambrose; 109.
—— his wife Jane; 109.
—; 95.
Ellize; 39.
Francis; 110.
Henry; 450.
J.; 39.
Sir James; 150.
James, letter from; 81.
—— declaration by; 476–478.
James, a dissenting minister; 231.
James, a pupil at Manchester; 467.
John, (J. P., 1588); 583.
—— letter to; 603.
John; 183, 195.
John, master of the ship *John and Anne*; 263.
John, of Bradshaw; 585.
"the once Lord President"; 155.
Miles; 181.
Miles, a tradesman in Manchester; 410.
Mr.; 291.
Mr., a preacher; 11.
Mr., of Bradshaw; 291.
Mr., of Marple; 290.
Peter, of Scale; 315.
Sir Richard, letter from; 150.
Richard, letter from; 150.
Robert; 467.
Sir Roger; 85, 128, 178, 179, 399, 425, 429, 434, 437, 442, 443, 448, 450–453, 455, 457, 459, 462, 464.
—— letters from; 84, 90, 93, 101, 161, 169, 172, 178, 236, 423, 442, 445–449, 467.
—— letter to; 77.
Sir Roger (*d.* 1747); 491.
R., junior, letters from; 136, 139, 159.
—— his cousin Copley; 159.
R., letters from; 421, 424, 434, 450.
Thomas; 289.
Thomas, a tradesman in Manchester; 410.
William, letter from; 451.
William, of Burscough; 460.
Bradshaw Hall; 150.
Bramston, Judge; 60, 112.
Brancepeth, Brauncepath, manor; 24.
Brandenburgers, Branningburgers, the, 100.
Brandlesome, Brandlesholme, letters dated at; 44, 92.
Brandon, Lord, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire; 188, 212, 213, 222, 224, 233–235, 239, 249, 264, 281, 288, 313, 314, 358.
—— his regiment; 215.
Brathwait, William; 232.
Bray, Lodowick; 277.
Brayon, Mr.; 450.
Brearly, Edward; 418.
—— his brother Henry; 418.
Breda; 78, 79, 122, 184.
Breeres, Robert; 194, 195.
John; 377, 378.
Brenaud, —; 438.
Brendwood, Roger; 89.
Brereton, Bruerton, Bruertone, Brewetoun:
Colonel; 308, 310, 313, 314, 366.
Dorothy; 586.
Richard; 583.
——, letter to; 596.
Sir Thomas, of Cheshire; 168.
Sir William; 61.
—— his army; 62.
Brest; 396, 496.
Bretherton; 101, 434.
Bretherton, Brotherton:
John; 82.
Mr.; 284, 320, 321, 399, 400.
Thomas; 194.
Brett, Captain; 496.
Brewetoun, Dorothy. *See* Brereton.
Brewtholme. *See* Browsholme.
Breyares, Peter; 174.
Briarwood, Robert, of West Chester; 301.
Brichane Castle; 20.
Brickhill; 420.
Bridgeman, Bridgman, Brigman:
Doctor; 24.
Edward; 51.
Henry, Bishop of Sodor and Man; 148.
—— letter from; 92.
Henry Simpson; 511.
Lord Chief Justice; 70.
Mr., 264, 442, 450, 453, 521.
Sir Orlando; 441.
—— letter from; 426.
Orlando; 425, 429, 455.
William, J.P.; 317.
Bridges, Mr.; 275, 317.
Bridgewater; 430.
Bridgewater, Lord (1694–98); 290, 425.
Bridghowse, Robert; 583.
Brig, James; 234.
Briggs, Thomas; 195.
Brigman, Mr. *See* Bridgeman.
Brindle, co. Lanc.; 11.
Brindley, John; 595.
Brisban, Mr.; 132.

Bristol; 56, 71, 207, 248, 260, 430, 546, 570.
Bristol, [Trelawny], Bishop of; 190.
Bristol, [John], Baron Digby, afterwards first Earl of, as Lord Digby; 29, 30.
—— as Earl; 32, 33.
Bristol, the Lord of (1680–88); 122, 209.
Countess of (1694); 276.
British Channel. *See* English Channel.
British Museum, the; 515, 516.
Brittany, Brytaine; 571.
"Broad and Orrett," the fishings of; 17.
Brobbin, Hugh, of Street Gate, 385.
Brockall; 251.
Brockholes, Brockeholes, Dorothy, wife of Thomas, of Claughton; 584.
Thomas; 109.
Broglie, —; 496.
Bromfield, Dr.; 292, 293, 298, 301, 311, 313, 322, 369, 385, 387.
Bromley, Penge Cottage, letter dated at; 561.
Bromley, Judge (Baron) Edward; 16, 24.
—; 382.
Lady; 528.
Mr., of Staffordshire and Warwickshire; 399, 400, 405.
Robert, letter from; 466.
Sam.; 374.
Brompton, Henry, letter from; 177.
Brook, John, 230.
Brookbank, Thomas, Mayor of Liverpool; 262, 263.
Brooke, Brook:
Pe., letter from; 116.
Sir Peter; 144.
R.; 306.
—— letter from; 307.
Richard; 40.
Samuel; 181, 410.
Brooks, Brookes:
Basil; 296, 302, 303, 369.
Richard; 467.
Broom, William; 232.
Broome, —; 82.
Broster, Charles, 410.
Brotherst, Ralph, of Megg Lane near Macclesfield; 359.
Brotherton, Mr. *See* Bretherton.
Broughly, co. Forfar. *See* Brughtie.
Broughton, co. Lanc.; 9, 45, 228.
—— letters dated at; 511, 528, 536.
in Furness, co. Lanc.; 7, 382.
Broughton, Squire; 495.
Brown, —; 305.
alias Wilson, —; 130.
Colonel, his regiment; 239.
Dr.; 564.
Captain Joshua; 223.
Mr.; 397.
Rizley; 194.
Thomas, letter from; 67.
William; 451.
Browne, Broune:
Alexander, of Blacklanehead; 167.
Captain; 213.
Browne, Broune—*cont.*
Francis; 181.
John; 410.
Joshua; 181.
Mr., a minister; 61.
Ralph; 54.
Roger; 424.
Thomas, letter from; 185.
Brownell, Nathaniel; 229.
Browning, James; 277.
Brownists, the; 14.
Brownsword, John; 228.
Browsholme, Brewtholme; 226.
letter dated at; 192.
Broxup, Seth, letter from; 466.
petition of; 466.
Bruckshaw, Joseph; 182.
Brudnall, Lord; 293, 369.
Bruerton. *See* Brereton.
Brughtie (? Broughly, co. Forfar); 20.
Bruntiland. *See* Burntisland.
Brussels, the English Convent called Spilliken at; 385.
treaty at; 29.
Bryan, —, parson of Pairecombe; 620.
Mr.; 531.
Bryerley, Mr.; 10.
Bryers, Bryars, Mr.; 10.
Robert; 314.
Roger, of Walton; 314.
Brynn; 63.
Bryon, Robert; 359.
—— his son Roger; 359.
Buccleugh, Duchess of; 276.
Buck, a, warrant for the delivery of; 274.
Buck, Dr.; 252.
Buckhurst, Lord (1604); 7.
Buckingham, [George Villiers], 9th Earl of, afterwards 4th Duke of; 22, 23, 29.
—— charges against; 32, 33.
5th Duke of; 92, 97, 99.
—— letter from; 96.
Duchess of (1694); 277.
Marquis of (1801); 557.
Marchioness of (1801); 557.
Mr.; 249.
Buckley, John, preacher at Manchester, letter from; 597.
Bucklow Hundred; 206.
Budworth, letter dated at; 83.
Buerdsell, Thomas; 410.
Buffer, Smith *alias*, —. *See* Smith.
Bulkeley, Captain; 223.
Bull baiting; 17.
Bullen, Edward; 109.
Buller, Francis, letter from; 506.
Sir F., letter from; 544.
Justice; 526, 554.
Bulling, Hugh, of Lathom; 460.
Bullingbroke, Lord. *See* Bolingbroke.
Bullock, John; 458.
Bulloigne, dukedom of; 27.
Bull's Cross, letter dated at; 533.
Bullyn, *alias* Edwards, John, letters from; 114.
Bulteale, Boteale, Mr.; 69.

Bunbury, Eleanor, letter from; 307.
Lady Sarah; 501.
Bunny, Bunye, Mr., letter to; 598.
Burch, John, of Manchester, linendraper; 305.
Burdett, Robert, junior, merchant of Dublin; 261.
—— examination of; 258.
Burford, co. Oxf.; 126.
Burgess, Burges:
Mr.; 346.
William; 47.
Burgh, Richard, letter from; 47.
Burghley, Burleigh, [William Cecil], Lord, letter to; 597.
Robert, Lord; 194.
Burgoyne, Burgoigne, Colonel; 501, 502.
Burke, —; 239.
Edmund; 510, 525, 528, 535, 541, 544, 555.
—— letters from; 508, 511.
Burley, Burleigh, on the Hill, [co. Rutl.]; 25.
Burne, Mr.; 15, 16, 49.
Burnet, Dr. Gilbert; 187, 524.
Burnley, co. Lanc.; 10, 110, 228.
Burntisland, Bruntiland; 20.
Burrowe, Mr.; 8.
Burrow Hall, letter dated at; 383.
Burton, co. Wmld.; 493.
Burton, [Henry]; 59, 60.
Isabel; 315.
Mr.; 155, 156, 160, 168, 218, 264.
Mr., of Weston; 458.
Bury, co. Lanc.; 12, 50, 195, 228, 269, 381, 382, 582, 601, 603–605.
letter dated at; 252.
the disorder in; 572.
Bridge; 73.
fair; 584.
parson of. *See* Shaw, Peter.
Bury, —; 231.
Edmund; 195.
John; 418.
Bury St. Edmunds; 535.
Bush, Mrs.; 530.
Bushell, Mr.; 610.
Butler, Lady Eleanor, letter from; 567.
Butler, the; 221.
Butler, Albaine; 593.
Anne, wife of Henry of Rawcliffe; 585.
Colonel, his regiment; 239.
Elizabeth, wife of William; 585.
Justice; 533.
Mr., of Newcastle; 40.
Sir Nicholas; 139, 210.
Thomas; 587.
Butterworth, Buterworth:
Alexander, 195.
James, 229.
Mr.; 10.
Thomas (1588); 620, 621.
Thomas (1685); 183.
Buxton; 498.
letters dated at; 508, 518.
the Grove Coffee House; 508.
the Old Hall Hotel; 508.
Bybbye, Ed. *See* Bibby.
Bycott, Tom; 497.
Byng, G., letter from; 501.
Byrche, George. *See* Birch.
Byrkett, John. *See* Birkett.
Byrkle, [? co. Lanc.]; 574.
Byrom, Byram, Byrome:
Dr.; 494.
Edward; 182.
John; 181, 194, 278, 282, 283
—— letter from; 283.
Major John, letter to; 79.
Joseph; 182, 410.
Mr.; 246, 320.
Mrs.; 359.
Thomas; 582.
Byron, Berron, Byroun, Byrron, Byrone:
Dionysius; 394.
Lady Elizabeth; 586.
Jack; 424.
John (J.P., 1588); 583.
—— letter from; 593.
John; 183, 194.
Sir John; 12, 595.
John, of Parr; 262.
Lord (1644), his army; 62.
William 195.

C

C., Sir C.; 234.
Cabinet, the; 527.
Cabu Corsu Castle, (Africa), letter dated at; 432.
Cade, Mr., the preacher; 51.
Cadeley, [co. Lanc.]; 45.
Cadiz; 398, 401.
Cadroy, Stephen; 255.
Caesar, Sir Julius, letter from; 17.
Caiton, co. Lanc.; 228, 232.
Calais, Callice; 405, 406.
Calbone, the haven called; 571.
Calcutta; 512, 521.
Calder, the river, erection of a bridge over; 50.
Calf Isle; 414.
Callis, Mr.; 450.
Callivate, Monsieur; 243.
Calvert, —; 451, 452.
John; 8.
Mr.; 8.
Mr., a brewer; 532, 533.
Calverton, co. Notts.; 530.
Cambridge; 86, 292, 463, 499, 517, 539.
letters dated at; 30, 141, 150, 196, 227.
"The Bear Inn"; 463.
"The Queen's Arms"; 463.
"The Sun"; 463.
Cambridge University; 141, 277, 517.
Chancellor of. *See* Albemarle, Duke of.
Emmanuel College; 277.
King's College; 12.

Cambridge University—*cont.*
Lady Margaret divinity professor; 196, 447.
Reader of Civil Law; 277.
Reader of Physic; 277.
St. Catherine's Hall; 492.
St. John's College; 26, 446, 463, 492.
——, letters dated at; 67, 185.
Cambridge, (America); 56.
Cambridge, Duke of (1667); 78, 79.
Camden, Lord (1787–94); 523, 524, 540, 550.
letters from; 523, 528.
Camford, [? co. Lanc.]; 574.
Campbell, Sir John; 570.
Canada; 522.
Canadians, the; 496.
Canary Company, the; 80.
Cane, Mr.; 297.
Cansfield, Elizabeth; 109.
Canterbury; 318, 422.
diocese of, clergy of; 497.
Archbishop of; 6, 9, 10, 12, 16, 24, 49, 70, 607.
[William Laud], Archbishop of; 60, 497.
William [Sancroft], Archbishop of, letter to; 110.
[Thomas Tenison], Archbishop of; 423.
Cardigan, Lord (1712); 449.
Cardwell, David; 17.
Care, Lord of (1599); 610.
Jonathan; 194.
Carkett, Mr.; 172.
Carle, Gilbert; 624, 625.
Carlingford; 243.
Carlingford, Earl of (1694); 327.
Carlisle, Carleill; 23, 219, 477, 479, 500, 581.
Carlton, Lord, of Ireland; 554.
Carmarthen, Marquis of (1694); 329, 388.
Carmarthen Circuit, the; 538.
Carmerden, Mr.; 14.
Carnegie, Lord (1617); 20.
Carns, Christopher, of Halton; 314, 358, 359.
Caroline, Queen of George IV., her funeral, 567.
Carr, Car, Carre:
—; 81, 82.
Sir Edward; 171.
John, minister of Prestonpans, the son of; 22.
Mr.; 369.
Sir Robert, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 113, 118, 125, 126, 131, 141–143, 146, 150–153, 158, 186.
—— letters from; 97, 131.
Lady; 116.
Mr., son of Sir Robert; 146.
Thomas, letter from; 42.
Carre; 40.
Carrickfergus, the Commissioners at; 243.
Carrier, Mr.; 10.
Carrington, Francis, Lord; 134, 152, 300, 311, 370.
Carson, Cawson, Charles; 312, 376, 377.
John; 360.
Carter, —; 266.
Oliver, letter from; 597.
William; 29.
Cartmell, co. Lanc.; 7, 228, 231, 413.
Fell, co. Lanc.; 228.
Cartwright, Francis; 182, 410.
Sir George; 83.
Humphrey; 604.
[Thomas]; 608.
Carus, Thomas; 7.
Cary, Martha; 277.
Petronella; 277.
Case, John; 281.
Jonathan; 281.
Cash, Mrs.; 115.
Cass, Diniss; 410.
Castle, co. Lanc.; 10.
Castlehaven, Lord (1667), his regiment; 79.
Castle Martin, (Ireland); 610.
Castle Rushen, Isle of Man; 72, 74, 255, 415, 416.
letters dated at; 69–71, 117, 153, 215.
constable of; 255, 256.
garrison of; 256, 257.
Castletown, Isle of Man; 260–262, 416.
letters dated at; 80, 87, 91, 101, 255, 271.
Castle Woodsuche; 610.
Catalonia; 396.
Catharine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II.; 71, 88, 89, 204, 276.
—— her head-cook; 129.
Catholic or Roman religion, the; 32.
Catholics, the. *See* Papists.
Catterall, James; 291.
Mr.; 319.
Peter; 194.
Cavalli, Monsieur; 511, 512.
Cavan; 240.
Castle; 240.
Cavendish, Lord (1604); 11.
Lord (1680–2); 116, 154.
Lord John, Chancellor of the Exchequer; 516, 552.
Cawood Castle; 602.
letter dated at; 599.
Cawson, Charles. *See* Carson.
Cayton, William; 91.
Cefn, letters dated at; 507, 508, 521.
Chadderton, Chatterton, co. Lanc.; 14, 572.
Chadderton, Bishop; 440.
Chaddock, Chadock, Chadocke:
Daniel; 239, 263.
Thomas; 467.
Chadwick, John; 196.
Mr.; 490.
Thomas; 194.
Chaigley, co. Lanc.; 109.
Chamber, Smith *alias*, —. *See* Smith.
Chamberlain, Lord; 129.
Chamberlaine, Thomas; 28.
Chamber Office, the, Controller of the Treasurer of; 276.

Champneys, Thomas S., letter from; 546.
Chancellor, Lord; 100, 101, 104, 115, 191, 192, 204, 209, 241, 423, 424, 456, 490, 491, 493, 512, 514, 515, 517, 518, 521, 522, 524–527, 529, 530, 534, 536, 537, 543, 548, 551, 554, 557, 558, 560, 607, 621–623.
——. *See also* Clarendon. Jeffries. Hardwick.
Chancery, Court of; 424, 425, 471, 473–476, 490, 491, 524, 527.
Chandler, —; 71.
Chanerell, Mr.; 295.
Chantnell, William; 263.
Chantrell, Mr.; 369.
Chapel Row, co. Berks.; 531.
Chappley, Shapley, Captain; 166.
Charitable Uses, Commission for; 415.
Charlemont, the taking of; 242.
Charles I., King:
as Prince of Wales; 29, 30.
—— marriage of; 31.
as King; 32, 33, 38, 40, 42, 51–53, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 165, 279, 433, 497.
—— letter from; 33.
demands four subsidies; 34.
his expenses and revenue; 60.
his General of Horse; 63.
the murderers of; 104, 165.
Charles II., King:
as Prince; 61.
as King; 67, 68, 71, 72, 74–77, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 88–90, 94, 95, 98–101, 104–109, 111–120, 122–130, 134, 136, 141, 142–146, 148–150, 155, 156, 158, 159, 161–163, 166, 168, 169, 171, 172, 214, 218, 497, 524.
—— letters from; 103, 111.
—— letter to; 133.
addresses to; 139, 140.
his death; 177, 211.
an old debt of; 276.
his fee-farm rents; 85.
illness of; 176.
robbery of his money; 78.
his Queen. *See* Catharine of Portugal.
Charles Edward, Prince, "the Young Pretender"; 477, 478, 480, 481–484.
—— letter to; 474.
—— his army; 477.
Charlestown river, the, (America); 56.
Charleton, Thomas, letter from; 86.
Charlotte (Charles), Princess, her death (1785); 521.
—— (1821); 565, 566.
Charlton, Judge; 177.
J.; 82.
Charneley, Charneleye, —; 586.
Ellen; 47.
Charnock, Charnocke, —, the confession of; 617.
Nicholas; 232.
Robert; 407.
Charterhouse, the; 540.
a scholar's place in; 381.
Charton, —; 535.
Chasteau Renaut, —; 405.
Chatham; 79, 80.
Chatham, Lord; 561.
Chatterton. *See* Chadderton.
Chaunce, Ellen; 604.
Cheadle, co. Staff.; 66.
Ford; 482.
Cheam; 549.
Cheetam, Cheeteham. *See* Chetham.
Chelmsford; 174.
Chelsea; 558.
Chenie, Lord (1586); 622.
Cheney, Mr.; 417, 418.
Chenneau, James, examination of; 255, 263.
Cher, Richard, of Atherton; 359.
Cheshire; 45, 61, 130, 148, 200, 219, 222, 233, 249, 272, 290, 292, 293, 300, 302, 304, 313, 330, 336, 337, 346, 365, 382, 387, 469, 471, 489, 544, 596.
the Attorney's place in; 26.
Catholics in; 211.
clergy in, and the declaration of indulgence; 191.
County Palatine, chamberlain of; 68, 237, 241, 439.
Deputy Bailiff Itinerant for. *See* Bennett, Arthur.
deputy lieutenants of; 200, 201.
"exercises"; 15.
horse, a parcel of; 223.
justices of the peace for, orders by; 244.
knights for; 445.
levying of men within; 4.
Lord Lieutenant of; 205, 206, 234, 281, 285, 286.
——. *See* Derby, William, 9th Earl of. Delamere, Lord.
members of Parliament for; 413.
militia of; 200, 202, 204–207, 222.
—— officers of; 201, 202.
sheriffs of; 68.
special commissions to; 130
Cheshire, Mr.; 383, 386.
Chester; 14, 55, 61, 62, 70, 112, 135, 136, 187, 205–207, 212, 222, 236, 241, 248, 332, 361, 363, 364, 366, 387, 407, 419, 424, 440, 446, 450–452, 495, 544, 556, 587–589, 591, 592.
letters dated at; 26, 236–238, 241, 242, 265, 274, 277, 497.
Aldermen of; 237.
Castle; 202, 207, 244, 305, 319, 361–363, 365, 370, 596.
—— letter dated at; 413.
—— governor of. *See* Shakerley, Mr. Morgan, Sir John.
Cathedral, repair of; 442.
Chief Justice of; 524.
——. *See* Kenyon, Lloyd, 1st Lord.
Circuit, the; 537.
coach, the; 371.
court of; 471.
diocese of; 180.

Chester—*cont.*
—— articles to be observed by the clergy in; 600.
Fair; 419.
the King's Justice of. *See* Shuttleworth, Richard.
Mayor of; 237.
Minster; 55.
paper, the; 507.
prebend of. *See* Thompon, Mr.
principal of the Consistory Court of. *See* Yale, Doctor David.
races; 544.
Registrar at. *See* Prescot, Mr.
warden of the mint at. *See* Weddall, Robert.
Chester, Bishop of:
[William Chaderton]; 583, 597, 599, 600.
—— letter from; 601.
—— letters to; 594, 596.
[George Lloyd]; 7, 9, 11, 12, 14.
John [Bridgman]; 25, 41, 43, 45, 446, 447, 463.
—— letter from; 44.
—— letters to; 38, 49.
Dr. Ferne; 70.
George [Hall]; 441.
John Wilkins; 93, 115.
John [Pearson]; 104, 115, 127 (the Bishop), 134 (the Bishop), 142 (the Bishop).
[Thomas Cartwright]; 211, 220.
Nicholas Stratford; 245, 251, 263 (the Bishop), 282, 355, 401, 423, 424, 441.
—— letters from; 250, 271, 274, 418.
—— letters to; 103, 270, 417.
[William Dawes]; 442, 449.
[Francis Gastrell]; 464.
Samuel [Peploe], letter from; 467.
William Cleaver; 542.
—— his brother; 542.
Chester, West. *See* West Chester.
Chesterfield, Earl of (1696); 406.
[Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th] Earl of, the letters of; 538.
Lord (1789); 527, 538.
Chetham, Chethame, Chethome, Cheetham, Cheeteham, Cheetam:
Edward; 181.
Edward, a lawyer in Manchester; 482.
George; 464.
James; 195.
James, a Justice of the Peace at Manchester; 480, 482.
John; 586.
Mr.; 58, 379, 380, 464.
Mr., of Smedley; 490.
Mr., of Turton Tower; 177.
Thomas; 29, 620.
Cheveaux, Monsieur. *See* Chenneau, James.
Chew, Elisha; 91.
John, of Whalley; 39.
Chew Moor; 146.
Chichester, John [Lake], Bishop of; 190.
—— his amanuensis. *See* Wilson, Mr.
—— his chaplain. *See* Jenkins, Mr.
—— his death-bed declaration; 225.
—— his secretary. *See* Powell, Mr.
bishopric of; 84.
Chief Baron, Lord; 112, 153, 156, 556, 622.
Chief Justice, Lord; 154, 169, 191, 323, 326, 335, 342, 392, 393, 458, 499, 507, 522, 622.
—— *See also* Keeling. Scroggs. North. Herbert. Wright. Holt. Mansfield. Kenyon.
—— gold collar of office of; 526.
Chief Justices, the; 72, 621.
Chiffins, Mr.; 211.
Childwall, co. Lanc.; 12, 194.
Chippindall, Edward, letter from; 214.
Chipping, co. Lanc.; 9, 229, 231, 296, 315, 316.
Bleadale; 221.
Chisenhall, Chisnal, Chisnell, Sir Edward; 178, 196, 221, 240, 249, 250, 282, 384, 425, 429.
letter from; 248.
Chisnall, Mr.; 26.
Cholmondeley, Lord (1690–1705); 237, 380, 434.
—; 544.
Francis; 244.
F., letter from; 449.
Mr.; 419, 445, 494.
Robin; 113.
(Shumley), of Vale Royal:
—; 293, 302, 369.
Mr.; 469.
Chorley, Chorle, co. Lanc.; 11, 174, 229, 417, 458, 473.
Chorley, Alexander; 109.
Elizabeth; 109.
Jo., letters from; 116, 161.
Richard, of Chorley; 314, 359.
Chorlton, Choreton, co. Lanc.; 11, 229, 232.
Chowbent; 464.
Chowtertoun, James; 587.
Christian, Charles; 280.
Captain Charles; 215.
David; 271, 280.
Deemster; 279.
William; 69, 70, 73–75.
—— his son; 72.
—— his insurrection in the Isle of Man; 73, 74.
Christians, the (family of); 71, 72.
Christ's Hospital; 277.
Chumley. *See* Cholmondeley.
Church, Churth, co. Lanc.; 10, 45, 229.
Church, Lieutenant William; 244.
Church of England, the; 5, 6, 18, 33, 59, 95, 140, 148, 197, 198, 212, 225, 234, 246, 262, 286, 291, 363, 370, 389, 390, 392, 410, 434, 497, 564, 565, 601, 607, 609.
men, the; 114.
Church of Rome; 543.

Churchill, John, Lord, his troop of guards; 207.
Civil List, the; 401.
the charge of the (1693–94); 275–277.
Claims, Court of, Lords Commissioners of; 228.
Clare, Lord (1682); 154.
Lord (1798); 549.
Clarendon, [Edward Hyde, 1st] Earl of, Lord Chancellor; 69, 71, 72, 80, 89, 123, 172.
—— letter from; 75.
—— impeachment of; 80.
Countess of, her death (1667); 79.
Clarges, Sir Thomas; 89, 212, 276.
Sir Walter; 100.
Clark, Clarke, Clerk, Clerke:
—; 30, 319.
Dr.; 299.
Francis, a messenger; 361–363.
Mr.; 370.
Ro.; 161.
Sir Robert; 187.
Samuel; 276.
Sir William; 77.
Clarkson, Clerkson:
Mr.; 297, 369.
Robert; 316.
Claughton, co. Lanc.; 7, 109.
Claughton, Philip; 109.
Clay, Francis; 485.
Clayden, Robert; 586.
Clayton, Alderman; 379.
—; 279, 294, 369.
Captain; 213, 247.
Leo., letter from; 82.
Mr.; 125, 491, 493, 499.
Sir Richard; 511.
Sir Robert; 167, 168.
Thomas; 263, 353.
William, merchant of Liverpool; 255, 263.
Clayton-le-Moors (super-Moras); 48, 58, 110, 231.
letter dated at; 53.
Cleaver, William. *See* Chester, Bishop of.
Clegg, Richard, vicar of Kirkham; 229.
Robert; 418.
Clegge, Richard, letter from; 146.
Clent, Captain; 376.
Clerk, Clerke. *See* Clark.
Clerk of the Crown, the; 607, 608, 622.
See also Poole. Sandes.
Clerkson, Robert. *See* Clarkson.
Cleveland, Earl of (1644); 63.
Duchess of; 276.
Cleveley, Cleaveley, Cleeveley, co. Lanc. 231, 232.
Cleyton. *See* Clayton.
Clifford, Lady de; 566.
Sir Thomas; 79.
Clifton, [co. Glouc.]; 554.
[co. Lanc.]; 582.
Clifton, Cliftoun:
Mr.; 9.
Thomas; 593.
Clifton, Cliftoun—*cont.*
Sir Thomas; 109, 228, 303, 307, 309, 310, 313, 314, 329, 348, 351, 358, 360, 362, 365, 368, 369, 371, 376, 387.
—— his wife, Lady Bridget; 109.
—— his brother James, 314.
—— his brother William; 314, 359.
Clippers. *See under* Coinage.
Clitheroe, Cliderowe, Clitherall, co. Lanc.; 10, 18, 50, 71, 90, 93, 144, 177–179, 211, 229, 236, 241, 242, 272–275, 278, 279, 282–285, 287, 289, 291, 321, 384, 385, 396, 399, 400.
letters dated at; 53, 93, 144, 149, 214, 278, 284, 287, 289, 372, 378, 438, 439.
bailiffs of; 289, 291.
—— *See also* Assheton, John.
bailiffs and burgesses of; 149.
—— letter to; 31.
borough of, address of; 180.
elections at; 290, 396, 397, 399, 402.
school; 41, 272.
—— governors of, letter to; 44.
—— visitor of. *See* Chester, John Bridgman, Bishop of.
Clive, Captain (Nabob), afterwards Lord; 495, 504, 505.
—— his father; 495.
Henry, letter from; 554.
Closet, clerk of the; 211.
Clothing, prices of; 36, 78.
Clough, James; 467.
Clowes, John; 483.
Mr.; 499.
Samuel; 410.
Clwyd, Vale of; 546.
Coachman, —; 355.
Coal, dearness of; 80.
Exchange, the; 551.
mines; 43.
sea, charge on revenue from tax on, 276.
Cobb, Mr., deputy prothonotary of Lancashire; 115.
Paul, letter from; 86.
Cockay Chapel, co. Lanc.; 232.
Cockerham, Cockram, co. Lanc.; 8, 229, 293, 301, 312–314, 348 (Cockermouth), 374, 378, 384.
Cockersand Abbey, co. Lanc.; 312.
Cockesone, Mr.; 14.
Cockley, co. Lanc.; 12.
Cocks, Reginald; 548, 549.
Cockshull, John; 239.
Coffee, duty on, receipts from; 275.
Coinage:
clippers; 105, 158, 159, 176, 274, 281, 283, 305, 376.
—— informations against; 172–175.
—— methods of, account of; 185, 186.
clipping; 159, 172–175, 272, 283, 307, 359.
coiners; 105, 158, 159, 176, 185, 186, 274, 283, 354.
farthing tokens; 31.

Coinage—*cont.*
the new coinage (1695–96); 387, 394–397, 402, 403.
Coke, —; 508.
Colborne, Henry. *See* Coulborne.
Colchester, Lord (1685–94); 179, 207, 210, 216–218, 236, 278, 284, 379.
—— letter from; 215.
—— his regiment; 219.
Lady (1714); 457.
Colcott, Collcott, Colcutt:
Dick; 80.
Major; 72.
Captain Robert; 271.
Coldcotes; 39, 291.
Coldouphes, Sir Thomas; 610.
Cole, Mr.; 223, 377.
Thomas, order signed by; 115.
Coleborne, —. *See* Coulborne.
Coleman, [Edward]; 106–108.
Collcott, Captain Robert. *See* Colcott.
Colledge, —; 129.
Stephen; 265.
Collendge, Lawrence; 582.
Collett, Mr.; 321.
Collier, John; 410.
Peter, letter from; 272.
Thomas; 410.
Collinge, Mary; 232.
Collins, F.; 278.
Widow; 277.
Colne, co. Lanc.; 10, 192, 229, 412.
Commanderie, the; 472.
Commerce, treaty of (with France); 453, 454.
Commerce and Trade, Articles of; 452.
Commissioners, English and Scots (1640); 60.
Common Pleas, Court of; 126, 158, 524, 544.
—— Lord Chief Justice of; 622.
—— *See also* Bridgeman, Sir Orlando. Chief Justice, Lord.
Common Prayer, Book of; 410.
Commons, House of; 30, 34, 59, 60, 67, 81–85, 87, 88, 95, 96, 98, 99, 103–105, 107, 108, 112, 113, 123, 124, 156, 215, 219, 221, 233, 234, 240, 241, 264, 269, 281, 283, 285, 287, 290, 321, 357, 370, 372, 384, 387, 394–398, 400–406, 408, 415, 416, 435, 444, 446, 452, 454–456, 460, 495, 498, 499, 501, 504, 505, 509, 511, 514, 515, 517, 518, 522, 523, 525, 526, 535, 541, 556, 568.
Clerk of; 336.
dispute with the Lords concerning the vacancy (1689); 215, 216.
impeachment of Clarendon by; 80.
Journals of; 543.
some members of; 34.
remonstrance of; 26.
Serjeant-at-Arms, the. *See* Wood, Mr.
Speaker, the; 105, 556.
—— letter to; 25.
—— examines witnesses concerning the Lancashire trials; 322–354.
Commons, House of—*cont.*
Speaker the; speeches by; 29.
—— "The Englishman; or a choice speech at the election of, &c."; 453, 454.
—— *See also* Morris, Mr.
Compton, Lord (1586); 622.
John; 232.
Spencer; 387.
Confederates, the; 100.
Congreaves, Mr., of Stretton, co. Staff.; 461.
Conishead; 204.
letter dated at; 133.
Coniston, co. Lanc.; 229.
Connecticut, Conectichute; 56.
Conservatives, the; 568.
Constables; 18, 28, 29, 45, 67.
Constantine, Robert; 232.
Conti, Prince of; 423.
Conventicles; 90, 91, 172.
Act against. *See under* Acts.
Convention, the. *See under* Parliament.
Conway, Sir John; 428.
Conyers, —, a Jesuit; 107.
Mr.; 387.
Cook, Mr.; 569.
Cooke, Mrs.; 317.
Thomas; 194, 281.
Captain Thomas; 422.
William; 195.
Sir William (1604); 8.
—— (1690); 248.
Cookson, Martha; 485.
Cooper, Hugh; 174.
Mr.; 175.
William; 347, 351.
—— of Peeltown, information of; 255.
Copenhagen; 79.
bombardment of; 560, 561.
Copley, Sir Godfrey; 384.
Mr.; 200.
Coppinger, —; 607, 608.
Corbett, Mr.; 197, 198, 200, 210.
Corbin, Thomas, of Liverpool, mariner, information of; 262, 263.
Coreland regiment, the. *See under* Regiments.
Cork; 239, 242, 471.
Corn, importation of; 529, 567.
a maximum price for; 555.
Cornbury, Lord (1678–95); 108, 380.
Cornish, Mr. Sheriff; 116, 117, 128, 168, 264.
Cornwall, Duchy of, charges on the revenue of; 276.
Cornwallis, Lord (1792); 536.
Coronation, the Earl of Derby's claim to service at. *See* Derby, Earl of.
Coronation Oath, the; 542, 543.
Coroners; 29.
Corporation Credit, the; 160.
Corton, co. Lanc.; 109.
Cosbies house, (Ireland); 610.
Cosson, George; 42.
Cottam, Eline, letter from; 133.
Henry, of Thornley; 133.

Cotterell, Justice; 251.
Cottington, Lord (1640); 59.
Cotton, —, a pettifogger; 223.
Sir John; 277.
—— of Huntingdonshire, his daughter. *See* Kenyon, Dr. Roger.
Sir Lynch; 504.
Richard, letter from; 175.
Sir Robert; 517, 544.
Coulborne, Coleborne, Colborne:
—, a Quaker; 279.
Henry; 195, 196.
Lawrence; 230.
Coulton, co. Lanc.; 229.
Coulton, Richard; 36.
William, curate of Walton-le-Dale, 230.
Council, the. *See* Privy Council.
Counties Palatine, King's writs in; 68.
Court, the; 50, 59, 71, 79, 84, 88, 117, 129, 143, 178, 197, 214, 401, 403, 456, 514, 554, 557, 558, 572, 576.
Covell, Thomas, letters from; 44, 55.
—— letters to; 52, 53.
Coventry; 135, 315, 323, 324, 326, 341, 360, 363, 390.
Coventry, Sir John; 87.
Coward, Henry; 231.
Cowcher Book; 53.
Cowell, Thomas; 29.
Cowper, Lord (1799); 553.
James, letter from; 48.
Tom, of Chester; 450.
Cragg, —; 264.
Cragge, Mr.; 8.
Craggs, Mr.; 463.
Crakehurne. *See* Crewkerne.
Crane, Sir Edward; 64.
Cranford Bridge; 563.
Cranstounes, Lord (1617); 22.
Crarrock, —; 154.
Craven, Lord (1667); 79.
—— (1688), his regiment; 207.
Crawley, Judge; 60.
Creagh, Sir William; 239.
Crew, Mr., junior; 469.
Crewdson, John; 230.
Crewkerne, Crakehurne; 209.
Crimping Houses; 542.
Crocke, Mr.; 412.
Crofte, Edward; 7.
Sir James; 621, 622.
Crombock, John, of Wiswall; 38.
Richard, of Clarkhill; 38.
William, letter from; 14.
Cromleholme, Dr.; 91, 92.
Crompton, Captain; 213.
Ellys; 39.
Henry; 39.
James (1629); 39.
—— (1688); 195.
—— a pupil at Manchester; 467.
Joshua; 410.
Ralph, of Tong Fold; 359.
William; 183, 410.
—— a pupil at Manchester; 467.
Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector; 65, 91.
—— his regiment; 64, 412.
Crook, Crooke:
—; 291.
John; 101.
Samuel; 247.
Thomas; 175.
William; 173, 175.
Crooked Yard, co. Chester; 310.
Crooks, Randle; 451, 452.
Cropper, Richard, of Burscough; 460.
Crosby, co. Lanc.; 13, 369.
letter dated at; 385.
Great (Magna), co. Lanc.; 229, 311.
Hall, co. Lanc.; 319, 362,
Crosbye, Mr.; 301.
Croskell, Robert; 109.
Cross, Captain, of Darwen; 213, 223.
Cross, Alderman, of Rochester; 300, 370.
Sara, wife of Richard; 55.
Crossfield, James; 224, 355, 384.
Crosshall, co. Lanc.; 229.
letter dated at; 508.
Croston, co. Lanc.; 11, 229.
church; 470.
Croudson, Ferdinando; 413.
Crowe, John, the younger, letter from; 19.
Crown Office, the; 383.
Croxteth; 279, 312–314, 349, 350, 368
letter dated at; 162.
Croxton, Ger., of Ravenscroft; 244.
William, letters to; 65.
Cruick Meole; 570.
Cuerdall; 286.
Cuerden, Dr., of Preston; 176.
John; 583.
Culcheth, co. Lanc.; 109, 231.
Culcheth, Culchethe:
George; 110.
John; 109, 134.
Thomas; 109.
Ralph, the heirs of; 586.
Culloden, battle of; 477.
Cumberland; 500.
Clerk of the Peace for; 225.
Justices of the Peace for; 225.
Receiver-General of. *See* Hayhurst, William.
Cumberland, Earl of (1586); 622.
Duke of. *See* Rupert, Prince.
William Augustus, Duke of; 472, 477, 482, 486.
Duke of (1788); 525, 528.
—— Duchess of (1788); 525.
Ernest, Duke of, letter from; 568.
—— his Duchess; 568.
Cunliffe, Cunlieffe, Christopher, letter to; 5.
John; 29.
Robert, of Sparth; 51.
Thomas, letters from; 67, 69, 83.
Cunningham, —; 221.
Cuny, —, of Cuny; 296, 303, 369.
Mr.; 296.
Curbesheth, George; 182.
Curghy, Evan; 85.
Curtis, Mr.; 113.
Curzon, Lord (1807); 559, 560.
Mr.; 504, 508.
Miss; 528.
case, the; 553.

Cust, Lady (1684); 171.
Custom House, the; 149, 255, 377, 378, 513.
letter dated at; 265.
officers of; 233, 293, 298, 355, 384.
Customs, the; 89, 275.
Collector outwards of, in the Port of London, a grant of; 513.
the Commissioners of; 139, 217, 218, 254, 258, 266, 313, 377.
—— letter from; 265.
—— letter to; 135.
—— agent of. *See* Deny, —.
revenue from, charges on the; 276.
Cuthbert, Mrs.; 226.

D

Dacre, Lord William; 17.
Francis; 17.
—— his wife Anne; 17.
—— his son Ranulph; 17.
Dalbin, Justice. *See* Dolben.
Dale, Dalle, Dr.; 621, 622.
Roger; 229.
Dalkeith Castle; 21.
Dallamere, Lord. *See* Delamere.
Dalton, co. Lanc.; 7.
Dalton, Mr.; 8, 130.
Robert; 109.
Colonel Robert, of Thurnham; 293–295, 303, 313, 314, 319, 358, 359, 369, 374.
—— letter from; 360.
Damhouse, letter dated at; 43.
Danby, Thomas Osborne, previously Viscount Latimer, *q.v.*, Earl of; 209.
Mr.; 27.
Dandy, Dr.; 390.
Robert; 347, 351.
Dangerfeild, *alias* Wiloughbie, Mr.; 113.
Dangby, Mr.; 521.
Dantesey, John; 195.
Darbishire, Ned; 356.
Darby. *See* Derby.
Darley, letter dated at; 63.
Darlington, Lord (1805); 558.
Lady (1805); 558.
—; 375.
Dartmouth; 200, 227, 430.
Corporation of; 276.
Dartmouth, [George Legge], Lord; 197.
Darwen, co. Lanc.; 10, 230.
Lower, co. Lanc.; 231.
Over; 48, 231.
Upper; 232.
Daubabbin, Mr.; 154.
Daun, —; 496.
Dauson, Thomas. *See* Dawson.
Davenport, Francis; 410.
Sir Humphrey, letter from; 44.
—— letter to; 39.
Major John; 244.
Judge; 60.
Davenport—*cont.*
Richard; 410.
Samuel; 467.
Tom; 495.
Davies, —; 569.
Mr.; 545.
Peter Whitehall, letters from; 511, 528, 536.
Davis, George, of Treloughnell; 304.
Davy, Davie, John; 586.
Serjeant; 524.
Davyhulme, co. Lanc., letter dated at; 170.
Dawson, Dawsonne, Dauson:
Gabriel; 230.
John; 582.
Thomas; 29.
Dayneton, co. Lanc.; 11.
Deacon, Dr.; 491.
—— letter to; 476.
Thomas Theodorus; 476.
—— letter from; 476.
Deal; 243.
Dean, co. Lanc.; 12, 56, 94, 195, 229, 504, 582.
letters dated at; 92–94, 190, 289.
Dean, the. *See* Shipley, W. D.
Dean, Peter; 229.
Dearden, Joseph, letter from; 40.
Declaration of Right, the; 217.
Dee, Dr. John, warden of Manchester College, letter to; 619.
Dee, the river; 413.
Deggles, John; 410.
De Grey, —; 499.
De la Gard, —; 339.
Delamere, [Henry Booth], Lord; 199–202, 209, 210, 213, 217, 218, 227, 264, 295.
—— letter from; 210.
—— his brother George; 218.
—— his dispute with the Earl of Derby, petition concerning; 205–207.
Lady; 205, 206, 248.
Delaune, W., Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, letter from; 434.
Deleuze, Captain, letter to; 460.
Denbigh, Lord (1644); 64.
Denbigh Ladies, the; 500.
Denbigh, the member for. *See* Middleton.
Denbighshire; 511.
squires; 507.
Denham, Baron; 24.
Denmark; 560.
(Fred. II.), King of; 571.
(Fred. III.), King of; 79.
Prince George of; 211, 217, 276, 423.
Princess of. *See* Anne, Queen.
Denotter Castle. *See* Dunnotar.
Dent, Mr., the banker; 552.
Denton, co. Lanc.; 229.
Deny, —, agent of Commissioners of the Customs; 135.
Derby; 25, 209, 458, 479, 482, 485, 486.
co. Lanc. *See* West Derby.
Fort, Isle of Man; 271.
Haven, Isle of Man; 258–261, 263.

Derby—*cont.*
Hundred, co. Lanc. *See* West Derby Hundred.
Derby, [Edward Stanley, 3rd] Earl of; 4.
Henry [Stanley, 4th] Earl of; 571, 583, 590, 591, 593, 620, 622.
—— letters from; 596, 603.
—— letter to; 604.
[William Stanley, 6th] Earl of; 12, 13, 28.
Ann, Countess Dowager of (1638); 57.
James Stanley, 7th Earl of; 73.
Dowager Countess of (1664); 74.
Charles Stanley, 8th Earl of; 70, 72, 74, 75, 85–87, 91, 93, 95.
—— letter from; 70.
—— his case against William Christian; 73.
Countess of (1664); 72.
William George Richard Stanley, 9th Earl of; 102, 117, 125, 130–132, 142, 143, 146–149, 151–154, 157, 169, 172, 175, 178, 180, 181, 188, 203, 204, 208, 210, 213, 214, 216–220, 222, 226, 233, 234, 236, 240, 241, 247, 249, 250, 252, 253, 255, 258, 263, 265, 266, 277, 280, 281, 284–287, 290, 304, 320, 357, 371, 373, 379, 380, 384, 386, 414–416, 418, 419, 421, 425.
—— letters from; 113, 135, 142, 167, 188, 190, 210, 219, 224, 227, 236, 248, 250, 251, 254, 269, 272, 286, 356, 374, 403, 412, 427.
—— letters to; 159, 179, 197, 207, 210, 211, 245, 253–255, 265.
—— his daughter Elizabeth; 418.
—— his character and deeds, a paper about; 431, 432.
—— his claim to service at the coronation of William and Mary; 228.
—— a Commissioner of. *See* Kenyon, Roger.
—— his diary (28 Sept. to 21 Nov., 1688); 198–202.
—— his dispute with Lord Delamere, petition concerning; 205–207.
—— his instructions to his Governor of the Isle of Man; 258.
—— his petition to James II.; 214.
—— his proceedings in disturbing the King's revenue officers in the Isle of Man, account of; 258–262.
—— his regiments; 206.
—— his secretary. *See* Roper, Robert.
—— the manner of his going to the Tynwald; 255–258.
—— warrant to; 204.
Countess of (1682–1697); 148, 188, 216, 220, 248, 286, 374, 381, 406, 418.
—— letter from; 197.
James Stanley, *q.v.*, 10th Earl of; 434, 435, 438, 441, 458.
—— letters from; 438–440, 457.
—— letters to; 435, 436.
Derby—*cont.*
James Stanley, *q.v.*, 10th Earl of; address to; 430, 431.
—— his sister Colchester. *See* Colchester, Lady.
[Sir Edward Stanley, 11th] Earl of; 473.
Derbyshire; 51, 176, 403.
lead mines in; 40, 41.
Derwentwater, Lord; 554.
D'Estrées, —; 496.
Devizes; 209.
Devonshire, [William Cavendish], Earl afterwards Duke of; 209, 242, 243, 388, 423.
Duke of (1784); 517, 518.
Duchess of (1784); 518.
Dewhurst, Mr.; 7.
Robert; 229.
Dewy, Benjamin, the King's officer in the Isle of Man; 259–262.
Dibidderon, —; 337.
Diccon, William. *See* Dickenson.
Dickenson, Dickanson, Dickonson, Diconson, Diccon:
Captain; 314, 359.
Henry; 195.
Hugh; 110.
J., junior; 483.
John; 410.
Mr.; 152.
Richard; 232.
Roger; 330–332, 344–346, 392, 393.
—— letters to; 359, 360.
Samuel; 182, 222.
Thomas (1640), letter from; 59.
—— his daughter Elizabeth; 59.
Thomas (1689); 230.
Captain Thomas; 195.
William, of Wrightington; 294, 295, 297, 303, 307, 309, 310, 314, 323, 329, 359, 365, 366, 369, 376, 379, 387.
—— letters from; 357, 375.
Mrs. (wife of William); 323, 331, 332, 335, 366, 391, 392.
Dickson, Mr.; 10.
Didsbury, co. Lanc.; 11.
Digby, [John], Lord. *See* Bristol, Earl of. Lord (1696); 405.
Diggle, Digle, Digles:
James; 181.
Jo., "a calendar man"; 374.
John; 203.
Captain John; 223.
Dike, Sir Thomas. *See* Dyke.
Dillon, Robert; 620.
Dilworth, Thomas; 231.
Dinckley, co. Lanc.; 9.
letter dated at; 29.
Disley, co. Chester; 381.
Dissenters. *See* Nonconformists.
Dixon, Dixson, John; 418.
Joshua; 230.
Thomas; 182.
Dixwell, Sir Bazill; 299.
Dobbins, Mr.; 399.

Dobson, Henry; 434.
Hugh; 229.
Mr.; 49.
Robert; 29.
William; 434.
Dockwra, Dockra, William; 276, 339, 340.
Dod, Thomas; 194, 215.
—— letters from; 131, 153, 172.
Dodd, Mr., of Edge; 545.
Dodding, Miles; 143.
—— letters from; 110, 133.
—— letter to; 143.
—— order signed by; 115.
Doddinge, Milo; 583.
Dodgson, Mr.; 7.
Dodsworth, —, his plot; 371, 372, 392.
—, a papist; 238.
Dolben, Dalbin, Justice; 126, 151, 156.
—— letter from; 116.
Don, Donne, the river; 1.
Don, —; 67.
Doncaster; 1, 531, 532, 558.
the White Friars of; 1.
Doncaster, Lord (1622); 27.
Dorchester in New England, letter dated at; 56.
Dore, —; 239.
Dormer, Charles; 277.
Mr.; 399.
Dorneing, Captain; 213.
Dorset, Duke of (1769); 501.
Doughty, Mr.; 177.
Douglas, co. Lanc.; 11.
Douglas, Isle of Man; 260, 261.
—— letter dated at; 414.
Douglas, Dunglas, (in Scotland); 19.
the river; 450.
Douglas, Duglass:
Captain; 496.
Lieut.-General; 203.
Mr.; 538.
William; 255.
Dove, Hugh; 610.
Dover; 242, 243, 248, 298, 299, 318, 347, 349, 405, 406.
Dover, Lord, his regiment; 207.
Dowdsworthy, —; 322.
Downes, Christopher; 14.
Downham, co. Lanc.; 10, 229.
Downing, letters dated at; 529, 543, 545–548.
Downs, the; 73, 78, 243, 405.
Doyley, Mr.; 175.
Drake, Sir Francis; 571.
Draycot, Philip, of Painsley Hall, co. Staff.; 296, 303, 304, 369.
Dreddin place; 22.
Drinkwater, Samuel; 410.
Thomas; 182.
William; 181.
Drogheda; 240, 244, 263.
the governor of; 240.
Drummond, Sir William; 565, 566.
Drurie, Sir Drew; 615, 617.
Du Bart, —. *See* Bart, — du.
Dublin; 125, 224, 240, 243, 244, 253, 255, 259, 260, 264, 292, 312, 378, 471, 497.
Dublin—*cont.*
letters dated at; 252, 530.
Bay; 312.
Castle; 609.
Lord Mayor of; 530.
the Protestants in; 125, 243.
University of; 540.
Duckenfield, Colonel; 223.
Mr.; 483, 484.
Robert, letter from; 61.
Duckworth, John; 229.
Duels, ordinance against; 65.
Dugdale, —; 124, 129.
Thomas; 232, 279.
Tom; 400.
Sir William, King-at-Arms; 176.
Duglass, William. *See* Douglas.
Duke, Ann; 277.
Edward; 277.
Duke, the. *See* James II.
Dumfries; 57, 460.
letter dated at; 460.
Dunagence. *See* Dungeness.
Dunbar, George, Earl of, fee-farm rents due to the heirs of; 17.
Lord; 294, 300, 330, 369.
Duncan, Miss; 559.
Dunckenhalgh. *See* Dungenhall.
Dunckley, co. Lanc.; 109.
Duncom, Sir John; 79.
Duncombe, Mr.; 27, 28.
Dundalk; 240, 243.
Dundas, Charles, letter from; 531.
Henry; 526.
—— letter from; 521.
Mr.; 538.
Dundee; 20, 21, 460.
Baillies, Counsellors, &c., of; 21.
constable of; 20, 21.
Dundee, [John Graham, Viscount]; 233.
Dundonald, Lord (1791); 534.
Dungeness, Dunagence, Dunnese; 242, 243.
Dungenhall, Dunckenhalgh, Dungkinhall, co. Lanc.; 295, 303, 348, 349, 368, 372, 375, 376, 383.
Dunglas, (in Scotland). *See* Douglas.
Dungre, the; 62.
Dunham; 202, 205, 206, 469.
Dunishaw, co. Lanc.; 230.
Dunkirk; 67, 79, 333, 396, 397, 406, 448, 453, 571.
Dunmore, Earl of (1688–94); 198, 304.
—— letters from; 197.
Dunne, —, the confession of; 614.
Dunnese. *See* Dungeness.
Dunning, J.; 495, 499, 503, 505, 508, 512.
—— letter from; 510.
Dunnotar, Denotter, Castle; 21.
Dunstable; 319, 342.
Dupbury, Mr.; 9.
Dupplin, Lord (1758); 495.
Du Rarl, —. *See* Rarl, — du.
Durham; 416.
Bishop of (1612), letter to; 17.
—— (1688); 189, 211.
receiver for the county of. *See* Assheton, Ralph.

Durrell, Colonel; 440.
—— his brother; 440.
Dutch, the. *See* Holland.
captain, a; 86.
knives; 87.
Dutton, Sir Ralph; 388.
Duxberie, Nicholas; 29.
Duxbury, letters dated at; 292, 305, 356, 375, 381.
Dyke, Dike, Sir Thomas; 387, 399, 400.
Dymock, Champion; 495.
Dymock property, the; 524.
Dysart, Lord (1756); 494.

E

Earthquake, the, in Jamaica. *See* Jamaica.
Eason, Mr.; 297, 369.
Easter Book, an; 595.
East India Company, the; 156, 398.
the Scotch; 396.
—— ships of; 398.
East India House, letter dated at; 528.
East India trade, the; 401.
East Indies, the; 386, 540.
Eaton, Robert; 232.
Eatonfell. *See* Edenfield.
Eccles, co. Lanc.; 12, 16, 43, 82, 104, 195, 229, 232, 582.
Ecclesiastical Commission, the; 598.
Court, the; 462.
Eccleston, co. Lanc.; 11, 229.
letter dated at; 26.
parsonage of; 30.
Barbers Moor near; 27.
Eccleston, Ecclestone, Eclston, Edgleston:
—; 231.
Henry; 583.
John; 173.
William; 230.
Eckersley, Joseph; 495.
Eclston, John. *See* Eccleston.
Eddowes, Ralph; 104.
Edenfield, Ednenfeild, Eatonfell, co. Lanc.; 12, 87.
Edge, Ellis, letter from; 48.
James; 417.
Mr.; 414.
Richard; 104, 287, 371, 399.
—— letters from; 278, 280, 288, 290, 386, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 401–403, 405–408, 418, 422, 445.
Robert; 195.
William, the wife of; 586.
Edgecumb, Lord (1745); 472.
Edgeworth, co. Lanc.; 232.
Edgleston, John. *See* Eccleston.
Edinburgh; 19, 20–22, 460.
letter dated at; 518.
Baillies and Council of; 19, 20.
banquet to James I.; 23.
the Cannongate; 19.
Castle; 22.
Edinburgh—*cont.*
the High Kirk; 19.
High Street; 19.
the king's (Holyrood) Palace or the Abbey; 20–23.
—— *a playe of fyrwork* at; 22, 23.
Lord Provost of (1617). *See* Nisbott, Sir William.
Netherbow Port; 19.
the Strait Bow; 19.
Trustees, the; 569.
West Port; 19.
Edmunds, Mr.; 284.
Edmundson, Edmunson, Benjamin; 229.
William; 181.
Education, fees for; 64.
Edwards, John. *See* Bullyn.
Edwardson, Thomas; 263.
Egerton, Eggerton:
Captain; 213.
Sir John; 195, 469.
Leonard; 182.
Mr.; 59, 464, 470.
Peter; 43, 195.
—— letter from; 208.
Sir Philip; 244.
Ralph; 195.
Captain Ralph; 359, 360.
of Shaw, —; 223.
—— Peter, letter to; 178.
Sir Thomas; 514, 517.
—— Master of the Rolls; 605, 606.
Sir William; 321.
Eggleshill, [co. Lanc.]; 48.
Elcho, Lord; 477.
Eldon, co. Durham; 554.
Eldon, Sir John Scott, Lord; 554, 556.
—— letter from; 570.
Elections, Committee of; 387.
Elgins, the two Lady; 554.
Elis, —; 100.
Elison, —; 272.
Elizabeth, Queen; 4, 5, 571, 575, 584, 587, 588, 591, 592, 601, 603, 607–609, 611–620, 622–626.
letter from; 611.
letter to; 575.
the Duke of Norfolk's submission to; 573, 574.
Elizabeth, Princess, (daughter of George III.); 514.
Ellell, co. Lanc.; 8, 45.
Ellenborough, Lord (1811), letter from; 561.
Ellenbrook, Ellenborough, co. Lanc.; 229.
chapel; 275, 289, 290, 417, 418.
church; 12, 82, 104.
Elliotson, Elletson, Elleson, Jo., a gaoler; 282, 283, 306, 307, 360, 374.
—— letter from; 283.
Ellis, —; 319.
Christopher; 362, 368.
Mr.; 388.
Peter; 26.
Ellison, Thomas; 228.
Elsinore Castle; 560.
Elwes, Sir Gervase; 403, 405, 407.
Ely, [Turner], Bishop of; 190, 209.

Emperor, the:
(Ferdinand II.); 30, 37, 38.
(Leopold I.); 166, 403, 423.
(Charles VI.); 468, 469.
—— his chancellor. *See* Sinzendorf, Count.
—— his resident in Great Britain. *See* Palm, Monsieur de.
Empress, the (1680); 122.
Encombe, letter dated at; 570.
Enfield; 107.
Englefield, Sir Francis; 626.
English (British) Channel; 430.
"Englishman, the; or a choice speech at the election of a Speaker, etc."; 453, 454.
Ensham, Encham, co. Oxf.; 124.
Ensworth, —; 88.
Entwisle; 283, 584.
Entwisle, Ann; 232.
Bertie; 194, 216, 247.
John; 194.
—— Justice of the Peace for Lancashire; 135, 137.
—— letters from; 101, 137, 138, 236.
Mr.; 253, 447.
Mr., Recorder of Liverpool; 161, 162.
Mr., of Wigan; 421, 423.
Richard; 195.
Widow; 89.
Epworth, co. Linc., rector of. *See* Wesley, Samuel.
Erskine, Lord (1791), letter from; 535.
Mr. and Mrs.; 508.
Thomas; 554.
—— letter from; 554.
Erthig, letter dated at; 524.
Escolme, Robert, letter from; 491.
Essex; 192, 346, 608.
Essex, [Robert Devereux, 3rd] Earl of; 61.
[Arthur Capel], Earl of, suicide of, in the Tower; 162, 166, 211.
Etogh, Captain; 359.
Eton College; 277.
Ettrick, Mr.; 445.
Etwall; 177.
Euphrates, the river; 239.
Euxton, Exton, co. Lanc.; 11.
Evans, Evens, Justice George, of Surrey; 321.
James; 484.
Evening Post; 472.
Evesgreen, manor of, co. Lanc.; 52.
Exchequer, the; 35, 37, 38, 100, 118, 126, 134, 144, 155, 157, 159, 218, 307, 329, 339, 340, 342, 396, 401, 449, 518, 595, 597.
Barons of; 23.
Chancellor of; 434, 515, 604.
——. *See also* Fortescue, Sir John. Grevyll, Sir Fulke. Cavendish, Lord John.
charges on; 277.
Officers; 112.
Excise; 82.
revenue from; 275, 276.
—— charges on the; 276.
Exeter; 207, 407, 430, 506.
Bishop of; 210.
——. *See also* Oldham, Dr. Hugh.
Exton. *See* Euxton.
Eyans, Christopher; 139.
Eyre, Eyres, Sir Giles; 309, 376, 383.
Justice; 365, 372.
Sir Samuel; 376, 383.
Thomas, letter to; 52.
Eyrer, Mr.; 451.
Eyvesgreene, co. Lanc.; 52.

F

F., Sir F.; 234.
Fagell, Pensionary; 187.
Fairfax, Lord; 294, 300, 369.
Charles; 276.
Sir Thomas; 61.
Brigadier Thomas; 422.
Falkland, Falkling, Fakling, [co. Fife]; 20, 21.
Fane, Sir Vere; 249.
Fanshaw, Mary; 276.
Sir Richard; 321.
Farlton, Captain; 128.
Farnham Hop Bill; 537.
Farnworth, co. Lanc.; 12, 25, 57, 229.
Farnworth, Richard; 190.
Faro, letter dated at; 65.
Farrar, Francis, of Downholland; 460.
Farrer, James, of Ormskirk; 137.
Mr.; 289.
Ned; 400.
Farrington, Farington, Faryngton:
Dr.; 450.
Sir Henry; 4.
Henry; 235, 247.
Major; 200.
Mr.; 8, 93, 377.
Thomas; 3.
—— letter from; 3.
—— his wife Cicely; 4.
William; 411, 583.
—— of Werden; 585.
Farthing tokens; 31.
Fast, a general; 59.
Fazakerley, James; 137, 138.
Mr.; 471.
Nicholas; 195.
Fearhurst; 70.
Felgate, William; 230.
Fell, Leonard; 231.
Fells, John; 263.
Feneshall, garrisons in; 62.
Fenton, James; 229.
James, LL.D.; 493.
Fenwick, Feineicke:
John, letter from; 383.
Sir John; 211, 409, 412, 413.
Mr.; 223.
Fenysford, co. Lanc.; 50.
Ferguson, Robert; 407.
Fernandis, Stephen de; 255.

Ferne, Dr. *See* Chester, Bishop of.
Ferns, Bishop of (1790), letter from; 530.
Fetherston, —; 311, 317.
Feversham, [Lewis de Duras], Earl of; 207, 211, 299, 300, 370.
Fielding, Colonel, his regiment; 239.
Fife, Fyff, gentleman of; 20.
Fiffe, Thomas; 248.
Filmer, F.; 558.
Francis, letter from; 498.
Mr.; 509.
Finch, Captain; 533.
the Hon. and Rev. Edward, rector of Wigan; 447.
Edward, letter from; 371.
Henry; 231, 232.
Mr.; 212, 241, 269, 405, 441.
Fireworks, a play of (at Holyrood Palace); 22, 23.
First Fruits and Tenths, charges on; 276.
Fisher, Dr. *See* Salisbury, Bishop of.
Joshua, alderman of Liverpool; 281.
Fitton, Fitten, Phytone:
—; 82.
Sir Edward; 583.
Fitzharris, [Edward]; 127, 186.
Fitzherbert, Mrs.; 525.
William, of Wapra; 301.
Fitz Pearce, James; 610.
Fitz William, Lord (1794); 542.
Flanders; 79, 100, 162, 173, 274, 300, 318, 388, 402, 403, 409, 462, 615.
French army in; 300.
Flatworth, coal mines and salt-pans in; 17.
Fleetwood, Fletwode, Fleitwode:
Bryan, of Sephton; 137.
Edmund; 8, 48, 583.
Edmund, of Rossall; 585.
Edward, parson of Wigan, letter from; 597.
—— letter from; 152.
Mr.; 101, 125, 145, 203, 448, 449, 598, 599, 602.
Mrs., of Rossall; 64.
Richard; 10, 11, 13, 394, 583.
Sir Richard; 296, 303, 369.
—— his son Roland; 296, 303, 369.
—— his son William; 303.
Richard, of Penwortham; 585.
Thomas, letters from; 379, 434.
Sir William; 9.
Fleming, Fleminge:
Captain; 409.
Daniel, letter from; 225.
William; 583.
Fletcher, Doctor; 571.
—— Dean of Peterborough; 575.
Elizabeth; 485.
John, of Windle; 460.
Mr.; 500, 503.
Thomas; 194.
Flint; 428, 500.
Flintshire; 301, 322, 428, 511, 546.
lieutenancy of; 545.
lieutenant of; 546.
Flitcroft, George; 134, 135, 137, 138.
Flixton, Flyctoun, co. Lanc.; 12, 195, 229, 582.
Flookburgh, Flookeborough, co. Lanc.; 229.
Floyd, Captain; 349.
Flyctoun. *See* Flixton.
Fogg, Dr.; 450.
Fogge, K., letter from; 139.
Foley, Paul; 399, 400.
Folkes —; 571.
Folkestone, Foulston; 299.
Folliot, Captain; 611.
Fontenoy, battle of; 472.
Forde, Dr.; 621, 622.
Forestalling; 42.
Formby, co. Lanc.; 13.
Formby, Richard; 195.
Forster, Geoffrey. *See* Foster.
Fortescue, Forteskew:
Lord (1746); 486.
Sir John; 605, 606.
Forth, Alexander; 41.
Foster, Geoffrey; 43.
Jo.; 376, 377, 384.
Mr. (1604); 8.
Mr. (1713); 450.
Prothonotary; 407, 408.
William, letters from; 26-28.
Foston, Fosson, co. Derby; 51.
letter dated at; 52.
Fotheringhay Castle, co. Northampton; 621.
Foubert, Solomon; 276.
Foulston. *See* Folkestone.
Fowden, William, of Manchester; 478–486.
Fowey, co. Cornwall; 430.
Fowler, Captain; 304.
Sir William, of St. Thomas, co. Staff.; 302.
Fox, Foxe:
Charles James; 515, 517, 527, 544.
—— letters from; 511, 512, 542, 555.
John; 15.
—— Mrs.; 15.
Richard; 586.
Sir Stephen; 126.
Foxcroft, Richard; 229.
Foxley, Mr.; 470.
Richard, of Buxton; 359.
France; 27, 107, 233, 239, 242, 250, 255, 292, 294, 295, 298, 303, 308, 310, 311, 318, 327, 334, 335, 346, 347, 349, 387, 388, 396, 407, 474, 529, 530, 535, 606, 618, 626.
army of; 243, 253, 300, 496.
fleet (men of war, etc.) of; 88, 92, 96, 107, 233, 242, 243, 266, 297, 371, 372, 387, 395, 396, 398, 400, 402, 405, 406.
Imperial Guard; 562.
(Henry III.), King of; 571.
Louis XIII, King of; 27, 31.
(Louis XIV.), King of; 84, 88, 204, 307, 308, 365, 381, 396, 402, 405, 419.
(Louis XV.), King of; 472, 474.
ministry of; 496.
ploughs in; 504.
proclamation of war by England against; 81.

France—*cont.*
Spanish ambassador to. *See* Mendoza.
Treaty (English) with; 79.
Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain. *See under* Commerce.
war with Holland, likelihood of; 83.
Franchlyn, Mr.; 535.
Francis, Mr.; 527.
Francklin, Lieutenant; 289.
Francon's Oak; 64.
Frankland, Dr.; 91, 92.
William, his bond to abstain from excess of drink; 228.
Franklin, Dr., Ambassador at Paris; 552.
Freckleton, co. Lanc.; 230.
Frederick the Great. *See under* Prussia.
Freehold book (for co. Lanc.); 31.
French, Mr.; 13.
French, the; 79, 100, 101, 107, 108, 170, 197, 238, 270, 300, 334, 387, 396, 402, 404, 407, 423, 472, 496, 529, 546, 563, 616.
colonel, a; 86.
Duchess, the; 113.
Embassy, in London; 88.
goods taken; 36.
King, the. *See* France, King of.
league, the; 233.
merchants in London; 253.
Minister Plenipotentiary in London. *See* Barthelemy.
officers (with James II.); 218, 220.
soldiers for the duke of York. *See under* Soldiers.
—— in Ireland. *See under* Soldiers.
wines; 81, 254, 255.
Friend, Sir John; 300, 370, 407, 408.
Frogmorton, George. *See* Throckmorton.
Frome, letter dated at; 546.
Frytton, Sir Edward; 616.
Fuel, a new kind of; 37.
Fuller, Mr.; 175.
Fulwell, Mr.; 612.
Fulwood, co. Lanc.; 8, 45.
Fundy, Bay of; 520.
Funeral, expenses at a; 98.
charges, estimates for; 456.
Furness, Furneis, co. Lanc.; 45, 142, 143, 159, 419.
bailiff of liberty of; 29.
dissolved monastery of; 277.
title to property in, case as to; 155.
Furnival, Thomas; 482, 486.
Fyff. *See* Fife.

G

Gage, —, the confession of; 618.
Colonel; 200, 202.
—— his Romish regiment; 202, 206.
Galloway, Earl of (1697); 419.
Galmoy, Lord; 240.
Galway, Lord (1706); 437.
Gambia; 433.
Gardener, Captain; 610.
Gardner, Mr.; 7.
Gardnet, Lawrence; 182.
Garforth, Thomas; 228.
Garibay, —, the Spanish historian; 569.
Garrard. *See* Gerard.
Garstang, co. Lanc.; 8, 47, 232, 313, 358, 584, 585.
Garstwood, Garsewood; 313, 362.
Garter, Chancellor of the; 276.
(principal) King-at-Arms. *See* Dugdale, Sir William.
Gartside, Adam; 181, 195.
James; 171.
Thomas; 181.
Gascoigne, Gascoine, Gascow, Gascone:
Sir Thomas (1694); 294, 369.
Sir Thomas (1780); 509.
Gaskell, —; 411.
Nathaniel; 373, 374.
Gathorne, Thomas; 467.
Gaunt. *See* Ghent.
John of, his charter "about lead getting"; 40.
Gawdie, Serjeant; 623.
Gawen, —; 124.
Gazette, the; 472, 503.
Geaton; 62.
Gee, Cornet; 209.
Richard; 586.
Gellybrand, Gellibrand, Gillibrand, Mr., 12, 135.
Thomas, letter from; 467.
General, the; 77, 78.
Geneva; 463.
Genings, William; 62.
Genoese, the; 472.
Genyon, John; 109.
George I., King; 463.
——, address to; 459, 460.
George II., King:
as Prince of Wales; 464.
as King; 468, 478–480.
address to; 467.
George III., King; 497, 513, 515, 521, 526–528, 536, 537, 545, 552, 554, 556–558, 566, 567, 570,
letters from; 542, 555.
letter to; 557.
an attempt to stab; 522.
his Queen. *See* Sophia-Charlotte.
George IV., King:
as Prince of Wales; 521, 525, 528, 544, 549, 552, 557–559.
his apothecary. *See* Walker, Mr.
as Regent; 527.
as King; 566, 567.
his Queen. *See* Caroline.
George, Prince, of Denmark. *See under* Denmark.
Gerard, Gerrard, Girrard, Garrard:
Lord (1668); 81, 82, 95.
Fitton; 272, 413.
Henry, letters to; 49, 50.
—— his sister Isabell; 50.
Miles, of Ince; 597.

Gerard, Gerrard, Girrard, Garrard—*cont.*
Mr.; 16, 278, 279, 285, 287–289, 400.
Mr., of Ince; 303.
Sir Samuel; 213.
Thomas; 14, 109, 194.
William; 109, 302.
Sir William; 109, 142, 152, 201, 294, 295, 297, 301, 303, 309, 313, 314, 329, 330, 333, 358, 359, 362, 365, 368, 387.
—— letter from; 359.
—— his son; 294, 295, 297, 303, 329, 368, 369.
German army, the; 162.
(Almaine) astronomers; 37.
Germans, in Ireland; 239.
Germany; 327.
Light Dragoons of; 560.
Gey, Stephen, vicar of Whalley; 230, 250–252.
—— letter from; 253.
Ghent, Gaunt; 409.
Giardagni, Signor; 502.
Gibbon, Dr. Nicholas; 277.
Gibson, Gybsonne, Dr.; 597–599.
George, letters from; 491.
—— letter to; 490.
—— his clerk. *See* Escolme, Robert.
Giffard, Gifford:
Augustin; 302.
Colonel; 277.
John, letter from; 561.
Sir Thomas, of Chillington; 302, 304.
Gildart, James; 517.
Richard; 516.
Giles, —; 117.
Gilliam, John; 182.
—— junior; 182.
Gillibrand, Mr. *See* Gellybrand.
Gilpin, Gilbert; 536.
Mr.; 7.
Ginkell, Ginckell, General, (afterwards Earl of Athlone, *q.v.*), letter from; 252.
—— his cornet; 259.
Gipps, Thomas, letter from; 252.
—— clerk; 195.
Girlington, —, of Girlington; 293, 302, 329, 369.
John; 7.
Mr.; 188.
Girrard, Henry. *See* Gerard.
Gisborne, Tom; 458.
Givet; 407.
Glass works; 52.
Glazbrook, William; 443.
Glazebrook, co. Lanc.; 109, 168.
Gloucester, Duke of (1788); 525, 528.
—— his son, Prince William; 525.
Duchess of (1788–1795); 524, 525, 544.
Gloucestershire; 222, 535.
Glover, Edward, letter from; 619.
Mr.; 529, 530.
Glynne, Sir John; 495, 496.
Goare, James, of Lydiate; 137.
Goddard, —; 328.
John, four daughters of; 572.
Godden, Goodon, Father; 234.
v. Hales, judgment in the case of; 184.
Godfrey, Colonel; 207.
Sir Edmondsbury; 106–108, 127, 129.
Godolphin, Lord (1688); 209.
Sir William; 340.
Golborne, Nicholas; 228.
Golden, Mr.; 127.
Golding, Ann; 277.
Goldsbrough, Anny; 277.
Goldsmith's Almanacks; 90, 93.
Gondomar, Condé of; 32.
Gooden, —; 234.
Goodgear, John; 467.
Samuel; 467.
Goodlad, James; 233.
Goodman, Captain; 296, 297, 300, 369.
Mr., of Chester; 616.
Goodon, Father. *See* Godden.
Goodshaw, co. Lanc.; 10,
Goosnargh, co. Lanc.; 9, 52, 221, 229, 306, 315.
letter dated at; 59.
"the Ashes" in; 150.
Gordon, [Duke of] (1689); 233.
Lord George; 509, 510.
—— letters from; 511, 513.
Lord William; 501.
Gore, Henry; 467.
Goreing, Col. Sir William; 297, 299, 300, 369.
Gorse, the estate of; 447.
Gorst, Bob; 495.
Gorsuch, James; 195.
Gorton, co. Lanc.; 11, 229.
Chapel, co. Lanc.; 85.
—— petition for letters patent to receive charity to rebuild; 493.
Gosnall, Mr., a preacher; 11, 16.
Gosnell, Mr.; 81.
Gothard, Jeremiah; 467.
Thomas; 467.
Gould, Serjeant; 337.
Sir Thomas; 168.
Goulden, Edward; 110.
Thomas; 110.
Goulton, John; 374.
Gourden, Peter; 293, 369, 377.
Gourdon, James; 263.
Gower, Gowre:
Lord (1706–1708); 437.
—— letter from; 442.
Captain; 302.
Dr.; 196, 446.
Grafton, [Henry, 1st], Duke of; 207.
[Charles, 2nd.] Duke of; 276.
Duchess Dowager of (1694); 276.
Graham, Grayhem, Greham, Mr.; 126, 132, 152, 155, 168, 169, 218, 264.
Mr.; 508.
Richard; 159.
R., letters from; 127, 129, 131.
General Sir Thomas; 562.
Granjam (India); 521.
Grant, Mr.; 534.
Grantham; 544.
Grantley, Lord (1787); 523.

Granville, Colonel John ; 399, 400, 405.
Graunt, Christopher ; 586.
Gravelines ; 407, 571.
Gravesend ; 79.
Gray, Grey :
Lord (1586–1599) ; 610, 621, 622.
Forde Gray, Lord, of Wark ; 143, 154, 160, 162, 166.
Lord, of Ruthin (1688) ; 209.
Lord (1795) ; 544.
Lady (1800) ; 554.
—, a highwayman ; 318.
James ; 276.
Mr. ; 465.
Graydon ; 266.
Great Seal, the ; 155, 537.
——, Commissioners of the ; 219, 445, 536.
Great Singleton. *See* Singleton, Great.
Greave, Edmund, the wife of ; 572.
Greaves, Edward ; 182.
Gabriel, of Ormskirk ; 137.
Humphrey, of Scarisbrick ; 137.
Grecian astronomers ; 37.
Gredington ; 494, 508, 524, 538, 564, 570.
letter dated at ; 497.
Green, Greene :
Anne ; 43.
Dr. ; 225.
John ; 245, 246, 270, 271, 415, 425.
Jonathan ; 183.
Thomas, letter from ; 247.
William ; 443.
Greenacres, co. Lanc. ; 232.
Greenacres, Mr. ; 9.
Greencloth, the ; 129.
Greenfield, — ; 237.
Sir Charles, letter from ; 412.
Christopher ; 122, 239.
——letters from ; 238, 269, 270.
Sir Christopher ; 282, 356.
Mr. ; 139, 216, 241.
Thomas ; 52, 239.
—— letter from ; 91.
Greengore, letter dated at ; 221.
Greenhalgh, Greenalgh, Grenehalgh :
Captain ; 80, 90, 203.
John, letter from ; 44.
Richard ; 90.
Thomas ; 195.
—— letter from ; 214.
William ; 486.
Green Wax, the ; 99.
Greenwich ; 217, 422.
the chapel at ; 579.
Greenwood, Augustine ; 232.
Mr., of Lancaster ; 249.
Greg, Joseph ; 196.
Gregory, Gregorie, John ; 586.
Peter ; 230.
Gregson, Thomas, letters from ; 70, 71.
William, curate of Lancaster ; 229.
Greham, Mr. *See* Graham.
Grenard, Lord (1688) ; 211.
Grenier, W., letter from ; 110.
Grenoepp, Mr. ; 8.
Grenville, Lord (1792–4), letters from ; 536, 537, 540.
Mr. ; 530.
family of ; 557.
Gresly, — ; 30.
Gressingham, co. Lanc. ; 8, 229.
Grevins, — ; 429.
Grevyll, Sir Fulke, Chancellor of the Exchequer, letters from ; 17, 24.
Grey. *See* Gray.
Griffin, [Edward, 1st] Lord ; 294, 297, 299 300, 369.
—— his son Colonel ; 299, 370.
Griffith, Captain ; 295, 296, 298, 299, 347, 369.
Lieut.-Col. ; 297, 369.
Grimshaw, Grymshawe :
George ; 183.
Nicholas ; 18.
R. ; 251.
Grinstead, East, co. Sussex ; 407.
Gripton, — ; 461.
Gronvelt ; 472.
Groom of the Stole ; 216, 217.
Grope, Justice ; 533.
—— letter from ; 538.
Grose, Lady ; 525.
Grosvenor, [Sir Richard Grosvenor, 1st] Lord ; 502, 544.
Benjamin, letter from ; 464.
Sir Thomas ; 237, 278.
Gruddell, Alderman ; 450.
Grundy, Dr. ; 195.
Evan ; 92.
Grymshawe, Nicholas. *See* Grimshaw.
Gudlawe, Thomas ; 4, 5.
Guernsey, Isle of ; 74.
—— privateers of ; 406.
Guise, Duke of (1588) ; 571.
Sir J. ; 328, 339.
Gunning, Dr. ; 83.
Gunter, Catherine ; 277.
Gurnell, John ; 231.
Guy, Captain ; 311.
Henry ; 277.
Gwynn, Francis ; 399.
Gybsonne, Dr. *See* Gibson.

H

Hacket, Hackett, William, of Northamptonshire, memorandum of the arraignment of, for high treason ; 607–609.
Hadden, Peter, curate of Wigan ; 230.
Haddick, General ; 496.
Hadfield, Charles ; 467.
Hagley, letter dated at ; 433.
Hague, the ; 428, 440.
—— letter dated at ; 251.
letters, the ; 439.
Haidock ; 52.
Haigh, co. Lanc. ; 157, 421.
letters dated at ; 90, 93, 134–136, 159, 161, 169, 172, 178, 236, 421, 467.

Haldane, Professor; 569.
Hales, Sir Edward; 184.
Mr.; 69.
Halewood, Haslewood, co. Lanc.; 12.
Halifax, co. York; 573, 595.
Nova Scotia, letters dated at; 519, 522.
Halifax, [George Savile], Marquis of; 108, 149, 209, 211, 329, 388, 405.
Marchioness of; 418.
Hall, Bishop; 94.
—; 328.
Christopher, letter from; 53.
Elizabeth; 277.
Father; 211.
James; 467.
Mr.; 88.
Mr., "who used to go the Chester Circuit"; 537.
Mr., apothecary of Manchester; 305.
Ralph; 410.
Thomas, vicar of Eccles; 229.
William; 572.
Halliwell, Mr.; 59.
Hallowe, Matthew; 232.
Hallows, Noah; 467.
Hallywell, Richard, letters from; 48, 51.
Halsall, co. Lanc.; 13, 194, 229, 234.
Halsall, Halsalle, Cuthbert; 583.
Sir Cuthbert; 13.
Halton, co. Lanc.; 7, 229.
Halton, Hatton, George; 137, 138.
Hamburg, Hambro, Hamborow; 372, 378.
Hamer, Anthony; 620, 621.
Samuel; 195.
Hamilton, Duke of (1689); 218.
—— (*d.* 1712); 448, 449.
Lord Archibald; 516.
Brigadier; 240.
Elizabeth; 276.
James; 276.
William; 276.
Hammond, Mr., letter from; 211.
Hampden, Mr.; 264.
Hampshire; 83.
Justices of; 531.
Hampson, Richard; 183.
Hampstead, letter dated at; 554.
Hampton, the poor of; 277.
Hand, Mr.; 277.
Hankes, Christopher; 603.
Hankinson, Mr.; 12.
Hanmer, co. Flint; 62, 63, 180, 494.
constables of, order to; 425.
vicar of. *See* Hilton, Richard.
Hanmer, H., letter from; 562.
—— his father, letter to; 562.
Lady, letter from; 557.
—— letters to; 524, 558.
M., letter from; 511.
Mr.; 493.
Roger, expenses at his funeral; 98.
Samuel, letter from; 154.
Sir Thomas; 453, 454.
—— letter from; 428.
Hanover; 566.
House of; 453.
Prince of; 124, 186.
treaty of; 468.
Hanoverians, the, loss of (at Fontenoy); 472.
Hapton, co. Lanc.; 39.
Harborough; 209.
Harcourt, Harcurt:
Mr.; 385, 386, 405.
Thomas; 229.
Harden; 62.
letter dated at; 89.
Hardinge, G., letter from; 523.
Hardman, John; 137, 138.
Hardmans, James, of Brodefield; 232.
Hardshaw-within-Windle (Hardshey-cum-Windle); 246, 262.
Hardwick, letters dated at; 553.
Hardwick, Philip, Lord, Lord Chancellor; 470.
William; 483.
Hardy, Hardye:
—; 544.
Henry; 582.
Richard; 229.
Hargreaves, Hugh, letters from; 55, 57.
James; 229.
Harley, Robert; 399, 400, 497.
Harlowe, Nicholas; 261.
Harpur, Isaac, clerk; 196.
Harrington, Lord (1745); 482, 486.
—— his steward. *See* Furnival, Thomas.
Lady (1783); 514.
John; 194.
—— of Haytonhay; 294, 369.
Mr.; 240.
Harris, Henry; 464.
Mr.; 501.
Harrison, Captain; 502.
James; 231.
John; 483.
—— letter from; 439.
Richard; 230.
Thomas; 195.
—— of Lytherland; 137.
Hartley, —; 146, 176.
Jo., letters from; 85, 90.
John; 195, 291.
—— letters from; 284, 290, 355, 376.
—— a coiner; 305-307, 354-356, 358, 360, 361, 373, 374, 376, 404, 405, 407.
—— letter from; 395.
Thomas; 410.
Hartshaw, co. Lanc.; 231.
Harvey, James, Mayor of Wigan; 422, 424.
—— letter from; 425.
John, letter from; 424.
Major-General; 439.
Mr.; 397.
Harwich; 77, 78, 560.
letter dated at; 253.
Harwood, co. Lanc.; 9, 229.
Great, co. Lanc.; 50.
Little, co. Lanc.; 230.
Harwood, Herwood, Robin; 143.
Thomas, of Manchester; 60.
William; 231.
Hasleden, John; 232.

Haslewood. *See* Halewood.
Haslingden, co. Lanc.; 10, 229, 231.
letter dated at; 412.
copyhold tenants of; 24.
Hassop, co. Derby; 310.
Hastings; 242, 243, 568.
Hastings, Captain Walter; 310, 379.
Warren; 525, 528.
—— letter from; 541.
Hatsell, Mr.; 556.
Hatsull, Mr.; 13.
Hatten, George, curate of Hollinfare; 229.
Richard; 229.
Hatton, Sir Christopher; 612.
George. *See* Halton.
Mr.; 95.
parson; 168.
Richard, letter from; 190.
Serjeant; 157.
Haughton, Ralph; 582.
Hause, Mr.; 264.
Hautecourt, Mr.; 430.
Haward, Samuel; 410.
Hawke, Admiral; 496.
Hawks; 48, 51.
Hawkshead, co. Lanc.; 7, 229, 231.
Hawles, Mr.; 337.
Hawley, General; 460.
Major; 363.
Haworth, Abram; 231.
Captain; 143.
John, letter from; 5.
Mr.; 518.
Peter; 29.
Richard, letter from; 68.
Thomas; 467.
Hay, Mr. and Mrs.; 525.
Haydock, Haydocke, Hadock, Heddock:
William; 593.
William, the parson of Standish; 230, 379.
—— letter from; 356.
Haydon, Sir Christopher; 578.
Haye, Lord (1618); 24.
Hayes, Alderman; 125.
—; 524.
Daniel, merchant of Dublin; 252, 258.
Captain Henry; 422.
Hayhurst, John; 81.
William; 251.
—— letters from; 125, 126, 134, 139, 152, 154, 156, 157, 161, 172, 238, 249, 355, 375.
—— appointed receiver-general of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; 355.
Haywood, Governor. *See* Heywood.
Healde, William; 29.
Healey, co. Lanc.; 9.
Heap, Mrs.; 321.
Heapy, co. Lanc.; 11.
Hearth Money; 76, 146.
Heath, Mr. *See* Huthersall.
Heaton, co. Lanc.; 109.
letter dated at; 596.
Chapel, co. Lanc.; 68, 69.
Heaton, Mr.; 619.
Ralph; 41.
Robert; 109.
Heaton Norris, co. Lanc.; 231.
Heaward, —; 319.
Heber, Mr.; 497.
Reginald, letter from; 499.
Richard, letter from; 500.
Hebson, William; 239.
Heddock, William. *See* Haydock.
Heisham. *See* Heysham.
Helford Sluice; 253.
Henham, Jack; 433.
Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.; 31, 59.
Henry, Prince; 496.
Henshaw, Edward; 223.
Henthorne; 39.
Heptonscale (? Heptonshall); 46.
Hepworth, Elizabeth; 483.
Herald-at-Arms, the; 98.
Herald's Office, the; 176.
Herbert, Lord Chief Justice; 184, 211.
Lord, of Cherbury; 433.
Hereford, Bishop of; 279.
Herle, Edward; 412.
Mr.; 247.
Herreck, Thomas; 181.
Herreclitus; 129.
Hertfordshire; 608.
Herwod, Robin. *See* Harwood.
Hesketh, Heskithe:
Alexander; 195.
Barnaby; 195.
Cuthbert, letter from; 372.
Gabriel; 13.
Mr.; 27.
Robert; 5.
Thomas, Attorney-General for Lancashire; 583, 585.
William; 593.
Hesketh Bank; 450.
Hessians, the, loss of (at Fontenoy); 472.
Hetleby, Captain, the grandchildren of; 277.
Heward, Richard. *See* Howard.
Hewett, —; 509.
Sir George; 116.
Hewood, John; 410.
Hext, Amias; 276.
Juliana; 276.
Hey, Ellice; 181.
Thomas, of Ashton; 88.
Heyrick, John, M.A.; 102.
Heys, Heyes:
James; 467.
John, letters from; 377, 378.
John, of Ormskirk; 137.
Heysham, co. Lanc.; 8, 229, 493.
Heysham, Giles, letter from; 57.
Heywood, co. Lanc.; 12.
Heywood, Haywood:
Charles; 467.
Governor of the Isle of Man; 259.
James; 467.
John; 183, 196.
Mr.; 87, 99, 131, 148, 186.
Nathaniel; 231.

Heywood, Haywood—*cont.*
Peter, letter from; 54.
—— a pupil at Manchester; 467.
Robert, letters from; 117, 129, 142, 153, 215.
—— letter to; 147.
William; 467.
Heyworth, Joseph, of Hanmer; 180.
—— his wife Mary; 180.
Hibbard, Thomas; 467.
Hickeringill, Mr.; 129.
Hickman, Dr.; 211.
Hicks, Dr., Dean of Worcester; 225.
Hicks, Hixe, Hall; 129, 407.
Hidde, Ned; 610.
Hide. *See* Hyde.
Hieres, Isle of; 405.
Higginson, William; 230.
—— Governor of the House of Correction at Preston; 245, 247.
Higham, Thomas; 192.
Higham Ferrars, co. Northampton; 407, 408.
High Commission, the; 61.
Highgate, co. Middx.; 317, 524.
Highlake. *See* Hoylake.
High Steward, the Lord; 104, 105.
Highways, order touching, (in Lancashire); 193–196.
Hill, Daniel, M.A.; 103.
George, letter from; 550.
John; 418.
John, preacher at Prestwich, letter from; 597.
General Sir Rowland; 562.
Thomas, of Broughton in Craven; 584.
Hilton, —; 281.
—, of Willingrave; 374.
Captain. *See* Hulton.
Charles, letters from; 190, 266.
George, letter from; 134.
James; 196.
—— letter from; 444.
—— of Manchester, butcher; 427.
John of Preston; 51.
Madame; 153.
Mr.; 103, 141.
(? Hulton), Mrs.; 61.
Nathaniel; 281.
Rev. Richard, letter to; 428.
William; 150, 194, 195.
—— letters from; 146, 158.
Hinde, John; 229.
Hindley, co. Lanc.; 109, 415.
Chapel; 245, 246, 270, 271, 401.
Common; 214.
Hindley, Henry; 62.
Hugh; 47.
John; 91.
Mr.; 440.
Hindon; 517.
Hitchin, co. Hertford; 233.
Hixe Hall. *See* Hicks Hall.
Hobart, Dr.; 443.
Hobson, Charles; 467.
John; 467.
Joseph; 467.
Hodgkinson, Mr.; 177.
Richard of Aughton; 137.
Thomas, letters from; 125, 128, 131, 142, 145, 157, 158, 161, 226, 236, 240, 250, 306, 381.
—— letter to; 157.
Hodgson, Thomas; 232.
Hodyson, John; 115.
Hoesfelt; 472.
Hoghton. *See* Houghton.
Holbrooke, Alexander; 467.
Holcar, letter dated at; 170.
Holcombe, Oulcome, co. Lanc.; 12, 87, 169.
Holcroft lordship; 168.
Holcroft, Holcrofte:
John; 168.
Geoffrey; 182.
Thomas; 583.
Holden, James; 467.
Mr.; 224.
Thomas, the wife of; 582.
—— Justice of the Peace; 167.
—— letter from; 157.
Holder, William; 232.
Holding, Mr.; 465.
Holford, John, of Kinderton; 244.
Tho., of Newbrook; 244.
Holington, Peter; 194.
Holker, Holkar, John; 39, 231.
Holland:
and the Hollanders (Dutch); 75, 77–79, 81, 86, 92, 99, 101, 126, 156, 166, 196, 197, 203, 204, 218, 254, 398, 401, 462, 472, 495.
Admiral of; 78.
Dutch Gazette, the; 162.
East India Fleet; 88.
fleet of; 78, 79, 88, 196, 203, 221, 222, 242, 243, 402.
letters from; 122.
ministers of; 242.
peace with England and Spain; 99.
Stadtholder of. *See* Orange, Prince of.
States General of; 126.
Vice-Admiral of; 243.
war with France, likelihood of; 83.
the Dutch wars; 107.
Holland, co. Lanc.; 13, 45, 229.
Holland, Abraham; 181.
Ann, letter from; 274.
Edward; 183.
Edward, of Heaton; 69.
—— his wife Anne; 69.
—— his son Richard; 69.
—— his uncle Richard; 69.
Mrs. Ellen; 582.
James; 194.
Mr.; 11.
Mr., of Denton; 14.
Ralph; 596–597.
Sir Richard (*d.* 1548); 69.
Richard of Denton; 583, 605, 606.
—— letters from; 581, 583, 596, 603, 604.
—— letter to; 604.
Holles, Matthew; 411.

Holliday, —, his *Life of Lord Mansfield*; 562.
Capt. William; 422.
Hollies, Fretwell; 77.
Hollinfare, Hollingfery, co. Lanc.; 12, 229.
Hollingworth, John; 182.
Hollin's Green, co. Lanc.; 168.
Hollinshed, Hollingshead:
Edward; 88.
Francis, letters from; 88, 95.
Robert; 424.
Hollinsworth, Sir John; 8.
Hollis, Captain; 77.
Holloway, Justice; 191.
Holman, Colonel; 297, 299, 369.
Mr.; 204.
Holme, co. Lanc.; 10.
Holme, Hugh; 369.
Robert; 586.
William; 410.
Holmes, Captain; 422.
Sir Robert; 78.
Holt, Holte:
Lord Chief Justice; 324.
—; 281.
Charles; 620.
Commissioner; 80.
Francis, of Gristelhurste; 574.
James; 195, 235, 236, 289.
John, cutler; 169.
Mr.; 226.
Peter; 195.
Richard; 195.
Robert; 620, 621.
Robert, of Ashworth; 574.
Robert, of Wigan; 459.
William; 210.
Holts, Richard, letter from; 141.
Holyhead; 419.
Holywell, co. Flint; 212, 470, 546.
letter dated at; 469.
"the Star Inn" in; 303.
Volunteers, the; 546, 548.
Home, Lord (1617); 19.
Home Circuit, the; 554.
Hone, William; 161, 162, 166.
Honiton; 207.
Hoole, co. Lanc.; 229.
Hoole, Matthew, of Martin; 232.
Hooper, Captain; 213.
Joseph; 373, 410.
Mr.; 531.
Hopkins, —, a messenger; 383, 384.
Edmund, letter from; 572.
William; 313.
Hopton, Sir Owen; 613.
Hopwood; 15, 574, 583, 595.
Hopwood, Hopwoode:
Edmund, of Hopwood; 574, 583, 585, 595, 598, 602, 605, 606, 620.
—— letters from; 14, 15, 596, 600, 602.
—— letters to; 15, 16, 581, 599, 601–603.
John; 181.
John, the younger; 196.
Margaret; 572.
Mr., a preacher; 12.
Hornby, co. Lanc.; 8.
Hornby, Edmund, letter from; 357.
Horne, Dr. *See* Norwich, Bishop of.
Mr.; 227.
Horrocks, Alexander; 458, 459.
William, letter from; 54.
Horse racing; 27, 126, 129, 130.
Horses:
Black How; 148.
Post Boy; 113, 131, 150.
Dragon; 131, 150.
Have-at all; 148.
the Judge, grey-pad; 151.
Sweet Lips; 148.
Horsley, Samuel. *See* St. David's, Bishop of.
Horton, —; 283.
Joshua; 196.
Horwich, co. Lanc.; 231, 232.
Hotham; 501.
Hotham, Baron; 515.
Mr.; 499.
Houghe, —; 112.
Houghend, letter dated at; 167.
Houghton, letter dated at; 46.
Common; 174.
Houghton, Hoghton:
Sir Gilbert, letter from; 46.
Sir Harry; 448, 453.
Sir Henry; 490, 491, 501.
—— letter from; 473.
—— letters to; 473, 475.
Humphrey; 586.
John; 586.
Mr.; 601.
Mrs.; 601.
Richard; 583.
Sir Richard (1604); 9.
Sir Richard (1697); 412.
Richard, Mayor of Liverpool; 263, 281.
Richard, of Atherton; 359.
Richard, of Ormskirk; 451.
Hounslow Heath; 239.
How, Sir Scroope; 209, 328, 339.
Howard, Heward:
Lord William; 37.
Lord (1674); 99.
Lord (1681); 128.
Lord George; 292, 311, 335, 369.
Lord Thomas; 292, 293, 335, 369.
Col. Bernard; 297, 299, 369.
Captain; 345.
Philip; 276.
Richard, a king's messenger; 362.
Sir Robert; 218.
Howarth, Robert, letter from; 560.
—— his father, letter to; 560.
Howe, Brigadier; 440.
John; 437.
Howison, —; 531.
Howorth, Henry; 195.
Jane, letter from; 355.
—— her daughter Oldfield; 355.
Richard; 194.
Howton, co. Warw.; 134.
Hoylake, Highlake; 239, 242, 243, 419.
Hoyle, Joseph; 359.

Huddleston, Hudleston, Huddlestone:
Sir Edmund; 11.
Joseph; 7.
Lieutenant; 358.
Mr.; 419.
T.; 416.
Hudson, John, of Elmswicke; 47, 48.
Thomas; 467.
Hughes, Thomas, letter from; 520.
Hull; 78, 248, 299, 315, 316.
Governor of. *See* Mulgrave, Lord.
Trinity House of; 430.
Hulme, letters dated at; 57, 152, 290, 462.
Hulme, —; 306.
Captain; 213.
of Davyhulme:
H., letter from; 170.
Mr. (of Deaf Hulm); 385.
William; 195.
—— letter to; 178.
George, of Longnor; 359.
J., letter from; 88.
John; 467.
Laurence, of Maghull; 137.
Mr., of Urmston; 217.
William; 182, 195.
—— letters from; 152, 208, 290.
William, of Kearsley; 195.
Sir William, letter to; 208.
Hulton; 150.
Hulton Park, letters dated at; 499, 504.
Hulton, Little; 52.
Hulton, Hilton:
—; 67.
Captain; 61.
—— his company; 63.
Edward, letter from; 465.
George; 467.
John, letters from; 63, 239, 248.
Mr. (1671); 89.
Mr., (1773); 504.
Mrs.; 504.
W., letters from; 90, 105.
William, letter from; 499.
Hultons, the three, co. Lanc.; 62.
—— constables of, letter to; 67.
Huncoat, Huntcoates, [co. Lanc.]; 45.
Hundersfield, co. Lanc.; 232.
Hungary; 162.
Hunsden, Lord (1690); 239.
Hunt, James, of Ince, his wife Ann; 105.
Mr., a preacher; 12.
Thomas, preacher at Oldham; 600.
—— letter from; 597.
Hunter, Mr.; 134.
Hunte, Mr., a preacher; 11, 16.
Huntingdon, Lord (1694); 300, 370.
Huntingtower, Lord (1756); 494.
Hurst, —; 485.
Simon, of Deanchurch; 359.
Hushings, —; 266.
Hutchinson, Richard; 174.
Huthersall, *alias* Heath, Mr., a priest; 18.
Hutton, co. Lanc.; 193.
Hutton, Richard, letter from; 289.
W., letter from; 67.
Huyton, Hyton, co. Lanc.; 12, 194, 229.
Hyde, Lord Chancellor. *See* Clarendon, Earl of.
E., letter from; 69.
Isaac; 183.
John, minister at Salford; 230.
Joshua, curate of Chorlton; 229.
Thomas; 276, 586.
"Hynd," the; 125.
Hyton. *See* Huyton.

I

Illingworth, Mr.; 559.
Robert; 181.
Impeachments, the Committee of; 124.
Incantations; 102.
Ince, co. Lanc.; 313.
Blundell, co. Lanc.; 110.
—— letter dated at; 53.
in Makerfield, co. Lanc.; 109.
Ince, Thomas; 194.
India; 514, 522.
English marriages in; 521.
Judicature, the; 518.
See also East India.
Indian plunderers, the; 504.
Indians, the (American); 56.
Indulgence, declaration of; 190, 191.
Ingham, Richard; 195, 230.
Thomas, of Burnley, clerk; 230.
Ingleby, Lady Ann; 37.
Ingram, Sir Thomas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 72.
Ingrossers; 42.
Inman, Thomas; 230.
Inverness; 478.
Ipswich; 248.
Ireby, co. Lanc.; 109.
Ireby, Lord Chief Justice; 374.
Ireland:
15, 35, 43, 62, 107, 128, 199, 211, 218, 220, 224, 233, 234, 236, 238, 239, 242, 244, 253, 264, 294, 300, 301, 308, 311, 312, 315, 317, 327, 333, 335, 346, 348–350, 354, 373, 376, 385, 419, 430, 445, 471, 497, 540, 542, 549, 556, 566, 582, 584, 603.
importation of brandy into, statute forbidding; 254.
Lord Lieutenant of; 542, 609, 610, 611.
a packet from; 125.
Parliament of; 543.
Secretary of State for. *See* Abbott.
soldiers for; 587, 588, 589, 591, 592.
union with; 566.
Ireland, Irelande:
—, a priest; 106.
Margaret; 109.
Mr.; 12.
Mrs.; 167.
Thomas; 583.

Irishman, an ; 15.
Irish, the ; 239, 240.
officers ; 220.
papists ; 107, 206, 226, 228.
popery ; 566.
protestants ; 255.
regiments ; 99, 207, 239.
soldiers ; 235, 238, 240.
vagrants ; 471.
Irwell, the river ; 500.
Iscoed, sale at ; 507.
Isherwood, Yssherwood :
Arthur ; 39.
John, clerk ; 195.
Lieutenant. *See* Usherwood.
Mr. ; 58.
Italy ; 99, 496.
Itinerary of James I. ; 25.
Iver ; 563.

J

Jackson, Jakson, Jaxkson, Jakeson :
—; 329, 360.
—, linendraper ; 501, 502.
Edward ; 172, 173, 175.
Francis, letter from ; 135.
—— his aunt Elizabeth La. . . ; 135.
John ; 232.
Mr. ; 294.
—— of County Down ; 255.
Ralph ; 182.
—— letter from ; 252.
Richard ; 231.
—— of Cuerdon ; 174.
Robert, the son of ; 572.
Thomas ; 2.
Jacobinism ; 550.
Jacobites, the ; 235, 292, 300, 391, 396, 405, 406, 454.
Jamaica ; 67, 210.
letter dated from ; 66.
Port Royal in, earthquake at, account of ; 266–269.
—— Governor of ; 267.
—— President of the Council of ; 267.
—— Rector of ; 266.
James, Alderman ; 531.
James I., King ; 7–13, 15, 24–27, 29–33.
letter from ; 25.
his directions for ministers ; 5.
itinerary of ; 25.
his visit to Scotland (1617) ; 19–23.
James II., King :
as Duke of York (the Duke) ; 71, 73, 77, 78, 98, 99, 106–108, 116, 117, 123, 125, 126, 154, 162, 163, 166, 264.
—— letter to ; 111.
—— his son. *See* Cambridge, Duke of.
—— his regiment ; 99.
James II.—*cont.*
as King ; 177–180, 184, 187, 197–200, 202–205, 207–209, 211, 212, 215, 216, 218, 220, 224, 234, 235, 239, 243, 244, 292–304, 307, 308, 310–312, 314, 317, 318, 324, 325, 333–335, 346, 351, 368, 376, 381, 391, 392, 405–408, 428.
—— addresses to ; 179, 180, 187.
—— petitions to ; 208, 214.
—— lands in Ireland (1689) ; 218, 220, 221.
—— receives the petition of the seven bishops ; 190.
James Edward, Prince, "the Old Pretender" ; 192, 204, 211, 233, 308, 457, 478, 479.
Jameson, Jamson :
—; 9.
James ; 231.
William ; 195.
Janney, Henry ; 231.
Jaynson, — ; 355.
Henry ; 224.
Jeffereys, Nathaniel, M.P., letter to ; 546.
Jeffries, Sir George, afterwards Lord Chancellor ; 116, 154, 156, 210, 211.
Jenkins, Dr. ; 447.
Mr., chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester ; 225.
R., letter from ; 476.
Jenner, Sir Thomas ; 167, 340.
Jepsonne, Ralph ; 582.
Jersey, Isle of ; 74.
Commission, the ; 534.
Jersey, Lady (1795) ; 544.
Jervis, Thomas ; 555.
Jessop, Mr. ; 411.
Jesuits ; 15, 18, 105–107, 113, 126, 134, 162, 212, 579.
Jewell, Bishop ; 602.
Joanes, Dr. *See* Jones.
Jod . . el, Mr. ; 454.
Johnes, Henry. *See* Jones.
Johnson, Jonson :
Alexander ; 29.
—; 411, 550.
—, a landwaiter ; 452.
Captain ; 440.
Edmund ; 410.
Henry, letter from ; 65.
James ; 467.
John ; 195.
John, of Halliwell ; 195.
John, of West Houghton ; 195.
Mr. ; 264, 275.
Mr., Mayor of Liverpool ; 247.
Rowland ; 228.
Dr. Samuel ; 538–540.
Thomas, senior, Alderman of Liverpool ; 263, 281.
Thomas, junior ; 263, 281.
Thomas, of Downholland ; 460.
Jolly, Mr. ; 297, 369.
Thomas ; 231.
Jones, Johnes, Joanes :
—; 154, 495.
Dr. ; 129.

Jones, Johnes, Joanes—*cont.*
Edward, the confession of; 615.
—— his brother Pype; 616.
Henry; 115.
Henry, reasons offered by, for building a harbour in Whitsand Bay; 429, 430.
John; 467.
Mr., a preacher; 12.
Richard; 232.
Robert; 492.
Sir Thomas (justice); 123, 151–153.
—— letter to; 158.
William afterwards Sir William; 540.
—— letters from; 512, 514.
Rev. William, of Nayland; 545, 548, 549, 563.
—— letters from; 532, 536, 538, 541, 545, 550.
—— poems by (titles only); 535.
Joseph, King. *See* Naples, King of.
Jourdon, Marshall; 563.
Jumpe, Thomas; 263.
Justices of Assize; 24, 28, 44, 49, 86, 109, 158.
—— letter to; 27.
Justices of the Peace; 14, 16, 17, 24, 28, 30, 33, 38, 44, 45, 48, 60, 75, 76, 100, 114, 120.

K

K—, William; 384.
Kanvair, co. Flint; 426.
Kay, John; 465.
—— of Furnival's Inn; 490.
Thomas; 228.
Kaye, —; 607.
Keeling, Keeleing:
Lord Chief Justice; 81, 86.
J.; 210.
—— letter from; 210.
Porn (?); 161.
Keeper, Lord; 29, 60, 94, 95, 112, 154, 276, 338, 388, 404, 415.
—— letter from; 27.
—— *See also* North, Francis, Lord.
Kegan, —; 517, 518.
Keith, General; 474.
Kellet, co. Lanc.; 7, 230.
Nether, co. Lanc.; 232.
Upper, co. Lanc.; 229.
Kelley, —; 322.
Kendal; 479.
Kendall, Christopher; 149.
Kennett, Mr.; 358.
Kenrick, J.; 492.
—— letter from; 492.
Kensington; 295, 395, 407, 424.
letters dated at; 435, 436.
Gardens; 559.
Kent; 292, 330, 501.
Mayor and chief officers of the ports of; 243.
Kent, Earl of (1586–87); 575, 621, 622.
Kenwood, letter dated at; 526.
Kenyon, Kenyoun:
Alice (1672), letter from; 91.
Alice, wife of Roger K., of Peel, *q.v.*
Mrs. Alice (at Chester), letters to; 511, 514, 519, 522, 526, 527, 556.
Ann, wife of George K., of Peel, *q.v.*
Hon. —, letter to; 563.
Dorothy, (daughter of Roger K., of Peel), letter to; 170.
Edward, of Dinckley, letter from; 29.
Edward, (son of Roger K., of Parkhead), rector of Prestwich, letters from; 67, 80.
Edward, (son of Roger K., of Peel); 139.
—— letters from; 408, 409, 432.
Edward, a clothier; 417.
George (1631), letter to; 45.
George, (son of Roger), of Peel, Recorder of Wigan, Vice-Chancellor of the Palatinate of Lancaster, M.P. for Wigan; 139, 379, 422, 424, 427, 455, 462.
—— letters from; 176, 192, 354, 442, 455, 457, 464.
—— letters to; 305, 395, 397, 406, 423–425, 432, 434, 437–440, 442–454, 456, 457, 461, 462, 464, 466, 467.
—— his wife Ann, letters to; 413, 427, 428, 437, 441, 442, 444, 445, 447–449, 454, 455, 462–464, 466.
George, (son of George), of Peel; 491, 495.
—— letters from; 475, 490, 500.
—— letters to; 470–473, 476, 491, 493, 496, 498–502, 508.
—— his wife (Peregrina); 476.
—— —— letters to; 505, 508, 509.
George, (son of George and grandson of George), letters from; 492, 493, 496, 501.
Hon. George, afterwards 2nd Lord; 563.
—— letters from; 558–560, 566.
—— letters to; 532, 542, 543, 548–551, 554, 557, 558, 561, 563, 564, 567–570.
—— memorandum by; 565.
—— his wife, Lady, letter from; 563.
Jane, wife of Roger K., of Parkhead, *q.v.*
Jane, letters from; 493, 494.
Lloyd, of Gredington, letters to; 494–498, 503–505.
Lloyd, afterwards Sir Lloyd, 1st Lord Kenyon, Attorney-General, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice; 506, 508–511, 519, 522, 526–528, 532, 533, 545, 550, 556–558, 562.
—— letters from; 502–505.

Kenyon, Kenyoun—*cont.*
Lloyd, afterwards Sir Lloyd, 1st Lord Kenyon, Attorney-General, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice; letters to; 492, 493, 500, 502, 503, 506, 508, 510–531, 533–538, 540–551, 553–555.
—— his wife Mary; 518.
—— —— letters from; 504, 505, 508, 509, 514, 516, 519, 522, 524, 526, 527, 542–545, 548, 551, 554, 556, 558.
—— —— letters to; 507, 558–560.
—— —— her sister Jane; 524, 527.
Hon. Lloyd, (son of Lloyd, 1st Lord Kenyon); 514.
—— letter to; 545.
Mary, wife of Lloyd, 1st Lord Kenyon, *q.v.*
Mary Anne, letter from; 568.
Miss (at Peel), letter to; 502.
Mr. (1604), a preacher; 12.
Mrs., letter to; 502.
Mrs., at Gredington, letters to; 460, 516.
Mrs., at Peel, letter to; 568.
P., letter from; 460.
Peregrina (1801), letter from; 556.
Robert (1588); 582.
Robert (1764–1786); 500.
—— letter from; 523.
Roger, of Parkhead in Whalley, surveyor of the Lordship of Middleham; 38, 42, 51.
—— letter from; 45.
—— letters to; 17, 27, 29, 40, 46, 53, 54.
—— his wife Jane; 88.
—— —— letter from; 92.
—— —— letter to; 101.
—— —— letters of protection for; 64.
Roger, (son of Roger, of Parkhead), of Peel, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, Governor of the Isle of Man, M.P. for Clitheroe; 66, 69, 70, 78, 93–95, 100, 104, 130, 174, 177, 194, 195, 198, 200, 254–262, 272, 309, 362, 370, 382.
—— letters from; 92, 101, 130, 143, 144, 148, 157, 159, 178, 183, 208, 209, 211, 236, 270, 273, 274, 277, 383, 384, 386, 404, 409, 411, 417.
—— letters to; 67–73, 78–93, 95, 97–103, 105, 110–117, 125–139, 141–154, 156–162, 166–172, 175–179, 184–193, 196, 203, 204, 208–211, 214–227, 236–242, 244, 247–254, 258, 263, 266, 269–272, 274, 275, 278–292, 304–307, 310, 320, 321, 354–358, 360, 371–386, 394–399, 401–403, 405–409, 411–424, 438.
—— his wife Alice; 69, 82, 83, 152, 419, 421.
—— —— letters from; 281, 283, 285, 287, 290, 357, 374.
Kenyon, Kenyoun—*cont.*
Roger (son of Roger, of Parkhead), of Peel—*cont.*
—— his wife Alice; letters to; 67, 78, 83, 89, 92, 96, 101, 103, 115, 122, 128, 272, 292, 382, 385, 427.
—— his mother. *See* Kenyon, Jane, wife of Roger K., of Parkhead.
—— his son; 128, 141, 162, 172, 185, 306, 356, 386, 418.
—— his daughter; 127.
Roger (son of Roger K., of Peel); 92, 166.
—— —— letters from; 196, 227, 292.
Roger, (brother of Lloyd, 1st Lord Kenyon), letters from; 494–497, 500, 502, 507, 508, 521.
Roger, of Whalley (1678), petition of; 110.
Dr. Roger; 449, 455, 456, 460.
—— letters from; 385, 413, 427, 428, 437, 441, 442, 444–449, 454–457, 462–464, 466.
—— letters to; 433, 463.
—— his wife Mary, (daughter of Sir John Cotton); 454.
—— his sister Ann. *See* Ann, wife of George Kenyon, of Peel.
Thomas, (son of Roger K., of Peel); 283, 374, 422, 437.
—— letters from; 221, 236–238, 241, 242, 244, 265, 282, 380, 386.
Thomas, (son of Lloyd, 1st Lord Kenyon); 549.
William, (son of Roger K., of Peel); 188–190.
Kerby, Colonel. *See* Kirby.
Kersall Moor Races; 470.
Kershawe, Mr.; 10.
Keswick; 563.
letters dated at; 563, 568–570.
Kew; 527, 528.
letter dated at; 568.
Key, Mr.; 289.
Thomas; 231.
William, of Elenfield; 582.
Keyes, Thomas; 407.
Kidson, —, a messenger; 384.
Kilkenny; 497, 611.
Killagh; 611.
Killigrew, Charles; 276.
Sir Peter; 276.
Thomas; 404.
Sir William; 276.
Kilmorey, Lord (*d.* 1710); 445.
Kilrush, Kilrusshe; 610.
Kinaston, Thomas. *See* Kynaston.
Kinder, Samuel; 467.
King, the, *v.* William Fowden, brief for the defendant in; 478–486.
King, Edward; 407.
Gregory, Rouge Croix (? Rouge Dragon); 176.
Mr.; 8.
Kinghorn; 21.
King's or Queen's Bench, Court of; 72, 82, 119, 120, 127, 129, 143, 154, 160, 191, 192, 278, 290, 315, 365,

King's or Queen's Bench, Court of—*cont.*
383, 386, 394, 409, 424, 425, 452, 458, 474, 475, 476, 490, 491, 531.
Marshall of. *See* Walker, Mr.
prison; 108, 343, 535.
—— inhabitants of; 533.
King's evil, the, touching for; 135, 136.
Kingsley, Mr.; 299, 300, 370.
King's Lynn, co. Norf.; 23, 24.
—— mayor of. *See* Stonham, Richard.
Kingston; 305.
Kingston, Duchess of (1790); 529, 530.
Kinnaird; 20, 21.
Kinnoull, Earl of (1694); 277.
Kinsale; 220, 244.
Kioge, (Denmark); 560.
Kippax, Archippus; 230.
Richard; 229.
Kirby, [co. Nthmp.]; 25.
Kirby, —, a merchant; 106.
Kirby, Kerby, Colonel; 79, 94.
Kirk, Kirke, Kyrke:
[Colonel Percy]; 224, 233, 234.
Major-General; 314.
Thomas; 467.
Kirk Andrew, Isle of Man, letter dated at; 272.
Kirkby, co. Lanc.; 13, 229.
letter dated at; 172.
Kirkby Ireleth, co. Lanc.; 7.
Kirkby, Kirkbye:
Colonel; 400.
Isabel, wife of William, of Rawcliffe; 585.
Richard, letter from; 117.
Roger; 60, 93, 411.
——, letter from; 59.
William; 223, 376.
—— letter from; 172.
—— letter to; 143.
—— order signed by; 115.
—— his nephew Kirkby; 172.
Kirkham, co. Lanc.; 9, 45, 47, 229.
letter dated at; 146.
Kirkham, Mr., a priest; 18.
Thomas, curate of Woodplumpton; 230.
Kitchen, Kytchen, Kychyn:
Barnaby; 583.
Ric.; 1.
Roger; 232.
Kitson, —; 355.
Knagge, Donell; 610.
Knaresborough, co. York; 407.
Knight, Henry; 195.
Knightley, Sir Richard; 615.
Knipe, K—pe, Mr.; 172, 449, 453, 457.
Knott, Edmund, of Knott Laine; 64.
Knowles, Knowlles, Knowelles:
Sir Francis; 615–618.
Henry; 377.
Mr.; 13.
Nicholas, letter from; 167.
Knowsley, co. Lanc.; 95, 113, 143, 145, 147, 148, 153, 198–202, 205–208, 210, 255, 282, 284, 285, 304, 418, 419.
Knowsley, co. Lanc. *cont.*
letters dated at; 113, 142, 148, 175, 178, 190, 248, 251, 254, 272, 281, 286, 320, 356, 374, 384, 403, 593.
Knutsford; 62, 361, 363.
Kockelberg, letter dated from; 422.
Kychyn, Ric. *See* Kitchen.
Kynaston, Kinaston:
Mr.; 502.
Thomas; 232.
Kyrke, Thomas. *See* Kirk.
Kytchen, Barnaby. *See* Kitchen.

L

L——, the Lord of; 383.
Lacy, Mr.; 316.
Lagoe, Dorothy, letters from; 78, 82, 83, 89, 103, 115, 122, 203.
—— her sister Alice; 83, 89.
—— her cousin Betty; 78.
Waldine, letter from; 79.
La Hogue; 334, 345.
Laith, —; 374.
Lake, John, afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man; 153.
—— letters from; 145–149
—— letter to; 148.
Lambert, —; 58.
Lambeth, the Rectory House, letter dated at; 564.
Lameton, Mr. *See* Langton, Philip.
Lamplugh, Alderman; 450.
Lamps, Conic, the proprietors of the; 460.
Lancashire; 2, 15, 40, 52. 54, 87, 88, 93, 98, 99, 114, 118, 142, 150, 173–176, 185, 200, 212, 213, 215, 219, 224, 234, 238, 245, 249, 272, 279, 289, 291–293, 296, 297, 300–304, 316, 317, 319, 365, 368, 375, 384, 387, 389, 390, 402, 406–408, 422, 424, 428, 437, 441, 448, 450, 491, 497, 499, 583–585, 593, 594, 596, 601, 602, 604–606, 620.
Attorney-General of; 216. *See also* Hesketh, Thomas.
Chancellor of County Palatine of. *See under* Lancaster, Duchy of.
Chancery Court; 65, 425, 452.
clergy and parishes in, list of (1604); 6–13.
Clerk of the Crown; 116, 288, 365.
Clerk of the Peace for; 65, 119, 121, 122, 245, 422, 473–476.
—— *See also* Rigby, Alexander. Kenyon, Roger. Morton, Mr.
Clerkship of the Peace, suit concerning (1662); 69.
Commission of the Peace for; 169, 170, 213, 223, 273, 444, 604.
Constables in; 28.
conformable clergy (1689), names of; 228–232.

Lancashire—*cont.*
Corporations; 213, 273.
—— in, chief officers of, letter to; 110.
Custos Rotulorum of, 213.
—— letter to; 100.
—— *See also* Derby, James, 10th Earl of.
Deputy Lieutenants of; 35, 111, 139, 140, 167, 188–201, 203, 212, 213, 603.
—— letter to; 110.
—— order by; 35.
deputy prothonotary of. *See* Cobb, Mr.
Dissenters' meeting-houses in; 231, 247.
elections for; 59.
Escheator of. *See* Pilkington, Sir John.
freeholders in; 586.
—— a book to be made of; 31.
—— defaults of, suggestions for the reformation of; 591.
gentlemen, &c. of, petition of; 65.
government of, changes made in the, by James II.; 187, 188.
Grand Jury; 309, 425.
—— the address by; 179.
High Sheriff of; 86, 139, 140, 167, 278, 287, 288, 291, 356, 373, 395, 425, 440, 453.
—— letter to; 42.
—— *See also* Assheton, Richard.
hundreds of, a division of; 589.
juries in; 31.
Justices of Assize for; 247, 585.
—— orders by; 28.
Justices and Grand Jurors of, address of; 68.
Justices of the Peace for; 16, 24, 28, 30, 44, 50, 54, 111, 115, 118–121, 137, 139, 140, 167, 189, 215, 225, 235, 236, 377, 408, 411, 422, 425, 436, 437, 447, 470, 491–493, 583, 587, 620.
—— letter from; 117.
—— letters to; 31, 33, 38, 42, 45, 46, 53, 75, 76, 95, 110, 143, 146, 247, 591, 592, 594.
—— address of; 187.
—— instructions to; 34, 35.
—— orders by; 245, 475.
—— *See also* Standish, Sir Richard. Rigby, Alexander.
the King's ministers and bailiffs in, names of; 28, 29.
the four King's preachers in; 277.
Knight of the Shire for; 282, 284, 286.
Lord Lieutenant of; 141, 199–201, 203, 219, 234, 281, 285, 286, 291, 384, 473, 581.
—— addresses of; 139, 140, 205, 274.
—— declaration of, (to William, Prince of Orange); 212.
—— *See also* Derby, William, 9th Earl of. Molyneux, Lord. Brandon, Lord.
Lancashire—*cont.*
maltsters in; 53.
members of Parliament for; 248, 286, 372, 400.
—— petition to; 487.
military companies in; 213.
militia of; 201, 202, 204–206, 209, 235, 273, 274, 288, 313, 314.
militia officers; 213.
musters in; 593, 594.
Nonconformists in; 212.
palatinate of, petition against the infringements of the rights of; 425.
Papists (Roman Catholics) in; 135, 212, 213, 312, 460, 584.
Popish recusants within; 59, 109, 110, 603.
Presbyterian parsons and meeting-houses in; 230–232.
Protestant gentry in; 198.
Quaker meeting-houses in; 230, 231.
Quarter Sessions; 109, 111, 132, 246, 247.
Receiver of County Palatine; 155.
Receiver-General of. *See* Hayhurst, William.
recruits to be raised in; 435.
seal of County Palatine; 131, 155.
Sheriff of; 68, 115, 121, 132, 153, 363, 386, 394.
—— letters to; 591, 592, 594.
—— *See also* Spencer, William. Rawstorne, Laurence.
Sheriffs of, letter to; 31.
soldiers in, levying of; 587–589, 591, 592.
special commissions to; 130.
trained bands of; 35.
—— Lieut.-Col. of. *See* Standish, Sir Richard.
trials, the (1694); 307, 355, 400.
—— information of John Lunt; 292–301.
—— —— George Wilson; 301–304.
—— speech of the judges to the jury at the trial of Lord Molyneux and others; 307, 308.
—— account of the trial of Sir Rowland Stanley at Manchester; 309, 310.
—— examinations taken before the House of Commons; 322–354.
—— depositions, papers, &c., relating to; 359–371.
—— names of the gentlemen informed against; 369, 370.
—— Mr. Taffe's discovery; 387–394.
troops in (1689); 222, 223.
Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine; 131.
—— *See also* Kenyon, George.
Lancashire, Christopher; 410.
Elizabeth; 485.
John; 410.
Lancaster; 4, 8, 46, 52, 54, 55, 57, 99, 109, 111, 112, 122, 152, 160, 167, 192, 202, 222, 229, 230, 240, 241, 245–247, 282, 283, 293, 305, 306, 315

Lancaster—*cont.*
319, 348, 354, 358, 360, 374–376, 381–383, 413, 417, 470, 479, 482, 484, 493, 501, 516.
letters dated at; 44, 55, 57, 115, 210, 238, 283, 291, 355, 358, 360, 373, 376, 384, 395, 444.
Assizes at; 4, 70, 77, 90, 115, 116, 121, 125, 179, 192, 315, 381, 386, 403, 411, 416, 485, 586.
burgesses of; 196.
Castle; 115, 404.
—— letters dated at; 86, 114, 418.
—— gaol in; 28.
Clerk of the Peace at. *See* Rigby, George.
freeholders about; 434.
gaol; 42, 54, 159, 192, 404, 420.
the Gatehouse; 52.
General Sessions of the Peace at; 65.
Judges of Assize at; 109.
Mayor of; 283, 349.
Mayor and Corporation of; 115, 213.
Moor Lane in; 232.
the Receiver's Chamber; 52.
Sessions; 110, 120, 121, 140, 198, 223, 410, 470, 591.
—— Popish Justices at; 198.
Sheriff of, petition against; 233.
Town Hall; 493.
Lancaster, Richard; 29.
Thomas; 314.
Lancaster, Duchy of; 43, 128, 403, 405–407, 437, 495.
—— Attorney-General of; 382.
—— boroughs of; 407, 408.
—— Chancellor of, and of the County Palatine of Lancaster; 7, 51, 52, 68, 91, 114, 122, 132, 142, 145, 149, 153, 169, 171, 172, 179, 221, 226, 227, 233, 237, 271, 386, 395, 452.
—— —— *See also* May, Humphrey. Seymour, Francis, Lord. Ingram, Sir Thomas. Carr, Sir Robert. Willoughby, Lord. Berkeley, Lord.
—— Clerk of the Crown of; 382.
—— Court of; 500.
—— the Duchy House. *See under* Westminster.
—— King's Auditor of. *See* Trevor, Sir Thomas.
—— lands belonging to; 155.
—— Receiver of; 155.
—— seal of; 155.
—— Secretary to. *See* Wentworth. Guicciardini.
Lander, John; 194.
Lands End, co. Cornwall; 243, 429, 430.
Land tax; 82, 248.
Commissioners for the; 397.
Lane, John, of Bentley; 103, 104.
John, a merchant; 233.
Thomas; 277.
Langford, George; 279.
Langho, Langoe, co. Lanc.; 9, 229.
Langhorne, —; 107, 113.
Langley, Betty; 311.
Mr.; 599.
Mr., a preacher; 11.
Robert; 586.
William, letter to; 66.
William, parson of Prestwich, letter from; 597.
Langshaw, Lanckshaw, Ralph; 128, 458, 459.
Serjeant; 451.
Langshaws, the two; 452.
Langton, Lameton, Lawton:
Mr.; 46.
Mr., of Loe; 214.
Philip; 194.
Philip, of the Low; 295, 303, 307, 309, 310, 329, 351, 362, 365, 368, 369, 376, 387.
Richard, letters from; 226, 450, 452.
La Rochelle, siege of; 27.
Lashley, Sir James; 129.
Lassells, Darcy; 82.
——, Henry; 82.
Latham, George, the wife of; 582.
Lathom, co. Lanc.; 13, 109, 284, 377, 419.
letters dated at; 43, 55, 167, 269, 304, 373, 603.
Lathom, Lathome:
—, of Misseberowe; 603.
Henry; 194.
Richard; 109.
Thomas; 11, 583.
William, of Hartington; 359.
Lathwait, William. *See* Leathwnite.
Latimer, Thomas Osborne, Viscount (afterwards Earl of Danby, *q.v.*), letter from; 97.
Latus, Mr.; 7.
Laud, William, Archbishop of Canterbury. *See under* Canterbury.
Lauderdale, [John Maitland], Duke of; 105, 150, 151.
Lauzun, Lieut.-General; 239.
Law suits, the cost of; 264.
Lawe, Richard, letter from; 48.
Lawrance, Sir John; 167.
Lawson, Sir John; 73, 294, 302, 330.
Mr.; 369, 424.
Thomas, vicar of Warton; 230.
Lawton, Ann; 277.
Philip. *See* Langton.
Laykin, *alias* Knylye, —, a priest; 585.
Layland hundred. *See* Leyland.
Layrbreck, letter dated at; 47.
Layton, John, of Whiston; 281.
Laytoun, Sir Thomas; 571.
Lea, Captain; 610.
Leaburne, Father. *See* Leyburn.
Leach, Samuel, curate of Newton; 229.
Zachary; 229.
Lead mines; 40, 41, 51, 52.
ore, accounts of working; 51.
smelting; 40.
Leadbeater, John; 181.
Leadbetter, Henry; 434.
Leadwell, co. Oxf.; 134.
Leake, Mr.; 112.

Leathwaite, Lathwait:
John; 110.
William; 232.
Leathwood, Hugh; 42.
Leaver, lawyer; 356.
Leavers, Thomas; 150.
Lebarta, John; 252.
Leche, Robert; 1.
Lee, Captain; 450.
Elizabeth; 109.
John; 603.
—— his wife Mary; 603.
M., letter from; 558.
Mr., parson of Standish; 15.
Mr., Solicitor-General; 515, 527.
Cornet Robert; 244.
See also Leigh.
Leech, James; 116.
Mr., attorney-at-law, letter to; 177.
Nathan; 182.
Leeds; 572, 573.
Mayor of; 523.
the vicar of; 572.
Leeds, [Thomas Osborne, 1st] Duke of, (previously Earl of Danby, *q.v.*); 276, 355, 405, 406, 423.
Dr.; 420.
John, of Manchester; 413.
—— indictment of; 410.
Leek, —; 374.
Leeming, Dr.; 193.
Lees, John, smith; 583.
Henry; 467.
John; 483.
Samuel; 467.
Leeth, Joseph; 410.
Leeving, —; 237.
Leftwich; 201.
letters dated at; 113, 151.
Leger, —; 558.
Legg, Colonel; 186, 187,
Leicester; 209.
Leicester, [Sir Robert Dudley], Earl of; 615, 626.
Leigh, co. Lanc.; 13, 49, 154, 194, 229.
letters dated at; 467, 502.
parish church of, seats in; 494.
soldiers in; 587.
Leigh, Lee, Legh, Leighe, Leghe:
Alexander; 458, 459.
Alice; 421.
Betty; 204.
Captain; 443.
Charles; 385, 424.
Hon. Charles; 420.
Colonel; 222.
Dorothy, letter from; 52.
Mrs. E., letters from; 305, 310.
John; 386.
—— letters from; 381–383, 385, 386.
—— letter to; 386.
Jo., junior, letter from; 382.
John, a pupil at Manchester; 467.
Mr.; 7, 16, 130, 357, 602.
Mr., a preacher; 11.
Mrs.; 130.
P., letter from; 491.
Peter; 194, 583.
Leigh, Lee, Legh, Leighe, Leghe—*cont.*
Peter, of Lyme; 103, 293, 299, 302, 308, 310, 319, 323–325, 329, 336–338, 343, 349–351, 362, 369, 387, 392, 393, 402.
—— letter from; 385.
—— letters to; 381.
—— account of the arrest and imprisonment of; 361.
—— the case of; 363–366.
—— his mother; 361, 363.
Sir Peter; 52.
R., letters from; 141, 171, 179.
T., letter from; 162.
Thomas; 583.
William; 195.
William, parson of Standish, letter from; 597.
Leighton, co. Bedford; 420.
[co. Lanc.], letters dated at; 169, 171.
Leighton, Susanna; 276.
Leister, Sir Fr.; 427.
Leith; 19, 21.
Island of; 477.
Road; 19, 20.
Lemon, Alderman; 450.
William; 239.
Lenteners, two casts of; 253.
Lepel, Colonel; 435.
Lesque, Mr.; 271.
Lesse, the fort of the; 609, 610.
Lesse, Samuel; 181.
Lesseur, Hilliary; 255.
L'Estrange, Mr.; 129.
Sir Roger; 211, 264.
Letter Rent, the, charges on; 276.
Lever; 41, 574.
Hall, letter dated at; 44.
Lever, Leaver:
Sir Ashton, letter from; 515.
—; 215.
Captain, of Olerington; 213, 222.
James; 115.
John; 232.
John, vicar of Bolton-le-Sands; 228.
Mr.; 80.
Rawstorne; 195.
Robert; 77.
——, letter from; 81.
Robert, of Preston; 485.
Thomas; 195.
Leveson-Gower, Sir John; 395.
Levett, —; 168.
William; 277.
Leving, Mr.; 222.
Sir Creswell; 126, 292.
Lewis, Sir Simon; 117.
Ley, Roger; 9.
Leyburn, Leaburne, Father; 234.
Leycester, Mr.; 509, 556, 559.
W., letter from; 508.
Leyden; 429.
Leydone, John; 609.
Leyland, co. Lanc.; 10, 229.
hundred; 29, 583, 585, 607.
—— bailiffs of; 28.
—— chief constables for; 29.

Leyland, co. Lanc.—*cont.*
hundred; clergy in (1604); 10, 11, 13.
—— Justices of the Peace in; 583.
Leyland, James; 458, 459.
John; 440.
Leyver, James; 39.
Librarian, the king's; 552.
Libraries, circulating; 550.
Lichfield, dean and chapter of; 12, 277.
Lichford, Robert; 195.
Lidiate, Thomas; 194, 195.
Lightboune, Lighbound, Lightbourne, Lightbrown:
—; 352, 353.
James; 195.
—— letters from; 99, 151.
John; 182.
Justice; 131.
Mr.; 176.
Richard; 195, 215, 219, 278.
Samuel; 181.
Lilly, Matthew; 483.
Lime, Mrs.; 418.
Lincoln, [Thomas Cowper], bishop of, afterwards translated to Winchester; 602.
bishop of; 510, 561.
earl of (1586); 622.
Lincoln Castle; 435.
Lincolnshire; 379, 573.
Lindale, co. Lanc.; 229.
Lindall, Mr.; 7.
Lindley, Madam; 176.
Lindoe, Margaret; 549.
Lindsay, Lady E.; 565, 566.
Linen, French; 270.
Linen, manufacture of, in Isle of Man; 269, 270.
Linethurst, Robert; 229.
Linnaker, Richard; 137.
Lisbon; 65, 497.
Lister, Bailiff; 93, 279, 284.
Christopher; 290, 411.
Jo.; 291.
—— letters from; 278, 287, 289.
John; 181.
Mr.; 149, 287, 288, 290, 439.
—— of Thornton; 284.
—— of Westby; 279.
Thomas, letter from; 278.
Liston, Mr., the actor; 568.
Lithom, co Lanc. *See* Lytham.
Lithuania; 423.
Little Bolton. *See* Bolton, Little.
Littleborough, Little Burgh, co. Lanc.; 12.
Little Harwood. *See* Harwood, Little.
Little Hulton. *See* Hulton, Little.
Littleton, Lyttelton, Lyttleton:
Lord (1797), his son; 548, 550.
Baron; 112.
—; 100.
C., letter from; 433.
C., his sons Thom. and Charles; 434.
Lady, (mother of Sir Thomas); 321.
Major; 211.
Sir Thomas; 321.
Liverpool; 13, 160, 167, 178–180, 198, 202, 223, 236, 248, 254, 271, 279, 281, 284, 293, 302, 304, 314, 320, 385, 396, 430, 443, 446, 471, 500, 516, 529, 544, 588, 601.
letters dated at; 102, 103, 116, 128, 154, 160, 161, 171, 220, 378, 379, 385, 418.
Castle; 234, 235, 285.
the Castle Hey in; 281.
corporation of; 172.
—— charter of; 379.
collector of. *See* Smith, Mr.
customer for; 218.
election at; 355.
gaol; 116.
governor of; 368.
House of Correction at; 161.
mayor of; 116, 135, 161, 171.
See also Windall, Richard. Johnson, Mr. Brookbank, Thomas. Houghton, Richard. Maudit, Jasper. Norris, Christopher.
newspaper, the; 501.
Recorder of the Corporation of. *See* Entwisle, Mr.
volunteers, the; 507.
shipowners of, petition of; 263.
Town Clerk of; 171.
Liverpool, Earl of (1821), letter to; 566.
Livesey, Livesay:
George, letter from; 45.
Lawrence; 232.
Mr.; 167, 224.
Ralph, information against; 167.
Thomas; 231.
Lizard, the, co. Cornwall; 430.
Llandaff, bishop of (1791); 534.
Llangollen, letter dated at; 567.
the ladies of; 567.
Lloyd, Loyd, Loyde:
Sir Edward; 546.
George; 182, 410.
Luke, letters from; 63, 64.
—— letter to; 62.
—— his wife K., letter from; 62.
—— —— letters to; 63, 64.
—— —— her sister Ellen; 62.
Mr., of Greith; 301.
Philip, letter from; 114.
Roger; 64.
Loe, Mr.; 370.
Lomax, John, letters from; 159, 272.
—— clerk; 195.
—— curate of Bury; 228.
Richard; 195.
Londesdale, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas; 36.
London; 15, 19, 29, 36, 47, 55, 58–60, 62, 66, 69, 71, 72, 88, 93, 95, 102, 103, 105, 107, 110, 112, 125, 126, 134–136, 144, 146, 148, 149, 152, 153, 158, 160, 169, 173–176, 185, 186, 189, 192, 198–200, 202, 204, 209, 211, 220, 223, 226, 235, 238–241, 248, 249, 253–255, 266, 270, 271, 273, 279, 281, 283–285, 287, 288, 292, 294, 295, 297, 299, 300, 303,

London—*cont.*
305, 307–310, 313, 316, 318, 328, 341, 344, 352, 355, 356, 361–263, 365, 367, 371, 372, 375, 377, 379, 383, 389, 390, 400, 419, 430, 435, 461, 488, 497, 498, 508, 505, 521, 536, 542, 550, 560, 563, 606, 607, 612.
letters dated at; 2, 3, 27, 44, 50, 67–69, 79, 91, 95, 99–101, 113, 117, 124–128, 144, 147, 152, 153, 156, 160–162, 166–168, 170, 177, 178, 184, 188, 189, 192, 196, 203, 209, 210, 216, 217, 221, 225–227, 266, 274, 275, 382–384, 394–397, 399, 401, 402, 405–407, 427, 428, 438–440, 442, 444, 446, 457, 494, 503–505, 509, 514, 519, 522, 524, 526, 527, 530, 534, 538, 542–544, 554, 556, 558, 559.
aldermen of; 115, 117, 125, 128, 167, 211, 423.
Aldermen, Court of; 116, 125.
citizens of; 60.
city of; 108, 129, 184, 186, 192, 207, 348, 420, 445, 456, 547, 572, 607.
—— Act for building. *See under* Acts.
—— merchants of; 552.
City Charter, trial of the; 156, 167.
—— restoration of (1688); 197, 198.
clergy, 497.
Common Council of; 116, 125, 423.
Common Hall; 116, 117.
fire of; 107.
Lord Mayor of; 108, 109, 115, 117, 128, 129, 144, 167, 209, 211, 332, 393, 394, 423.
the Port of, Collector of the Customs in; 513.
Recorder of; 116, 167, 609.
—— *See also* Meaby, Mr.
searchers of; 604, 606.
(and Middlesex) Sheriffs of; 116, 117, 123, 211, 305, 613, 615, 618, 619.
trained bands of; 109, 406.

London, places in and near:
Adelphi, letter dated at; 534.
Apsley House, letter dated at; 535.
Austin Friars, letter dated at; 17.
Baldwin's Gardens, "the Hole in the Wall" in; 297.
Berkeley Square, Charles Street, letter dated at; 500.
Berwick Street; 363, 384.
Blackfriars; 607.
Bloomsbury; 316.
—— "the Great Tavern" in; 296.
—— "the Griffin" in; 297, 369.
—— King's Street, "the Crown" in; 297.
—— Queen's Square; 551.
—— Russell Street in; 330, 552.
Bolton Street, letter dated at; 546.

London, places in and near—*cont.*
Bow, letter dated at; 192.
Bread Street, "the Three Nuns" in; 335, 336.
Bridewell Hall; 107.
Broad Street; 233.
Buckingham House; 552.
Butcher Row without Temple Bar, "the Ship" alehouse in; 331, 345.
Cannon Row, Derby House in; 132.
Chancery Lane; 517.
—— letters dated at; 89, 158, 471.
Charing Cross; 296, 346, 348, 384.
—— "the Cheshire Cheese" in; 296, 348.
—— "the Red Lion Inn" in; 296.
Charles Street, letter dated at; 508.
Cheapside; 267, 607, 609.
—— "the Blackamoor's Head"; 455.
Clare Market; 510.
Clerkenwell; 175, 321.
the Cockpit; 523, 528.
Coleman Street, "the Maiden Head" in; 174.
Cornhill, St. Michael's, the poor of; 277.
Covent Garden; 297, 369, 544.
—— York Street, "the Golden Ball" in; 176.
Cripplegate, "The Black-a-morse Head," Grubb Street; 88.
Drury Lane; 348.
—— "the Black Posts" in; 297, 369.
—— Brownlow Street in; 326, 447.
—— —— the Great White House in; 440, 452.
—— "the Dog Tavern" in; 297.
—— "the Royal Oak" in; 297, 318, 348.
Duke Street; 509.
the Exchange (Chainge); 166.
—— the "Sun Tavern" behind the; 124.
Exchange Alley; 463.
Exeter Street; 318.
Fenchurch Street; 86.
—— Fan Court; 465.
Fetter Lane; 332.
—— "The Globe" in; 392.
"the Fleece"; 101.
Fleet Street; 156, 161, 422.
—— the prince's council chamber in; 26.
Fullers Rents, letter dated at; 190.
Furnivall's Inn; 386.
—— letter dated at; 385.
the Gatehouse; 61, 129, 334.
General Post Office; 172.

London, places in and near—*cont.*
Gratious (? Gracechurch) Street, "the Crown" in; 175.
Gray's Inn; 26, 27, 30, 58, 93, 220, 234, 331.
—— letters dated at; 24, 52, 57, 59, 70, 80, 131, 143, 151, 153, 160, 168, 191, 192, 216, 266, 269, 381, 409, 420, 444, 445.
—— rent in; 17.
—— Fullwood Street, "the Barber's Pole" in; 359.
Gray's Inn Lane, "the Cock and Dolphin Inn" in; 313, 315.
—— the college in; 79.
Great Wild Street; 510.
"the Griffin," letter dated at; 169.
the Guildhall; 125, 544.
Hanover Square, George Street; 563.
the Haymarket; 297, 369.
—— "the Blue Posts" in; 296, 369.
—— "the Figure of Three" in; 296.
—— "the George Inn" in; 296.
—— Panton Street in; 296.
Haymarket Theatre; 568.
Hill Street, letters dated at; 523, 528.
Holborn; 82, 88, 542.
—— letter dated at; 176.
—— "The Blue Boar (Bow)" in; 281, 356, 375, 378.
—— —— letters dated at; 386, 408, 422.
—— "The Gridiron" in; 132.
—— "The Hand and Sword" near Turnstile Alley; 141.
—— Middle Row; 346, 348.
—— "The Sword and Buckler" in; 89, 90, 93, 131, 171, 175, 176, 220.
—— —— letter dated at; 154.
—— Bridge, "the George Inn" by; 297, 318, 369.
—— Court; 26.
—— Hill; 207.
Hoxton Square, letter dated at; 464.
Hyde Park; 218, 448, 449.
Inner Temple, letters dated at; 170, 491.
Islington; 321.
King's Street, "the Mite Tavern" in; 173.
Knightsbridge Church; 311.
Leicester Fields, Bear Street in 315, 316.
Leicester House; 82, 516.
—— letter dated at; 515.
Lincoln's Inn; 187.
—— letters dated at; 515, 517, 537, 558.
—— Fields; 505, 509, 512, 530, 551.
—— —— letter dated at; 509.
—— —— Great Turnstile; 433.
London, places in and near—*cont.*
Little Queen Street; 510.
Lloyd's Coffee House; 551.
Lombert Street, White Heart Court in; 234.
London Bridge; 607.
Longacre; 317.
Mansfield Street, letter dated at; 525.
Middle Temple Hall; 498.
Middle Temple, Society of the; 494.
Milford Lane, Greyhound Court in; 318.
Milk Street, "the King's Arms" in; 173.
Montagu House. *See* British Museum.
Moorfields; 510.
Newgate; 113, 117, 156, 172, 173, 211, 264, 315, 342, 362, 370, 372, 387, 394, 406, 409, 607, 608.
—— Gatehouse; 108.
—— Street; 347.
North Audley Street, letter dated at; 501.
Old Bailey; 117, 128, 162, 216, 278, 407, 408.
Pall Mall; 402, 546, 559.
—— letter dated at; 501.
Piccadilly, St. James's House; 89.
Portman Square, letter dated at; 568.
Primrose Hill; 106.
Purple Lane, "the White Horse Inn" in; 297.
"the Rainbow" coffee-house; 367.
Red Lion Square, Gloster Street in; 463.
—— "the Lancaster Castle" in; 297, 369.
—— Leigh Street in; 357.
Rolls House; 26, 517, 518, 521, 527.
St. Botolph's, the poor of; 277.
St. Clement's-Inn, Clare Street in; 228.
St. George's fields; 509.
St. Giles in the Fields; 320.
St. John's Street, Hicks Hall in; 320.
St. Katherine's; 299.
St. Magnus' parish, the poor of; 277.
St. Martin's Church; 107.
St. Martin's, the poor of; 277.
St. Martin's in the Fields; 320, 376.
St. Paul's Cathedral, repairs of; 52.
St. Paul's Churchyard, "the Bell" in; 158.
—— "the Prince's Arms" in; 185.
St. Swithins (Swithings) Lane, "the Five Bells" in; 174.

London, places in and near—*cont.*
Salisbury Place; 333.
the Savoy; 106, 317, 331, 332 393.
—— Duck Lane in; 318.
—— French ministers in; 277.
Serjeant's Inn; 161, 526.
—— letter dated at; 177.
Smithfield; 175, 207, 248, 390.
—— "The Bear and Ragged Staff" in; 389.
—— East; 299.
Soho Square; 395.
—— letter dated at; 386.
—— Frith Street near; 451.
Somerset House; 84.
Southampton Buildings; 157.
Southampton Square, King Street in; 317.
Southampton Street; 384.
Staple Inn, letters dated at; 59, 383.
Stepney; 154.
the Strand; 31, 88.
—— "the Queen's Head" in Whitehart Yard; 295, 299.
—— "the Seven Stars" in; 296.
Strand Bridge, "the Three Crowns and Naked Boy" in; 175.
Suffolk Street; 87.
"The Swan with Two Necks"; 348.
the Temple; 156, 340, 342, 343.
—— letter dated at; 215.
—— Lamb's Buildings, letters dated at; 512, 514.
—— Master of; 277.
Temple Bar, "the Ship" in Butcher Row without; 367, 391.
Thomas Street; 299.
the Tower; 40, 59, 105, 108, 113, 123, 124, 162, 166, 191, 192, 211, 221, 222, 299, 305, 307, 327, 333, 338, 361, 363, 364, 370, 374, 384, 387, 404, 407–409, 414, 448, 572.
—— letters dated at; 281, 305, 306, 407, 511.
—— constable of. *See* Rivers, Lord.
—— lieutenant of; 611.
—— vicar of; 277.
Tower Hill; 123, 299.
Tyburn; 317.
Walbrook, the poor of; 277.
Wallingford House, letter dated at; 96.
Wapping; 210.
Welbeck Street; 535.
—— letter dated at; 513.
Whitecross Street, "White Cross Tavern" in; 173.
the "White Horse" in; 369.
White's; 497.
Wild House; 327.
Wood Street, "the Castle" in; 352.
Worcester House; 69.
York House; 88.
York Street. *See* Covent Garden.
London, Bishop of; 70, 108.
—— his chaplain; 70.
—— [Henry Compton]; 197, 198, 211, 217.
Londonderry; 220, 221, 233.
Londsdall, Mr.; 498.
Long, Charles; 561.
Longridge, co. Lanc.; 9.
Longwood, Major; 295.
Longworth, Captain, his foot company; 202.
R.; 314.
Ralph; 235, 289.
Richard; 248.
—— letter from; 247.
Lonsdale hundred; 152, 210, 319, 583, 585, 586, 607.
—— bailiff of; 28.
—— chief constables for; 29.
—— high constables of; 115.
—— clergy in (1604); 7, 8, 13.
—— Justices of the Peace in; 583.
Looe, co. Cornwall; 430.
Loozon, Lieut.-General. *See* Lauzun.
Loppington, co. Salop, vicar of. *See* Scholefield, Edmund.
Lord, James; 485.
Lord Lieutenant of the North; 4.
Lords Lieutenant; 219.
Lords, House of; 30, 59–61, 80, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 96, 99, 104, 105, 108, 122, 123, 127, 191, 209, 215, 217, 221, 241, 269, 371, 380, 387, 394, 396, 398, 405, 406, 408, 412, 413, 415, 419, 469, 501, 515, 537, 540, 541, 556, 570.
Committee for privileges. *See* Privileges, Committee of.
dispute with Commons concerning the vacancy (1689); 215, 216.
peer, indictment against a; 129.
petition of Margaret, Lady Standish to; 380.
Speaker of; 536, 537.
Lorraine, Loraigne; 27.
Cardinal of, secretary to. *See* Maw, Jaques.
Lostock, co. Lanc.; 110, 115.
letter dated at; 167.
Lostwithiel, the minister of; 276.
Lotteries; 188, 446, 447.
Loughborough, Lord, Lord Chancellor; 515, 537, 540.
—— letter from; 555.
Louther, Sir Jn., of Whithaven; 396.
Lovelace, Lord; 210.
—— his troop; 324.
Low, Captain; 222.
William, of Wigan, depositions of; 458, 459.
Low Countries, the; 563, 571.
Lowden, Lord (1640); 57.
Lowderdale, Duke of. *See* Lauderdale.

Lowe of Aspull :
John ; 4, 5.
Ralph ; 4, 5.
William ; 4, 5.
Lowe, Hugh, of Ince ; 4, 5.
John, vicar of Huyton ; 229.
—— the family of ; 447.
Lowendal, — ; 472.
Lowick, co. Lanc. ; 229.
Lownds, Wm., of Overton ; 244.
Lowson, Law., of Chorley ; 174.
Lowther, Miss ; 558.
Mr. ; 416.
Loyde, Mr. *See* Lloyd.
Luca, Mr., of Park Hall ; 439.
Lucas, Lucous, Lord (1694) ; 305.
Edward ; 524.
Lumley, Lord (1586) ; 621.
Lund, co. Lanc. ; 229.
Lundy, Colonel ; 221.
Lune, the river ; 312.
Lunt, John ; 130, 224, 301–303, 305, 308, 309, 320, 323–340, 342, 344–351, 354, 355, 358, 360–369, 371, 372, 374–379, 381–394, 402.
an account of ; 310–320.
information of ; 292–301.
his wife, previously Ann Tatham ; 311, 315, 317, 320.
—— her brother Burges ; 315.
—— previously Ann Reynolds (Wrennall) ; 316, 317, 318, 320.
Mrs. ; 378.
Old ; 379.
—— his wife ; 379.
Thomas, of Altcar ; 137, 138.
Luxembourg ; 170.
Duke of ; 221.
Lydiate, co. Lanc. ; 109.
Lyme, co. Chester ; 363.
letters dated at ; 52, 141, 171, 179, 385.
Corporation of ; 276.
Lyme, Oliver ; 194.
Lyon, Robert, M.A. ; 477.
Thomas ; 192.
Lyons, John ; 25.
Lyttelton, Lord. *See* Littleton.
Lytham, co. Lanc. ; 9, 229, 310, 313.
Lyttesay [co. Lanc.] ; 48.
Lyttleton, C. *See* Littleton.

M

M——, Sir O. ; 102, 103.
M., Sir T. ; 545.
Macarty, — ; 449.
Macclesfield ; 47, 310, 461, 479, 500.
Macclesfield, Maxfield :
[Charles Gerard, 1st] Earl of ; 117, 207, 217, 264.
[Charles Gerard, 2nd] Earl of ; 285, 286, 309, 330, 406, 408, 413, 423, 425.
Lady (1698) ; 424.
Macdowell, John ; 228.
Mackenrots, Mr. ; 501.
Macond, Ellis ; 62.
Macy, Massey, Massy :
— ; 321.
—, of Puddington ; 296, 303, 304.
Dr. ; 13.
Elizabeth ; 109.
George ; 175.
—— letters from ; 192, 281, 305, 306, 407.
—— letters to ; 404, 409.
Maddock, Peter ; 182.
Maddox, Mr. ; 478.
Samuel ; 485.
Madras ; 521.
the Mayor's Court at ; 521.
Madrid ; 497.
Maghull, co. Lanc. ; 13, 229.
Maglachan, — ; 523.
Magson, Mr. ; 7.
Maidenhead ; 563.
Mainwaring, Manwaring, Mannering, Manering :
Sir John ; 237, 249, 329, 388.
Mr. ; 278, 287–291, 438–440, 445.
Mr. ; 449.
—— his daughter Oldfield, the player ; 449.
Philip, letter from ; 72.
Makerfield, co. Lanc. ; 232.
Male, William ; 194.
William, of Maghull ; 137.
Mallam, Henry ; 289.
Malpas Church ; 508.
Man, Isle of ; 71–74, 85–87, 95, 136, 252–255, 258, 263–266, 312, 377, 414, 415, 418, 419, 471.
letters dated from ; 168, 215, 279.
Archdeacon of ; 256.
Bishop of. *See* Barrow, Dr. Bridgeman, Henry. Lake, John.
Bishop and Clergy of ; 256, 257.
Bishopric of ; 73, 75, 146–149.
cattle in ; 131.
the Clerk of the Rolls ; 256.
Comptroller of ; 256, 257, 280.
Comptroller of the. *See also* Rowe, John.
the six Coroners or Sheriffs ; 257.
Customs in ; 149, 254, 258.
the Deemsters ; 255–257, 269.
Deputy-Governor of ; 269.
forces of ; 73, 74.
Governor of ; 254–258, 269.
—— *See also* Nowell, Colonel. Musgrave, Sir Philip. Kenyon, Roger. Sacheverell. Rowe, John. Sankey, Colonel N.
governorship of ; 251, 252, 254.
harbours in ; 264.
insurrection of William Christian in. *See* Christian.
the twenty-four Keys of ; 255–257.
Kings of ; 75.
the King's revenue officers in, account of the Earl of Derby's proceedings in disturbing the ; 258–262.

Man, Isle of—*cont.*
linen manufacture in, the heads of certain Acts as to the; 269, 270.
Lords of; 73, 74. *See also* Derby, Earls of.
the Lords' Council; 255, 256.
the Lords' prerogative in; 57.
new laws proposed for; 430, 431.
poor ministers in; 277.
puffins in; 414–416.
receiver's accounts of; 249.
the Secretaries of; 256.
soldiers in; 261.
Steward of the Household in; 256.
surveyor, waiter, and searcher at. *See* Eyans, Christopher.
tenure of, claim to service at coronation by reason of; 228.
the Tynwald (Tinwall); 270, 273.
—— the manner of the Earl of Derby's going to; 255–258.
Vicar-General of; 256.
Manchester; 11, 14, 15, 31, 40, 50, 61, 64, 67, 84, 89–92, 100, 110, 116, 160, 176, 177, 179, 195, 201, 202, 213, 223, 229, 231, 232, 243, 252, 280, 283, 287, 305, 307, 309, 314, 319, 320, 324, 329, 336, 337, 339, 344, 345, 347, 348, 357–360, 362–364, 368, 371, 376, 377, 379, 381–383, 385–387, 394–399, 401–410, 412–418, 420, 427, 438, 439, 450, 457, 460, 464, 470, 471, 475, 478–487, 499, 500, 519, 583, 587, 597, 603–605, 619.
letters dated at; 48, 51, 58, 68, 78, 79, 89, 103, 115, 122, 141, 143, 144, 176, 273, 274, 282, 286, 379, 380, 383, 384, 386, 404, 409, 411, 414, 416, 417, 452, 455, 465, 466, 470, 471, 475, 498, 604.
Assizes; 307.
the Bridewell at; 193.
"The Bull's Head"; 59, 243, 314, 389, 480.
carrier, a; 71.
Church; 115, 463, 499, 584.
churchwardens of, presentment by; 582.
College; 16, 500, 598.
—— fellowship of; 102.
—— keeper of. *See* Stratford, Dr. Nicholas, *s.v.* Chester, Bishop of.
—— warden of; 15, 16, 102, 499. *See also* Dee, Dr. John. Wroe, Dr. Richard. Wroe, Dr. William.
Collegiate Society of; 499.
constables of; 313, 314, 479–485.
Court Leet at; 480.
"Dangerous Corner"; 498.
Deanery, Dean of. *See* Rych, Thomas.
—— preachers of; 599.
Dean's Gate in; 232.
Free School; 466, 467, 470, 519.
—— feoffees of, letters to; 465, 466, 470.
—— headmaster of. *See* Richards, Mr.
Manchester—*cont.*
Free School—*cont.*
—— head-mastership of; 103.
—— second master of. *See* Purnell, William.
—— under-master of. *See* Broxup, Seth.
—— trustees of; 464.
Hobson, Joseph, his pupils, catalogue of; 467.
House of Correction in; 417, 470, 482.
inhabitants of (return of the payment of a subsidy); 586.
—— volunteering to serve against the Duke of Monmouth; 181–183.
Jurors for, names of; 582.
Market Cross; 483.
Market Street Lane; 483, 500.
the Millgate in; 96.
mortality, bill of; 494.
news letter, a; 242.
petition, the, about the linen manufactory; 270.
preacher of. *See* Carter Oliver. Buckley, John.
regiment, the; 477, 507.
"The Rose and Crown"; 314, 481.
"The Saracen's Head"; 480, 481.
School Mills; 464.
Sessions; 57, 90, 120–122, 140, 225, 292, 372, 591.
"The Star and Garter"; 483.
"The Swan with the two necks" at; 413.
tradesmen of, a representation of; 410.
trials, the; 373.
"The Wheatsheaf"; 314.
Manchester, Lord (1688); 209.
Duke of (1783); 512, 513.
Manfield; 379.
Manley, Mr.; 471.
Mann, Mr.; 8.
Mannering, Manwaring. *See* Mainwaring.
Manners, Sir William; 544.
Mansfeild, Count; 27, 29.
Mansfield Lord, Lord Chief Justice; 510. 515, 522, 526, 527, 552, 554, 562.
—— letter from; 526.
Mapill, John; 2.
Mar, Earl of (1617); 20.
Earl of (1719); 463.
Marcer, Mrs.; 374.
Marchden, co. York; 620.
Marchden, James; 620.
Marcrofte, James, curate of Clitheroe Chapel; 18.
—— his wife Elizabeth, her information against Popish recusants; 18.
Mr.; 10.
Margate (Margret); 422.
Marisco. *See* Morisco.
Markland, Captain J., letter from; 62.
Ralph; 397.
Robert; 194.
Marlborough; 72, 209.
letters dated at; 71, 563.
Marlborough, [John Churchill], 1st Duke of; 435, 439.

Marler, Humphrey; 182.
John; 586.
Robert; 586.
Marriott, Mr.; 355.
Marsden, co. Lanc.; 10, 230.
Marsden, Christopher, letter from; 114.
Christopher, curate of Farnworth; 229.
Henry, letter from; 278.
Miss; 503.
Mr.; 156, 178, 287.
Thomas; 195.
—— letters from; 112, 126, 279, 281, 284–287, 291, 320, 419.
Thomas, a clipper; 173–175.
Thomas, Vicar of Walton; 230.
Marseilles; 472, 504.
Marsh, Catherine; 604.
Peter; 194.
Marsh Gate; 517, 526.
Marshal, Earl. *See* Norwich, Henry, Earl of.
Marshall, Merschelles, Earl of (1617); 21, 22.
Martell, Captain, letter to; 460.
Martin, co. Lanc.; 230.
Martin, Thomas, letter from; 440.
Sir William; 153.
—— his son; 153.
Martindale, —; 544.
Mary II., Queen:
as Princess; 99, 216, 217.
as Queen; 216, 217, 239, 245, 248, 253–255, 305, 306.
—— her death; 372, 373, 406.
See also under William III.
Mary, Queen of Scots; 616.
conference between, and the Lords, concerning her examination; 621–626.
her gentleman. *See* Melvine.
governor and keeper of. *See* Powlette, Sir Amyas.
the manner of her death; 575.
Mary of Modena, Queen of James II., her death; 462.
Mary, Princess, (daughter of George III.); 514.
Mason, John Sandiford; 183.
Massom, Thomas, of Altcar; 137, 138.
Massy. *See* Macy.
Master of the Rolls, the; 535, 551, 554, 595, 604.
See also Egerton, Sir Thomas. Kenyon, Lloyd, 1st Lord.
Masters, Mr.; 464.
Masterson, —; 382.
Mather, James; 48.
—— his wife Margaret; 48.
Mr.; 492.
Thomas, letters from; 416, 418.
Mathewe, Ralph (Rauf); 572.
Mathews, Colonel; 240, 278, 282.
—— his regiment of dragoons; 312, 313.
Major; 239.
Mr., of Brandelsholme; 497.
Matishall, letter dated at; 152.
Maudit, Jasper; 281, 362, 411.
Mr.; 230.
Maunton, co. Lanc.; 232.
Maw, Jaques; 624, 625.
Mawdesley, Cornet; 377.
Mr.; 452.
Robert; 394.
William; 51.
—— his son Robert; 58.
—— —— letters from; 51, 52.
Maxfield, Earl of. *See* Macclesfield.
May, Humphrey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, letters from; 81.
Mayence; 443.
Maylor Hundred; 500.
Maynard, Lord (1682); 155.
Serjeant; 172.
McLoughlan, Duncan; 260.
Meaby, Mr., Recorder of the City of London; 125.
Mead, Mr., a preacher; 12.
Meade, Hon. Pearce; 549.
Meadowcrofte, Richard; 29.
Meales, co Lanc. *See* Meols.
Mearley, [co. Lanc.]; 150.
letter dated at; 90.
Medcalfe, Francis; 115.
Mr.; 10.
Meereley; 64.
Melford, —; 335.
Melfort, Melford, Milford, Lord; 210, 233, 292–294, 298–300, 334, 346, 347, 369, 392.
Melling, co. Lanc.; 8, 13, 110.
Chapel; 229.
Church; 229.
Melville, Lord (1806); 559, 561.
Melvine, —, gentleman to Mary, Queen of Scots; 622.
Mendoza, —; 626.
Meols, Meales, co. Lanc.; 229.
Mercer, —, of Lancaster; 315.
Mr.; 270.
Thomas, letter from; 377.
Thomas, of Abram; 98.
Meredith, Sir William; 493, 501, 516.
—— his confession of faith; 497.
Merionethshire, Lieutenancy of; 528.
Mersey, the river; 500.
Methodists, the; 510, 563–565.
Mewremont. *See* Mormond.
Middleham, co. York, manor of; 17.
Surveyor of the Lordship of. *See* Kenyon, Roger.
Middlesex; 129.
freeholders, the; 444.
sheriffs of. *See under* London.
Middleton, Mydletone, co. Lanc.; 12, 14, 41, 196, 229, 582, 584, 595.
letters dated at; 45, 47, 238, 252, 603.
constables of, letter to; 583.
parson of. *See* Assheton, Edward.
the taxation of (1590); 574.
Middleton, Mydletone, Myddleton:
Lord (1694); 300.
Lady Ann; 109, 170.
—— letter from; 169, 171.
Christopher; 582.

Middleton, Mydletone, Myddleton—*cont.*
Mr.; 502, 581.
Mr., M.P. for Denbigh; 534.
Robert; 109.
William; 481, 484.
Midford, —; 508.
Midgeley, Mydgley:
Mr.; 13.
Richard, pastor of Rochdale; 602.
—— letter from; 597.
—— letter to; 601.
Mierscough, Mierscoe. *See* Myerscough.
Mildmay, Myldmaye, Sir Walter; 621, 622.
Milford, Lord. *See* Melford.
Milford Haven; 243.
Militia, the; 67, 200, 204–210, 242, 359, 360.
Act, the. *See under* Acts.
officers; 135, 199.
Millom, Millam, co. Lanc.; 229.
Milnrow, Milrowe, co. Lanc.; 12.
Milward, Mr.; 324.
William, letter from; 65.
Mines; 42.
coal; 43.
lead; 40, 41.
Ministers, directions for, (*temp.* James I.); 5.
Minshall, Mr.; 122.
Thomas; 182.
Thomas, of Erdeswick; 244.
Mint, the; 276, 403, 404, 407, 408, 414.
warden of; 272, 283, 409.
——. *See also* Wharton, Sir Thomas. Wynne, Owen. Overton, Benjamin.
Miracle, testimony as to a; 1.
Miremond, Marquess de; 215.
Mitchill, Mr.; 430.
Mitford, Sir J.; 557.
Mitton, co. Lanc.; 39, 231, 291.
Mitton, Thomas; 459.
Mode, Daniel; 467.
Mohun, Lord (*d.* 1712); 448, 449.
Moira, Lord (1798); 549.
Moises, Hugh; 550.
Mold, letter dated at; 546.
Mollass, Duke; 240.
Molyneux, Molineux, Mollineux, Mollineaux, Molynex, Mullineux:
Lord (1679–1695); 112, 130, 145, 187, 188, 212, 213, 233–236, 293, 294, 297, 300–303, 313, 314, 329, 330, 348, 350, 359, 360, 365, 368–270, 387.
—— trial of; 307, 309.
—— his son; 130.
—— his son Colonel William; 293–295, 297, 302, 303, 329, 368, 369.
Lady; 310.
Alexander; 601.
—; 409.
—, apothecary of Liverpool; 320, 411.
Francis, nephew of Sir John; 188.
—— letter from; 188.
Sir John; 148, 167, 188.
Lady, wife of Sir John; 148, 167, 188.
John; 167.
Molyneux, Molineux, Mollineux, Mollineaux, Molynex, Mullineux—*cont.*
John; letters from; 86, 103.
John, shipowner, 263.
K., letter from; 189.
Mr. (1604); 13.
Mr. (1688–96); 189, 190, 196, 239, 279, 400.
Mr. (1745); 473.
Nathaniel, of Dez Hill in West Houghton; 174, 195, 228.
—— letters from; 190, 203.
R., letter from; 471.
Reginald; 182.
Sir Richard; 13, 583, 601.
Robert; 110, 174, 194.
—— his wife, Frances; 110.
Robert, tried for high treason; 192.
Robert; 359.
Thomas; 411, 451.
Hon. William; 194, 195.
Monk, General (1667); 79.
John, a constable; 158.
Monmouth; 407.
Monmouth, [James], Duke of; 98, 105, 124, 143, 149, 161, 169, 184, 264, 309.
—— volunteers to serve against; 181–183.
Duchess of; 169.
[Charles Mordaunt], Earl of; 339.
Monopolies; 60.
Mons; 253.
Montague, Viscount (1586); 621, 622.
[Ralph], 1st Earl, afterwards 1st Duke of; 409, 439.
Montague, [Charles]; 397, 401.
Montcalm, Monsieur; 496.
Montgomery, Lord (1617); 20.
Montrose, Muntrois; 20.
Moody, Mr.; 288.
Mr., "of the Bank"; 433.
Moore, Moor, More, Morre:
Captain; 202.
Sir Cleave; 284.
Edmund; 7.
Judge; 223.
Lieutenant; 478.
Major; 294, 369.
Richard, of Downholland; 460.
William, letter from; 70.
Mooting, —; 523.
Morcroft, Thomas, letter from; 176.
—— his son William; 176.
Mordaunt, Mordant, Lord (1586); 622.
Lord (1680); 116.
Morden, John; 409.
More, Hannah; 544.
See also Moore.
Mores, Andrew; 359.
Moreton. *See* Morton.
Morgan, Morgen:
—; 311, 385, 625.
Sir John; 244.
Morgan's Fort, Jamaica; 267.
Morisco, Marisco, Peter; 319, 362.
Morland, Samuel; 276.
Sir Samuel; 276.

Morley, Lord (1586); 622.
Mormond, Mewremont, co. Aberdeen; 20.
Morocco, Ishmael Keriffe, King of, letter from; 133.
—— Hada, ambassador from. *See under* Ambassador.
Morre, Major. *See* Moore.
Morris, Morres, Morey, Morreyes, Morrice:
Henry; 137.
Mr.; 288, 550.
Mr., Speaker of the House of Commons; 498.
Philip; 456.
Richard; 15.
Thomas; 380.
William; 63.
Sir William; 276.
Morston. *See* Mostyn.
Mort, Morte:
Councillor; 200.
Mr., Deputy Clerk of the Peace at Ormskirk, letter to; 491.
Thomas; 194.
—— letter from; 102.
Thomas, of Astley; 30.
—— letters from; 43, 48.
—— his uncle Jackson; 43.
Mortality, table of (? Manchester); 31.
Mortimer, letter dated at; 555.
Morton, letter dated at; 101.
Morton, Mortounes, Earl of (1617); 21.
Morton, Moreton:
John; 228.
Mr.; 507.
Mr., clerk of the Peace for Lancashire; 356.
Richard; 583.
Mosbrough; 360.
Moseley, Sir Edward; 309.
Lady; 395.
Mosley, Edward (1618), letter from; 24.
Edward (1685–8); 181, 195.
Francis; 229.
Mr., 90.
Oswald; 182, 195.
Moss, Mosse:
James; 181, 410.
Mr., letter to; 464.
Thomas; 410.
Mossack, Anne; 109.
Mostyn, Morston:
Mr., of Delalery; 301, 304.
Piers; 301.
Sir Roger; 428, 504, 545.
Sir Thomas; 546.
Mottram; 464.
letter dated at; 464.
curate of. *See* Robinson, Thomas.
Mouldsworth, Mr.; 399.
Mountague. *See* Montague.
Mounteashel, Lord, his regiment; 239.
Mountengle, Lord (1604); 7, 8.
Mountgrivalie, Viscount (1599); 611.
Mount's Bay; 430.
Mowgrave, Lord. *See* Mulgrave.
Moxon, John; 182.
Moy, William; 65.
Mulgrave, Mowgrave, [John Sheffield], Earl of; 143.
Mullineux, Thomas. *See* Molyneux.
Mumgaratt, Viscount (1599); 610.
Muncaster, James; 229.
Muntrois. *See* Montrose
Murray, Lord Charles; 178, 179.
Murray, —; 569.
[of Broughton], —, secretary to Prince Charles Edward; 481.
David; 419.
David, merchant of Douglas, examination of; 255.
Robert of Chester; 255.
Murrean, —, a Scotch pedlar; 373.
Muscovia, Emperor of (1588); 571.
Musgrave, Sir Philip, Governor of the Isle of Man; 74.
Muwson; 322.
Mydâleton. *See* Middleton.
Mydgley, Richard. *See* Midgeley.
Myers, Thomas; 229.
Myerscough, Mierscough, Mierscoe, co. Lanc.; 8, 274, 316.

N

Nab, Oliver; 232.
Namptwich. *See* Nantwich.
Namur, siege of; 402, 407.
Nantucket, Nantasket, (America); 56.
Nantwich, Namptwich; 62, 63, 359, 493, 494.
letters dated at; 471, 494.
Naples, King of; 496.
Joseph Bonaparte, King of; 562, 563.
Napp, Mr.; 337.
Nash, Mr.; 563.
Samuel; 181.
Nasse, the, (Ireland); 610.
National debt, reduction of the; 522.
Navy. *See under* Ships.
Nayland, co. Suffolk, letters dated at; 536, 538, 545, 548, 550.
Church; 549.
Naylor, James; 232.
James, of Windle; 246.
John; 110.
Neale, Samuel; 175.
Needham, Nedham, Needam:
Eleanor; 276.
Mr.; 93.
Nicholas; 277.
Neild, Anne, letter from; 61.
Robert; 61.
Neland, —; 311, 317.
Nelson, Captain; 297, 369.
Nelson, Lord; 566.
Netherkellet, co. Lanc. *See* Kellet, Nether.
Netherlands, the; 396.
Neuton, [Isaac]. *See* Newton.

Nevill, —; 339.
judge; 403.
New, Robert; 182.
Newbattle Park (in Scotland); 22.
New Brunswick, (America); 520, 522.
Newburgh, Lord (1688); 211.
E., letter from; 44.
Newbury, co. Berks; 531.
Newby, Thomas; 182.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, co. Staff.; 359, 407.
Newcastle, Duke of (1680–88); 105, 209.
Duke of (1744–5); 471, 481.
Newchurch in Winwick, co. Lanc.; 229.
Chapel, co. Lanc.; 13.
Newcome, Henry; 232.
Mr.; 359.
Mr., of Middleton; 451.
Robert; 2.
New England; 56, 253, 255, 262.
New Forest; 83.
Newhall, letters dated at; 100, 132, 166.
Newhaven, Charles, Lord Cheyne, Viscount; 139.
Newlyn, Robert, letter from; 103.
Newman, —; 608.
Newmarket; 84, 86, 89, 100, 129, 130, 131, 148, 150, 162, 168, 186.
letter dated at; 25.
Newnham, Mrs., Lady Mayoress; 514.
New Park, letter dated at; 596.
Newport, Lord (1644), his eldest son; 64.
Andrew; 139.
News Letters; 14, 113, 116, 122, 123, 124, 128, 209, 210, 242, 571.
Newton, co. Lanc.; 229, 231, 384, 385, 421, 452, 454.
curate of. *See* Allanson.
parson of; 390.
Bridge; 52.
Chapel; 13, 14.
Heath; 11.
Newton, Neuton:
—; 321, 359.
[Isaac]; 539, 540.
John; 195.
Mr.; 7, 98.
Newtown, (America); 56.
New York; 162.
Nice; 504.
Nicholls, Jonathan; 410.
Nichols, Josiah; 483.
Nicholson, Nicolson, Nichonson:
Humphrey; 29.
James; 134, 135, 137, 138.
John; 173, 174.
Mr., a packer; 117.
William; 1.
Nickson, John; 313.
Nicoll, Mr.; 534.
Nightingale, Mr.; 427.
Nisbott, Sir William, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; 19, 20.
Noel, Mrs. *See* Nowell.
Noell, Captain; 298, 299, 347, 370.
Nollcrofte, Hamlette; 582.
Nonconformist Minister, a; 91.
Nonconformists or dissenters; 93, 94, 124, 172, 190, 231, 234, 246, 270, 273, 411, 412, 422, 434, 435, 536, 543, 550.
Nonjurors; 273, 388, 475, 490, 491.
Norcross, Mr.; 9.
Norfolk; 89.
brewers in; 248.
Norfolk, Duke of (1571), his submission to Queen Elizabeth; 573, 574.
Duke of (1674); 99.
Duke of (1694–97); 277, 423.
Duke of (1747), his steward. *See* Westby, Mr.
Normanby, Marquis (1696); 405.
Norris, Norres, Norreys, Norrice:
Lord. *See* Norreys.
Alexander; 263, 281.
——, letter from; 128.
—; 236, 372.
Captain; 313.
Christopher, letters from; 378, 379.
Deemster; 280.
Sir Edward; 212.
John, letter from; 43.
Mr.; 143, 309, 362, 386, 399, 400, 405.
Mr., of Derby; 126.
Thomas; 194.
William, of Speke (Sprake); 320, 388, 395, 411.
—— his brother; 403.
Sir William; 39.
Norreys, Norres, Lord (1696); 405.
Norroy, King-at-Arms; 176.
North, Frederick, Lord; 504, 512.
—— letter from; 515.
Sir Francis, Chief Justice, afterwards Lord Keeper; 112, 154.
—— letter from; 158.
Mr.; 144.
Northampton; 14, 209.
Northampton, Lord (1688–95); 209, 387.
Northampton House, letter dated at; 25.
Northamptonshire; 608.
Northey, Sir Edward; 486.
Mr.; 385.
North Meols, Northmeales, co. Lanc.; 13, 53, 195.
Northumberland, the king's receiver-general for. *See* Assheton, Ralph.
Northumberland, Earl of (*temp.* Henry IV.); 73.
Earl of (1616); 17.
[George Fitz-Roy, 1st] Duke of; 170, 276.
—— his troops; 207.
Northwich, co. Chester; 200, 201, 494.
Norton, —; 495, 499.
F., letter from; 518.
Roger; 68.
Norway, Kings of; 73.
Norwich; 124, 407.
Norwich, Dr. Horne, Bishop of; 538.
Henry, Earl of; 103.
Nottingham; 25, 310, 530.
letters dated at; 209, 379.

Nottingham, [Daniel Finch], Earl of; 210, 245, 254, 269, 277, 286, 329, 371, 388, 405, 415, 456.
—— letters from; 253, 254.
—— letter to; 254.
Nouell, Roger. *See* Nowell.
Nova Scotia; 520.
Nowell, Nouell, Noel:
—; 400.
Colonel, Governor of the Isle of Man; 70.
Colonel, his regiment (1688); 202.
Captain Henry, Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Man; 70.
—— letters from; 69-72, 80, 87, 91, 101.
—— letter to; 95.
—— his brother, letter to; 80.
—— his cousin Lacy; 72.
—— his nephew Bunastre. *See* Bannaster.
—— his nephew Coplie; 101.
—— his niece, Jane Nowell; 80.
Henry; 168.
John, of Ardsley, co. York; 584.
Leonard; 93.
Mr.; 5.
Mrs.; 378.
Robert; 179.
Roger; 167.
—— letters from; 70, 168.
Roger, of Read; 38, 50.
—— letter from; 46.
Nugent, Nugente:
Colonel; 240.
Richard; 582.
Nuttall, Ellis, letter to; 93.
Samuel, of Yeograve; 359.
Thomas; 195.
Nutter, John, letter to; 24.
Mr.; 10.
Nylde, —, of Hollinwood; 572.

O

Oakes, Samuel; 467.
William; 481, 483.
Oates, Dr.; 210, 264.
Titus; 105–107, 124, 129.
Oaths of allegiance and supremacy; 118–120, 122, 160.
Oatlands, letters dated at; 591, 592.
O'Brien, Colonel Charles, his regiment; 239.
Oburne, Mr.; 7.
Octavius, Prince; 514.
Oddy, Mr.; 279, 289.
Thomas; 149.
William, letter from; 284.
Ogden, George; 229.
Paul; 572.
Ogle, Edward; 194.
Oglethorpe, Colonel; 211.
Okeley, Mr.; 444.
Oldersey, Rev. Mr., rector of Wigan, letter to; 467.
Oldfield, Ouldfield:
—, the player. *See* Mainwaring.
Captain; 200.
Humphrey; 182.
John; 182.
Lawrance, letter from; 151.
Leftwich; 242, 244.
—— letters from; 113, 115, 187, 191, 220, 222, 245.
—— his brother Tom; 220.
Mr.; 442.
Philip; 182.
Robert; 57.
alias Orford, Thomas, of Finchley; 174.
Oldham, Ouldham, co. Lanc.; 11, 16, 196, 230, 232, 572, 582, 583.
preacher at. *See* Hunt, Thomas.
Oldham, —; 361.
Dr. Hugh, Bishop of Exeter; 103.
James, letter from; 470.
Oleron, Isle of; 255.
Olivares, Count; 29.
Oliver, Richard; 483.
Opera House, the; 528.
Oporto, letter dated at; 65.
Oppenshaw; 89.
Orange, (William III., *q.v.*), Prince of; 86, 87, 99, 126, 171, 197, 201, 203, 205–207, 209–212, 215–217, 311.
Princess Royal of; 68.
Princess of. *See* Mary II., Queen.
Orchard Leigh, Frome, letter dated at; 546.
Ordnance, the; 59.
Orford, Thomas. *See* Oldfield.
Orme, Henry; 194.
Ormerod, Ormeroyde, Peter, vicar of Whalley; 10, 18.
Ormeston, Mr.; 210.
Ormond, Lord (1599); 610, 611.
[James Butler, 1st], Duke of; 86, 87, 148, 152, 200.
[James Butler, 2nd], Duke of; 217, 277, 286.
Ormskirk, Ormschurch, co. Lanc.; 13, 43, 134, 145, 153, 193, 194, 202, 223, 229, 231, 246, 304, 316, 368, 378, 412, 470, 471, 491, 588.
letters dated at; 101, 127, 134, 137, 138, 142, 156, 176, 412.
Clerk of the Peace at the Sessions at. *See* Rigby, George.
Sessions; 121, 140, 450, 591.
Orrell, Humphrey, of Parr; 460.
William; 593.
Orrery, Lord (1695); 387.
Orrett. *See* "Broad and Orrett."
Osbaldeston, Osbuldalston; 252.
Osbaldeston, John, letter from; 48.
Margaret, letter from; 406.
Mr.; 224, 381.
Osbaston, Sir Edward; 28.
Osborne, Sir Thomas. *See* Latimer, Viscount.

Osburne, —, a draper; 117.
Oswaldston, Lord (1682); 311.
Oswaldtwistle, copyhold tenants of; 24.
Otter hounds, master of the; 276.
Ottoman Porte, the; 469.
Otway, Jo., letters from; 85, 87.
Sir John; 101.
Oulcome. *See* Holcombe.
Ouldfield. *See* Oldfield.
Ouldham. *See* Oldham.
Outlaws, goods of; 51.
Overton, letter dated at; 502.
Overton, Benjamin, Warden of the Mint; 281, 305.
—— letter to; 274.
Owen, Job; 231.
Mr.; 545.
Robert, letter from; 59.
Oxcliffe, co. Lanc.; 109.
Oxenden, Sir Henry; 529.
Oxford; 67, 71, 86–88, 91, 124, 126, 186, 187, 433, 539, 542, 543.
letters dated at; 76, 492, 493, 499.
Circuit the; 506, 548.
Oxford University; 470, 492, 537.
Brasenose College; 422, 447.
—— letter dated at, 492.
Christ Church; 9, 126, 563.
Convocation; 126.
—— decree of, against pernicious books; 163–166.
Corpus Christi College, President of. *See* Newlyn, Robert.
graduate of; 102.
Lady Margaret, professor at; 277.
Magdalen College; 197, 198.
members of Parliament for; 212.
Reader of Civil Law; 277.
Reader of Physic; 277.
St. John's College, letter dated at, 434.
Vice-Chancellor of. *See* Delaune, W
Oxford, Earl of (1586); 621, 622.
the Lord of (1680); 122, 186.
Earl of (1694); 276, 363.
Oxfordshire; 209, 419, 531.
justices of; 531.

P

Paccolett, —; 375.
Padiham, Padyame, co. Lanc.; 10, 15, 39, 42, 229.
Paget, Pagett, Pagette:
Lord; 626.
Mr.; 619.
Paine, —, his objections against Christianity; 565.
Tom, his *Rights of Man*; 537.
Palatinate, the; 29, 30, 39, 443.
Palatine, the Prince; 33.
Paler, Mr.; 9.
Palm, Monsieur de, letter to; 468.
Palmer, Mr.; 619.
Robert; 552.
Pamphlets:
Cry aloud and spare not; 472.
History of Passive Obedience; 227.
The humble Apologie of the English Catholicks; 81.
Papal bull, a; 32.
Paper, price of; 100.
Papists or Catholics, the; 16, 18, 27, 59, 60, 80, 99, 102, 105–107, 118–124, 128–130, 135–137, 141, 145, 152, 156, 158, 166, 183, 187, 188, 190, 199, 205–207, 209, 211, 220, 221, 224–226, 233–235, 238, 240, 242, 244, 251, 252, 270, 273, 289, 292, 299, 300, 370, 388–391, 393, 408, 436, 442, 473, 475, 490, 491, 509, 510, 542, 543, 557.
Papists' lands, registration of; 460, 466.
Pargate; 497.
Paris; 27, 170, 462, 497, 529, 535, 552, 566, 571.
letters dated at; 427, 428.
Park, John, of Langton; 232.
Parker, —; 321.
Charles; 247.
—— letter from; 68.
Christopher, letter from; 438.
Colonel; 295, 303, 304.
Edward; 279.
—— letter from; 278.
Edward, servant of Lady Tyldesley; 313.
Mr. and Mrs. Joddrel; 508.
Madam; 279.
Mr.; 9, 44, 153, 439, 498, 570.
Mr., a commissioner in Lancashire; 290.
Mr., organist of Prescot church; 57.
Mr., a preacher; 12.
Mr., of Bradkirk; 211.
N., letter from; 471.
Robert; 93.
Thomas, of Browsholme; 226.
—— letters from; 192, 193.
Parkes, —; 485.
Park Gate; 471.
Parkhead, co. Lanc.; 40, 51, 64, 70, 88.
—— letter dated at; 355.
Parkins, Parkines:
Christopher; 28.
William; 29.
Parkinson, Christopher; 109, 231.
James; 319.
James, of Carhall, depositions of; 368.
John; 420.
Mr.; 8.
Robert, commissary of Richmond; 8.
Parliament; 25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 67, 72, 80–84, 87, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 105, 107, 108, 124–126, 156, 170, 184, 186, 196, 197, 208, 209, 211, 217–219, 221, 224, 234, 236, 237, 241, 248, 271, 285, 287, 289, 306, 320, 373, 375, 384–387, 396, 420, 428, 433, 434, 436, 449–451, 453, 454, 464, 468, 469, 498, 511, 512, 515–519, 521, 526, 530, 540, 544, 553, 555, 556, 560, 564, 565, 567, 574, 579.

Parliament—*cont.*
Acts and Bills. *See under* Acts.
the Duke of Buckingham's relation to; 29, 33.
the Convention (1688–9); 212, 213, 216–218.
dissolution of; 34, 110, 113, 125, 236, 383.
election of members; 58, 59, 103, 111, 113, 177–179, 212, 214, 237, 250, 278, 282, 283, 288, 314, 384, 408, 458, 459, 469, 493, 500.
election petition; 455.
House, the; 59, 510.
the Long Parliament; 59–61, 74, 123.
—— army of; 63, 64.
Lords and Commons assembled in; 61, 118, 119.
members of; 117, 124, 235.
privilege of; 249.
Roll, the; 58.
Parnill, —; 14.
Parr, Deemster; 419.
John; 231.
Roger, of Sephton; 137.
Parrin, Adam; 483.
Parry, Parrie, —; 625.
George, letter from; 469.
Parson-Duhurst, Captain; 223.
Parsons, Laurence, of Shavington, depositions of; 367, 368.
Mr.; 308, 342.
Captain Thomas; 422.
Partington, John; 103.
Mr.; 237.
Partridge, John; 61.
Mr.; 534.
Paslewe, Francis, of Wiswall; 38.
Pass, —, a militia man; 485.
—— his wife; 485.
Patten, Patton:
—, of Preston; 295.
Mr.; 238, 240, 241, 249, 250, 354, 358.
Thomas; 122, 246, 289, 314.
William; 131.
—— letters from; 127, 143, 145, 151, 153, 160, 168, 169, 176, 191, 192, 263, 377, 383, 409, 420.
—— his brother; 377.
Pawlett, Lord (1688); 209.
T., parson of Walton; 230.
Pawley, Robert; 68.
Paxton, Mr.; 502.
Peach, Mr.; 505.
Pears, Mr.; 376.
Peel, co. Lanc.; 40, 41, 43–45, 47, 55–59, 61, 62, 67–72, 78–80, 82, 88, 85, 89, 91, 98, 99, 101, 103, 115, 128, 152, 153, 156, 157, 160, 162, 166, 167, 172, 176, 177, 184, 188, 196, 209, 214–216, 272, 275, 278, 292, 304, 384, 418, 419, 427, 428, 443, 462, 466, 471, 491, 501, 502, 508, 509, 551.
letters dated at; 80, 130, 134, 141, 148, 151, 178, 183, 223, 236, 270, 274, 278, 280, 290, 475, 490, 496, 500, 516, 548.
Peel, co. Lanc.—*cont.*
Clerk of the Peace at. *See* Kenyon, Roger.
Peel Castle, Isle of Man; 74.
garrison of; 256, 257.
Peel Town, Isle of Man; 261.
Peele, —; 319.
Peers. *See under* Lords.
Peighton, Sir R.; 113.
Peirson, Oliver; 352–354, 377, 390.
Pelham, Mrs.; 544.
Pemberton, co. Lanc.; 230.
Pemberton, Sir Francis; 230, 524.
—— his monument at Highgate; 524.
J., letters from; 519, 522.
John; 467.
Serjeant; 112.
Pembroke, Penbrooke, Earl of (1586); 622.
Earl of (1617); 20.
Earl of (1690–97); 242, 243, 423.
Pendlebury, co. Lanc.; 110.
Pendlebury, Henry; 232.
James; 146.
Pendleton, co. Lanc.; 39, 50, 110, 231.
Pendleton, Pendletoun, Francis; 586.
George; 586.
Samuel; 410.
Thomas, of Manchester, clerk; 230.
Pendley, co. Lanc.; 10.
Pengwern; 546.
Penicuick, Captain Stephen; 422.
Peninsula, the, the war in; 562.
Penketh, co. Lanc.; 230.
Penketh, Mr.; 144.
Penn, —; 184.
Sir William; 294.
Pennant, Captain, of Baghilt; 304.
D., letter from; 546.
George; 301.
Mr.; 516.
Thomas, letters from; 518, 529, 543, 545–548.
Pennington, co. Lanc.; 7.
letter dated at; 150.
Pennington, Penington:
Ann; 128, 132.
—— her sons; 131.
—— her daughter; 128.
—; 150.
Captain; 313.
Nicholas; 422.
—— his son Robert; 422.
Richard; 132.
Sir William; 314, 358.
Pennsylvania; 158.
Penny, Captain George; 303, 304.
William; 115.
Penrith, co. Cumb.; 477, 479.
Penwortham, co. Lanc.; 11, 42, 193
letters dated at; 152, 169.
Penylan, letter dated at; 500.
Penzance; 430.
Pepper, —; 347.
Mr., of Dover; 298, 370.
Pepper Hall, letter dated at; 519
Pepys, Mrs.; 525.

Percival, Percivall:
Mr.; 555, 559.
Thomas, letters from; 496–498.
R.; 410.
Richard; 373.
Perkins, Sir William; 407, 408.
Perryn, Baron; 507.
Perth; 460.
presbyter of. *See* Lyon, Robert, M.A.
Pestellozzi, —; 563.
Peterborough, Dr. White, Bishop of; 190, 413.
Dean of; 621.
—— *See also* Fletcher, Doctor.
Peterborough, Henry, Earl of, letter to; 103.
[Charles], Earl of; 437.
Peters, Father; 310.
—— his brother; 211.
Pett, Captain Phineas, certificate of; 263.
Petty Bag, Clerk of the; 209.
Pewes (? Powis), Lady; 113.
Philips, Philipps, Phillipps:
—; 455, 501.
—, a midshipman; 506, 507.
Mr.; 538, 626.
Robert; 467.
Phim, Jack; 445.
Phipps, Colonel; 528.
Phytone, Sir Edward. *See* Fitton.
Piccoppe, Roger, of Goosnargh; 30.
Picke, Mr.; 8.
Pickford, Jonathan; 196.
Pickthall, James; 229.
Pierofte, [co. Lanc.]; 14.
Piedmont: 396.
Pierce, Mr.; 306, 405.
Thomas, letter from; 356.
Pigeon, Charles; 234.
Pigot, Pigott:
George; 122, 195.
—— letter from; 59.
Henry, clerk; 195.
Henry, curate of Rochdale; 230.
Mr.; 176, 306, 451.
Mr., a lawyer in Lancashire; 323.
William; 233.
Pilkington, co. Lanc.; 232, 382.
Pilkington, —; 154.
Sir John; 52.
Sir Thomas; 264.
Pilling, co. Lanc.; 230.
Pilsworth, Pillsworthe, [co. Lanc.]; 574, 595.
Pim, [John]; 60.
Pimlott, Michael; 183, 410.
Pimlow, Pimloe, Thomas; 92.
—— letter from; 83.
Pinder, Thomas; 149.
Pipe, the Roll in the; 126.
Piream, Justice; 622.
Pitt, William, the younger; 495, 496, 515, 519, 525–527, 529, 534–536, 544, 556, 557, 561.
—— letters from; 517–519, 521, 522, 525, 526, 528, 534–537, 545.
Pizzoni, Monsieur; 512.
Plague, the; 14–16, 43–47.
Plant, Thomas; 316.
Plantations, the; 158.
Platt, George; 484.
Plays:
Paul Pry; 568.
Quite Correct; 568.
Plomer, Mr.; 538.
Plowden, Francis, letter from; 534.
Plumer, —; 524.
Mr., goldsmith; 416.
Plumtree, co. Notts.; 310.
Plungeon, William; 182.
Plymouth, Plommouthe; 78, 220, 243, 430, 571.
letter dated at; 172.
Plymouth, Earl of (1680); 116.
Countess of (1694); 276.
Poaching; 42.
Poland; 423.
Frederick Augustus I., King of; 423, 439.
Stanislaus I., King of; 439.
Polewheele, Thomas; 133.
Pollard, Pollards, Mr.; 296, 369.
Poll Bill, a; 82.
Poll money; 67.
Pollarde, Edmund, letter from; 50.
Pollexfen, Mr.; 158.
Pollit, Daniel; 467.
Ponsonby, Sarah, letter from; 567.
Pontefract; 18, 407.
Pool, —; 524.
Poole, Sir James; 238, 239.
Mr.; 90.
Mr., clerk of the Crown; 623.
Ralph; 410.
Sir Thomas; 301.
Poor, the, method for settling, taken at Kanvair, co. Flint; 426.
order for returns of; 425.
Pope, Doctor; 271.
Pope, the; 30, 32, 106–108, 113, 204, 243, 543, 603.
Popery; 14, 26, 108.
a conversion from; 585.
Pope's Nuncio, the; 333.
Popish Plot, account of; 105–109.
Popish Recusants. *See* Recusants.
Porter, Abraham; 42.
Captain; 408.
Colonel; 297, 299, 369.
John; 79.
Mr.; 29, 32.
Portfield, letters dated at; 86, 169, 196, 204, 251.
Portland, [William Bentinck], Earl of; 334, 388, 396, 400, 415.
[William Henry Bentinck, 3rd] Duke of; 502, 552.
—— letter from; 500.
Port Louis; 396.
Port Royal. *See under* Jamaica.
Portsmouth; 73, 78, 96, 187, 211, 221, 383, 547.
Portugal, fleet of; 538.
(Peter I.) King of, his death announced; 168.

Post Office, revenue from; 276.
—— charges on; 276.
Poulton, co. Lanc.; 8, 230.
letter dated at; 357.
Pour, —; 311, 317.
Powell, Bob; 495.
C.; 233, 234.
Baron Sir John; 191, 212, 225, 318, 321, 370, 376.
J. Kynaston, letters from; 553.
Mr., secretary of the Bishop of Chichester; 225.
Powis, Powys, Pois:
—; 527.
Sir Thomas; 399, 445.
Powlette, Sir Amyas; 621.
—— letter to; 611.
Pratt, —; 495.
Preachers, directions for; 5, 6.
Prees races; 497.
Preeson, William; 263.
Prerogative, the Royal, doctrines concerning; 163–165.
Presbyterians, the; 84, 385, 434, 536.
Prescot, co. Lanc.; 12, 25, 194, 202, 230, 246, 262, 548.
church, salary of organist of; 57.
vicar of. *See* Aldem, J.
Prescot, Prescott, Prescotte:
Edward; 583.
Captain James; 263, 281.
John; 175.
Mr.; 274, 275.
Mr., Registrar at Chester; 462.
Preston; 9, 42, 45–47, 50, 52, 57, 109, 111, 113, 120, 134, 142, 150, 151, 157, 161, 169, 175–179, 198, 202, 223, 227, 230–232, 286, 312–314, 354, 358–360, 373, 377, 381, 384, 389, 438, 439, 443, 445, 448, 449, 470, 479, 482, 485–487, 493, 501, 516, 544, 590, 601.
letters dated at; 40, 41, 58, 64, 70, 125, 128, 131, 140, 145, 152, 157–161, 176, 193, 203, 220, 226, 227, 236, 238–240, 249, 250, 263, 281, 306, 355, 375, 377, 381, 406, 417, 439, 450, 451, 471.
distribution of monies to the poor at; 45.
a new gaol at; 241.
House of Correction at; 224, 245, 247, 452.
—— Governor of. *See* Higginson, William. Tomlinson, William. Stanley, Mr.
Mayor of; 146, 213, 239, 249, 250, 501.
the plague at; 43, 44, 47.
Sessions; 114, 120–122, 278, 450, 591.
—— order made at; 50, 192.
Preston, Lord (1688–94); 200, 201, 216, 294, 369.
—; 127, 203.
George; 7.
of Holcar:
—; 60.
Preston—*cont.*
Mr.; 196.
Thomas, petition of; 159.
Mrs. K.; 290.
Mrs. Mary; 232.
Major; 200, 286.
Mr.; 152, 279, 282, 399–401, 403, 413.
Mr., of Feversham; 298, 347, 370.
Mrs.; 416.
Thomas; 583.
—— letters from; 170, 210, 589.
—— order signed by; 115.
Sir Thomas; 126, 127, 129, 136, 142, 143, 152, 155, 159.
—— letters from; 134–136, 144.
Prestonpans, minister of. *See* Carr, John.
Prestwich, co. Lanc.; 11, 67–69, 147, 153, 195, 230, 582.
parson of. *See* Assheton, Mr. Langley, William.
preacher at. *See* Hill, John.
Prestwiche, Edmund; 586.
Pretender, the. *See* James Edward, Prince. Charles Edward, Prince.
Pretty, Margaret; 277.
Price, Baron; 445.
Francis; 228.
Mr.; 396, 496.
Priestley, Dr.; 536.
Priestnal, James; 467.
Prince, the. *See* Charles I., King. Charles II., King. Orange, Prince of.
Prince Palatine, the. *See under* Palatine.
Prince's Court, the; 59.
Prisoners, relief of; 54.
Prisons; 158.
Privileges, Committee of; 380, 553.
Privy Council:
(Council); 15, 38, 57, 71, 72, 74, 105, 107, 112, 113, 119, 122, 123, 149, 199, 209, 211, 216, 217, 219, 233, 238, 243, 245, 265, 322, 368, 386, 388, 394, 421, 424, 425, 473, 475, 529, 577, 578, 589, 593, 594, 596, 601, 603–605, 607–609, 625.
Council Board; 61, 266, 534.
Chamber, letter dated at; 114.
clerks of; 86, 123.
complaint to, by an anonymous preacher; 619.
Knights of; 622.
Lords of; 49, 120, 217, 411, 490, 492.
—— letters from; 17, 39, 42, 49, 53, 95, 100, 114, 435, 436, 591, 592, 594, 604.
Lord President of; 112, 187.
—— *See also* Halifax, Marquis of.
orders of; 85, 258, 263, 491.
Privy Seal, the; 155.
Lord; 98, 149, 153, 276.
Probert, Mr.; 494.
Procer, Mrs.; 384.
Prockter, Anthony; 228.
John; 230.
Proclamations; 36, 41, 51, 61, 82, 101, 111, 118–120, 122.
Prognostication, a (1629); 37.

Protector, Lord. *See* Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector
Prowdlove, Prowdeloofe:
George; 587.
Ralph; 586.
Prussia, Frederick the Great, King of; 497.
—— letter from; 474.
Prussians, the; 496.
Public Advertizer, the; 513.
Puckering, Serjeant; 623.
Pudsay, Pudsie:
Ambrose; 411.
—— letters from; 287, 289, 291.
Colonel; 279, 384.
H., letter from; 278.
Mr.; 211, 287, 290, 386, 399, 400 439.
Pue, Mr., of Pendrell; 301, 304.
Puleston, Tom; 494.
Puliston, Mr.; 545.
Pulteney, Mr.; 503.
Sir William; 558.
—— letters from; 530, 534.
Puritanism; 14.
Purnell, William; 467, 470.
Pursell, John; 302.
Thomas; 302.
Putney; 503.
Heath, letter dated at; 519.
Pye of Aughton:
Roger; 137, 195.
Thomas; 137.
Pytts, Mr.; 497.

Q

Quadragesimes, book of; 26.
Quadruple Alliance, the; 468.
Quakers, the; 86, 101, 113, 146, 157–160, 172, 230, 231, 530, 549.
Quarterly Review, the; 564.
Queen, the. *See* Elizabeth. Catharine of Portugal. Mary of Modena. Mary II. Anne. Sophia Charlotte. Caroline.
Queen Dowager, the. *See* Catharine of Portugal.
Queen's Bench, Court of. *See* King's Bench.
Queen's House, letters dated at; 542, 555.
Quo Warranto proceedings against corporations; 24, 158, 187.

R

Raby manor, 24.
Park, keeper of. *See* Watson, William.
Rachdall. *See* Rochdale.
Rackliff, Mrs. *See* Radcliffe.
Radcliffe, Ratcliffe, co. Lanc.; 196, 223, 230, 582.
letter dated at; 499.
Radcliffe, Ratcliffe, Radclyff, Radclyve:
Alexander; 194.
Sir Alexander; 463.
Lady (Mistress) Alice; 4.
—— letter from; 2.
—— letters to; 2, 3.
Awen, of Langley; 574.
Edward, 183.
Sir George; 59, 61.
Henry; 583.
James; 583.
Jo., letter from; 90.
—— his brother Nowell; 90.
John; 182.
John, a guide to the rebels (1745); 482, 486.
John, of Manchester; 587.
Katherine, letter from; 54.
—— her brother Harry; 54.
Mr.; 15, 40, 48, 54, 55, 464.
—— letter to; 4.
Mrs.; 331, 461.
Richard, letter from; 60.
Robert; 583.
Savile, letter to; 64.
Thomas (1550–88); 4, 583.
—— his daughter Cicely. *See* Farrington, Thomas, wife of.
Thomas (1685); 182.
William, of Manchester; 583, 586.
Radicals, the; 568.
Radishe, Mr.; 11.
Radnor, Earl of (1682); 149.
Raebone, —. *See* Rigby, Alexander of Middleton.
Raffold, Thomas; 467.
Rainford, Rainforth, co. Lanc.; 12, 231.
Rainhill, co. Lanc.; 109.
Raleigh, Rawleigh, Sir Walter; 374.
—— letter to his wife and speech at his death; 24.
Ramsey, Isle of Man; 73.
Ramsey, Serjeant; 149.
Ranelagh, Richard, Earl of, Paymaster-General of the army; 250.
Rarl, — du; 415.
Rascow, James; 174.
Rastall, —; 58.
Ratchdale. *See* Rochdale.
Ratcliffe. *See* Radcliffe.
Rathband, —. *See* Rigby, Alexander of Middleton.
"Rats," the; 526, 528.
Ravensheaa in Sutton, letter dated at; 45.
Rawcliff, Samson; 36.
Rawlett, Mr.; 94.
Rawlinson, Lord (1689); 226.
Curwen, order signed by; 115.
Mr.; 172.
Rawstorne, Colonel; 219, 239, 249.
Laurence, Sheriff, afterwards Deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire; 137, 167, 235, 239, 289, 314.
—— letters from; 132, 166, 169, 193, 203, 220, 227, 238.

Rawstorne—*cont.*
Mr.; 450.
Peter; 289.
Raymond, Serjeant, afterwards Judge; 112, 124, 149, 158.
Raynold's Way, Isle of Man; 74.
Read, co. Lanc.; 39, 231.
Read, Matthew; 231.
Reading; 239, 563.
Sessions; 532.
Recipes for a bouillon; 170.
for black cherry brandy; 170.
Recusants; 5, 18, 27, 30, 38, 59, 60, 100, 109–111, 113, 114, 116–118, 126, 132, 134, 137, 143, 144, 152, 156–158, 160, 169, 170, 187, 235, 236, 244, 490, 572, 584, 592, 593, 603, 604.
orders in council concerning; 118–122.
Receiver-General of estates of; 127.
Reddish, Redditche, Alexander; 583.
Captain John; 422.
Redfearne, Elizabeth; 359.
Redford, John; 467.
Redland; 301.
Regency, the; 527, 552, 557.
Regent, the. *See* George IV.
Regiments; 99, 107, 109, 200, 202, 207, 220, 221, 223, 238, 293, 294, 302, 360.
the Blues; 563.
the Coreland; 253.
dragoons; 239, 240, 293, 294, 302, 312, 313, 487–489.
Dutch, in England; 218, 240, 362, 363, 365, 370, 377.
English, in Ireland; 221.
foot; 487–489.
French, in Ireland; 239.
the Guards; 143, 144, 162, 207, 311, 510.
the Guards, first troop of; 207, 217.
the Horse Guards; 299.
Irish. *See* Irish.
the king's horse and foot guards; 126.
light horse; 510.
Manchester, the; 477.
Scotch. *See* Scotch.
Volunteer Corps, a; 546.
Welsh Fusiliers; 464.
Yeoman of the Guard; 423.
43rd; 560.
52nd; 560.
92nd; 560, 561.
95th; 560.
See also under Berwick. Brandon. Brereton. Brown. Butler. Byron. Castlehaven. Churchill. Colchester. Craven. Cromwell. Derby, Earl of. Dover. Fielding. Gage. James II. (as Duke of York). Mathews. Mountcashel. Northumberland, Duke of. Nowell. O'Brien. Rigby. Stanhope. Stanley. Steward. Wolfe.
Remembrancer, Lord Treasurer's. *See* Treasurer, Lord.
Renew, Renue, Renewe:
Hilary; 253, 255.
Mr.; 254.
Peter; 253, 255.
Renshaw, Ellis; 182.
Repton School, co. Derby; 177.
Requests, Court of; 227.
Resfarlong lordship; 168.
Revenue, the; 219, 275–277.
to be raised from the Papists; 156, 157.
Rewshaw, John; 467.
Reynold of Altcar:
James; 137.
John; 137.
Reynolds, Mr.; 516.
Richard; 316, 318.
—— Ann, relict of. *See* Lunt, John.
Thomas; 263.
William; 263.
Rheims; 604.
Rhine, the river; 443.
Rialie, Sir Francis; 610.
Ribble, the river, a bridge over; 493.
Ribchester, co. Lanc.; 9, 230.
Richards, Colonel; 221.
J.; 465.
Captain John; 276.
Mr.; 466, 470.
R., letter from; 537.
Richardson, —; 111.
Edward; 195.
William, curate of Turton; 230.
Richmond, commissary of. *See* Parkinson, Robert.
[co. Surrey]; 221.
the court of; 612.
Richmond, Duchess of (1694); 276.
Duke of (1784–89); 518, 527.
Duchess of (1784); 518.
Dr.; 134, 135, 223.
L.; 235.
Mr.; 24.
Parson; 418.
Richard; 284, 285.
—— letters from; 279, 281, 285.
S.; 263.
S., junior; 263.
Silvester; 194.
—— letters from; 220.
Richmondshire, Receiver-General for. *See* Assheton, Ralph.
Ridgeway, Ralph; 231.
Ridley, James; 467.
Rigby, Rigbie, Rigbye:
A., letter from; 225.
Adam; 11.
—— letter from; 26.
Alexander, Clerk of the Peace for Lancashire, letter to; 5.
—— letter from; 438.
Sir Alexander; 424–425, 429.
—— letter from; 384.
Alexander, of Layton, Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, letter from; 247.
Alexander, of Middleton; 30, 44, 60.

Rigby, Rigbie, Rigbye—*cont.*
Alexander, of Middleton; letters from; 26, 40, 41, 45, 47, 52, 58, 59, 64.
—— his son; 58.
—— his children; 47.
—— his cousin Rathband (Raebone); 41, 47.
—— his nieces; 64.
Alexander, of Shevington; 41.
Alexander, of Wigan; 17.
—— effects of; 30.
—; 43.
Captain; 213, 383.
Charles; 404, 413, 439.
—— letters from; 355, 358, 360, 373, 376, 384, 444.
—— letter to; 384.
Christian, letter from; 170.
Colonel; 61, 167, 203.
—— his regiment; 202.
Edward; 28.
—— (Ned); 101, 239.
—— letters from; 80, 99, 100, 178, 179.
George; 30.
—— letter from; 41.
—— letters to; 26–28, 30, 40, 41, 43–45, 47, 48, 51–59, 60–63.
—— his wife; 48.
—— his mother-in-law. *See* Radcliffe, Katherine.
—— his brother-in-law. *See* Hulton, Captain.
—— inventory of goods of; 63.
Hugh; 57.
John; 457.
Joseph; 27, 54, 59, 65, 69, 70, 90.
Mr.; 8, 153, 388, 402.
Mr., (in Covent Garden); 297, 369.
Mr., of Layton; 424.
Mr., of Riby; 228.
Nicholas, of Harrocke; 262.
Richard, letters from; 160–162, 166–168, 170.
—— his cousin Roger; 166.
—— his nephew Rigby; 170.
Sawney; 444.
Serjeant; 110, 120, 121.
Urian, letter from; 57.
the family of; 447.
Right. *See* Wright.
Ringley, co. Lanc.; 230.
Ripon, co. York; 407.
Rishton, Nicholas; 289.
Thomas, letters from; 221, 241.
Risley, letter dated at; 168.
Risley, Rizley, John; 194.
—— letter from; 168.
—— his cousin Culcheth; 168.
—— his cousin Geffrey; 168.
Mr.; 223.
Thomas; 231.
Rivers, [Richard, 4th] Earl; 230, 425, 437, 444, 448, 449, 457.
Rivington, co. Lanc.; 11, 114.
Hill, co. Lanc.; 603.
Rivington, —; 532.
Richard; 248.
Rixton, co. Lanc.; 109, 168.
Robbers, proclamation against; 82.
Robert, Prince. *See* Rupert, Prince.
Roberts, Captain; 298, 299, 347, 370.
Robinson, Charles; 517.
Edmund; 71, 279, 287.
—— his son John; 279, 287, 400.
John; 54.
John, son of Edmund. *See* Edmund.
John, Surveyor-General of the Woods and Forests; 541.
Mr. Bailiff; 149.
Samuel; 51.
Thomas; 467.
Thomas, curate of Mottram, letter from; 464.
Thomas, vicar of St. Michael's, co. Lanc.; 229.
Rochdale, Rachdall, Ratchdale; 12, 195, 230, 418, 573, 582, 620.
letter dated at; 40.
Market; 597.
pastor of. *See* Midgeley, Richard.
vicar of; 596.
wool trade in, order concerning the; 595.
Rochelle. *See* La Rochelle.
Rochester; 211, 300.
Rochester, Bishop of; 166.
[Lawrence Hyde], Earl of; 200, 210, 266, 276, 405, 418.
—— letter from; 185.
—— letter to; 183.
Rockingham, Lord (1768); 500.
party, the; 504, 505.
Rocthern, Colonel; 358.
Rodgers, James; 183.
Roe, Mrs.; 530.
See also Rowe.
Roger, Mr.; 71, 232, 346.
Rogers, Daniel; 571.
John; 277.
—— his wife Ann; 277.
James; 380.
Peter; 316.
Roger; 195.
Rogerson, Roger, letter from; 58.
Roman religion, the. *See* Catholic religion.
Rome; 37, 463, 604.
Rooke, Admiral Sir George; 387, 397, 401, 402, 404.
—— his brother; 404.
Rooth, Jer., of Twemlow; 244.
Roper, —; 219.
Mr.; 240.
Robert; 146, 148, 149, 194, 281.
—— letters from; 131, 132, 148, 249, 252, 266, 382.
Rorie, Onye Macke; 610.
Roscoe, John; 157.
——, letter from; 128.
Mr.; 139.
Robert; 195.
Robert, junior; 195.
Rose, George, letters from; 534, 554.
Roseacre, Rossiker, co. Lanc.; 232.

Rosse, Miles, of Manchester; 595.
Mr., his three daughters; 277.
Rossendale, co. Lanc.; 10.
Forest, co. Lanc.; 230.
Rossiker, co. Lanc. *See* Roscacre.
Rosslyn Castle; 22.
Rotche, Lord (1599); 611.
Rothwell, John; 61.
Rotiere, —; 414.
Rotterdam; 162, 216, 472.
"Rouckhorne Boate"; 39.
Roughley, —; 411.
Thomas; 262.
Rouse, John; 161, 162, 166.
Rowan (? Rouen); 571.
Rowe, Roe:
Edward; 196.
Henry; 412.
—— letters from; 88, 89, 137, 177, 196, 223, 247.
J.; 416.
—— letters from; 127, 154, 160, 171, 215.
James; 467.
John, Comptroller, afterwards Governor of the Isle of Man; 259–261, 269, 279.
—— letter to; 252.
Mr.; 128, 238.
Richard, letters from; 283, 291.
Dr. Richard. *See* Wroe.
Thomas; 62.
William; 263.
See also Roe.
Rowlinson, Mr., of Carke; 196.
Rowree races; 497.
Roxbury, (America); 56.
Royd, Richard; 238.
Royston; 25, 412.
Royton, letters dated at; 496, 497.
Ruabon Church; 502.
Rudens, Captain; 267.
Rufford, [? co.]; 25.
Rufford, co. Lanc.; 11, 230.
Rugby School; 549.
Rumney, Earl of (1696–7); 405, 423.
Rumney Marsh; 299.
Rumsey, Colonel; 161.
Runager, Jonathan; 183.
Runcorn; 313.
Rupert, Robert, Prince, afterwards Duke of Cumberland; 64, 73, 77, 87, 95, 96, 105.
Russell, [William], Lord (*d.* 1683); 162, 166, 264, 524.
—— execution of; 162, 163.
Admiral; 269, 334, 371, 372, 405, 406.
—; 404.
Mr.; 88.
Sir Wm.; 117.
Rutland, Earl of (1586); 622.
Ryeh, Thomas, Dean of the Deanery of Manchester, letter from; 601.
Rycote [co. Oxf.]; 25.
Rydal, letter dated at; 225.
Rydellsonne, James; 586.
Ryder, —; 294, 369.
John; 494, 495.
Ralph; 485.
Rye; 243.
Rygmaden, Rygmayden, Anne, wife of Walter, of Wedeker; 585.
John; 593.
Ryley, John; 229.
Mr.; 10.
Thomas; 229.
Rymmer, Jno.; 263.

S

Sabbath, the, enormities of, suggestions for reforming; 590.
profanation of; 16, 587.
—— presentments for; 582.
regulations for; 16, 17.
Sabey, Joseph, letter from; 162.
Sabin, Major-General; 464.
Sacheverell, Secheverell:
—, governor of the Isle of Man; 271, 273, 419.
Dr.; 444.
Sir Richard; 2.
William; 416.
—— letter from; 255.
Saddleworth, co. York; 223.
Sadler, Sir Ralph; 621, 622.
Sagar, Charles; 231.
Sailesbury, Alexander; 230.
St. Albans; 107.
St. Albans, Duke of (1694); 276.
St. Andrews, Archbishop of (1617); 19.
St. Andrews, University of; 551, 570.
—— Madras College; 569.
—— St. Mary's College, letter dated at; 550.
St. Ann's, Jamaica; 268.
St. Asaph; 546.
Bishop of. *See* Barrow, Dr.
[Lloyd], Bishop of; 190, 209.
[Edward Jones], Bishop of; 418.
Dean of. *See* Shipley, W. D.
St. David's, Samuel Horsley, Bishop of, letter from; 533.
St. Ellen. *See* St. Helens.
St. George's Channel; 419, 430.
feast, a; 78.
St. Germains; 292, 295, 297–300, 318, 346, 462.
letter dated at; 441.
St. Helens, co. Lanc.; 548.
(St. Ellen's) Chapel; 12, 232, 246, 262, 269.
St. Ives, co. Cornwall; 430.
St. James; 66.
Westminster. *See under* Westminster.
St. John of Bletsoe, Lord (1586); 622.
St. John's river, the; 520.

St. Michael's on Wyre, co. Lanc.; 8, 229, 231, 584, 585.
letter dated at; 247.
St. Omer, Jesuit College at; 106.
St. Sebastian; 252, 254, 255, 259.
St. Vincent, Lord (1801), letter from; 555.
Salem, (America); 56.
Salford, co. Lanc.; 14, 15, 213, 223, 230, 377, 440, 443, 448, 461, 464, 466, 480, 487, 583, 604, 605, 619.
letters dated at; 15, 64, 171, 442, 464.
Mortality, bill of; 494.
Stewardship of; 439.
Sunday Schools in; 523.
Salford Hundred; 51, 139, 178, 583, 585–588.
bailiff of; 29.
chief constables for; 29.
clergy in (1604); 11–13.
the gentlemen of, letter to; 596.
High Constable for. *See* Clowes, John.
highways in, persons nominated to enquire into; 195, 196.
Justices of the Peace in; 583.
—— letter to; 589.
Licensing Justices for, letter to; 92.
recusants in; 603.
subsidy in, return of a; 586.
tax levied within; 14.
Salisbury; 311.
letter dated at; 544.
Court, letter dated at; 5.
Salisbury, Dr. Fisher, Bishop of; 565, 566.
Salisbury, William Montague, Earl of (*temp.* Edward III.); 73.
[James Cecil 4th] Earl of; 210, 300, 370.
Salisbury, Salsburie, Sallesburie, Thomas; 611, 615, 616.
—— the confession of; 614.
Salley; 24.
Salmon fishing in Scotland; 20.
Salop. *See* Shrewsbury.
Salt Hill; 563.
Salvatierra, letter dated at; 562.
Samd (?), Mr.; 328.
Samelsbury, co. Lanc.; 9.
Samford, Sir Thomas; 7.
Samsbury; 251.
Sandbach; 223, 471.
Sanderson, John, of Hardhornend Newton; 232.
Mr., a preacher; 11.
Sandes, Lord (1586); 622.
Adam; 7.
—, Clerk of the Crown; 623.
Edmund; 7.
Sandiforth, Ralph; 196.
Sandwich, Lord (1664); 73.
Sankey, Sancky, Colonel N., Governor of the Isle of Man; 416, 419.
Sarillos, Sir George; 510.
Sarsfield, Colonel; 240.
Satire, derivation of; 540.
Savage, John; 611, 624.
—— the confession of; 614.
Saville, Sir George; 501.
Savoy, Duke of; 243, 396.
Sawrey, Anthony; 7.
Colonel; 412.
John; 7.
Mr., a preacher; 7.
Sawyer, Sir Robert, Attorney-General; 126, 156, 241.
Saxe, [Marshal]; 472.
Saxony; 439.
troops of; 423.
Saxony, Prince Elector of; 37.
(Frederick Augustus), Elector of. *See* Poland, King of.
Scaife, William; 24.
Scaresbrick, Frances; 109.
Scarisbrick, co. Lanc.; 109, 446.
Scarsdale; 458.
Scholefield, Schollefyllde, Scofield, Scolfelde:
Arthur, letter from; 15.
—— letter to; 15.
Edmund, letter to; 15.
James; 195.
Radcliffe; 411.
Scholes, Schoales, John; 410.
William; 410.
Schombergh, Duke of; 239, 276.
Scilly; 430.
Sclater, Robert. *See* Slater.
Scofield, Radcliffe. *See* Scholefield.
Scoles, the; 457.
Scolfelde, Arthur. *See* Scholefield.
Scotch East India Company. *See* East India.
Scotch foot, 3,000; 203.
regiments; 207, 239.
soldiers; 235.
Scotland and the Scots; 19, 57, 59, 107, 125, 219, 220, 293, 300, 386, 401, 477, 478, 479, 503, 524, 540, 572, 615, 626.
Scotland:
Articles of Union with; 543.
Church Government; 23.
Commissioners from, at London (1640); 60.
the convention in (1689); 233.
episcopalians in; 533.
Jacobitism in; 534.
judges in; 518.
Alexander III., King of; 73.
Lords of; 625.
Mary, Queen of. *See under* Mary.
Parliament of; 21, 23, 243.
—— opening of, precedence at; 22.
revenue of the crown of; 625.
Scott, Edward; 183, 410.
Elizabeth; 128.
James; 128.
John, letters from; 528, 537.
Sir John. *See* Eldon, Lord.
Joseph; 410.
Mr.; 516, 522, 524, 525.
—— alderman of Wigan; 196.
Ralph; 603.
Sir William; 537, 554.
Scottish matters, a composition of; 57.
Scowes (? Scholes) men, the; 282.

Scroggs, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice; 107, 123, 154.
Scrope, Scroope, Lord (1590); 581.
Sir William le, Chamberlain of the Household to Richard II.; 73.
Seamans, Justice, of Harwich; 253.
Seaton, Setoun; 19.
Seaton, Seetoun, Lord (1617); 19.
Secheverell. *See* Sacheverell.
Secker, —; 497.
Secretary of State, the; 129, 245, 276, 301, 313, 326, 327, 334, 337, 338, 341, 345, 351, 368, 388, 391, 626 (Mr. Secretary).
—— *See also* Nottingham, Earl of. Trenchard, Sir John. Shrewsbury, Duke of.
Seddon, Captain; 223.
George; 485.
Thomas; 467.
family of; 102.
Sedgwick, Sigeswike:
Dr.; 505.
George; 228.
Lucy; 604.
Sedon, John, letter from; 5.
Seenehouse, Mr.; 7.
Selby, Sir William; 17, 25.
Selvins, Sir Gabriel; 276.
Sephton, co. Lanc.; 13, 195.
Serjeant, Mr.; 412.
—— of Stand; 453.
Thomas (1623); 29.
—— (1688); 195.
Sermons, directions concerning; 5, 6.
Serraglio; 423.
Setoun. *See* Seaton.
Seymour, Sir Edward; 405.
Francis, Lord, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 72.
—— letter to; 70.
Miss; 559.
Mr., Lord Privy Seal; 149.
Shaclocke, Hugh; 587.
Shaftesbury, [Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, previously Lord Ashley, *q.v.*, 1st.] Earl of; 108, 112, 128, 136, 156.
Shagh, the; 47.
Shakerley, co. Lanc.; 422.
Shakerley, Captain; 451.
Mr.; 494.
Peter; 205, 222, 236, 242, 278, 282, 357, 396, 399, 401, 402, 408, 411, 418, 422, 424, 425, 434.
—— letters from; 269, 394, 397–399, 403, 408, 416, 422, 423, 425, 450, 454, 462.
—— letter to; 455.
Shalecross, Shacroft, —; 324, 325, 350.
Shallcrosse, Stephen, gunsmith; 64.
Shannon, the river; 220.
Shapley, Captain. *See* Chappley.
Shar, Mr.; 408.
Sharp, Sharpe, Thomas, rector of Tatham; 230, 246.
Sharples, Captain; 213.
John; 297, 369.
Shaw, co. Lanc.; 11.
Place; 450.
Shaw, Shawe:
—; 15.
John; 194.
Lawrence; 229.
Mr.; 288, 451.
Peter; 356, 380.
Peter, parson of Bury, letter from; 597.
Thomas; 181.
Shawecross, Mr.; 10.
Sheardley, Edward; 229.
Sheerness; 299, 409.
Sheirson, Justice; 384.
Shelbourn, Nova Scotia; 520.
Shelburne, Lord (1772–83); 503, 513.
Shelmerdine, Ralph; 100.
Robert; 481, 483, 484.
Shelton, John; 182.
Sherbotham, John, of Hulton Hey; 359.
Sherburne; 209.
Sherburne, Sherborne, Shereborne:
—, of Stonyhurst; 293, 302, 314, 358, 369.
Isabella; 109.
Nicholas; 109.
Richard; 7.
—— letter from; 603.
Richard, a recusant; 109.
Richard, of Stonyhurst; 28, 38.
Sir Richard; 593.
Thomas, of Little Mitton; 38.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley; 560.
—— letter from; 541.
Sheridon, Mr.; 124.
Sheriffs; 31, 49, 82, 158.
Committee for taking petitions against; 59.
under-sheriff, estimate of expenses of office of; 37.
Sherison, Mr.; 377.
Sherlock, —; 497.
Sherrington, Bennet; 143.
Francis; 195.
Mr., of Bootle; 153.
Sherwin, Joseph; 182, 410.
Shipley, W. D., Dean of St. Asaph (the Dean); 545, 546.
—— letter from; 546.
Ship Money; 59, 60.
Shipowners (of Liverpool), petition of; 263.
Shippen, W.; 447.
Ships named:
Ann; 77.
—— a pink; 65.
Antelope; 77.
Barbadoes Merchant; 263.
Berwick (*Barwick*); 266.
Bristol; 77.
Dove, of Dublin; 223.
Dover; 243.
Essex; 78.
Experiment; 243.
Foster; 233.
Gloucester; 77.
Granada; 266.

Ships named—*cont.*
Hampton Court; 266.
Henry, frigate; 77.
John and Anne; 263.
—— master of. *See* Bradshaw, John.
Loyal George; 78.
Lyon, of Lancaster; 224, 260, 312, 384.
—— master of the. *See* Carson, Charles. Thompson, Anthony.
Mayden; 71.
Monk; 243.
Montague; 266.
Navy, yacht; 263.
Pean; 477.
Prince; 78.
Prince of Orange; 430.
Quaker; 430.
Rainbow; 78.
Royal Charles; 79.
Royal Sovereign; 398.
St. Paul; 77.
St. Stephen of St. Sebastian; 252–255, 258, 263.
Saldadoes; 243.
Sandwich; 266.
Siam Merchant; 267.
Small Katheriné; 78.
Spread Eagle; 78.
Swiftsure; 77, 78.
Urania, transport; 560.
Wheel of Fortune; 271.
—— master and owner of. *See* Christian, David.
Windsor; 266.
Ships not named:
at the buoy in the Ore; 96.
Dutch bottoms; 77.
Dutch; 242, 243.
—— on the Thames; 79.
eight frigates; 207.
engagement with Dutch fleet; 88.
English, against the Dutch (1664); 73, 77.
English, at Chatham; 79.
English and French, engagement of (1692); 266.
—— against Holland; 92.
English, notes on (1666); 77.
French man-of-war, a; 316.
—— ships, wheat from; 65.
a London ship, master and owner of. *See* Thorpe, Henry.
trading with the Isle of Man; 136.
men-of-war (of James II.); 300.
merchant, in the Downs; 243.
the Parliament's ships; 74.
Portsmouth Fleet, the, mutiny of; 547.
Royal Navy (fleet); 78, 82, 107, 221, 222, 242, 243, 250, 299, 397, 398, 401, 402, 406, 407, 436, 571.
—— Commissioners of the. *See under* Admiralty.
a squadron to the Baltic; 463.
transport ships; 263.
Shireside, co. Lanc.; 8.
Shock, Colonel; 253.
Shorter, Sir John; 168.
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley; 242, 243.
Shower, Shore, Sir Bartholomew; 326, 385, 386, 399.
Shrewsbury (Salop); 373.
letter dated at; 475.
mandamus cause, the; 502.
Shrewsbury Earl of (1586–7); 575, 621, 622.
[Charles Talbot], Earl, afterwards Duke of; 197, 207, 277, 346, 361–363, 372, 409, 421.
—— Earl of, letter to; 225.
Shropshire; 354, 505, 560.
election; 504.
Shultesworth, Major. *See* Shuttleworth.
Shumley, —. *See* Cholmondeley.
Shuters Brooke, [co. Lanc.]; 14.
Shuttleworth, Shutleworth, Shultesworth:
George, of Esterlie; 38, 39.
Major; 295, 303, 369.
Mr. Parson; 5.
Sir Richard, letter to; 603.
Richard, the King's Justice of Chester; 585.
Richard, of Gawthorpe; 38.
William; 65.
—— letter from; 281.
Shynner, —; 333.
Siddall, Syddall, Syddalls:
Arnold; 183.
Edward; 182, 410.
Mr.; 476.
Mrs.; 476.
Sidmouth, Lord (1822); 568.
Sidney. *See* Sydney.
Sigeswike, Lucy. *See* Sedgwick.
Signet, the; 155.
Office, the; 112.
Silverdale, co. Lanc.; 109.
Silvis, Sir Gabriel de; 99.
Simmons, Sir James, of Ashton, co. Staff.; 300, 302–304, 369.
Simonstone, co. Lanc.; 36, 39.
Sinclair, John, letter from; 541.
Singleton, Great; 230.
Singleton, Singletoun, Mr.; 8.
Thomas, of the Towre; 593.
Sinkler, John; 263.
Sinzendorf, Count, letter from; 468.
Skeffington, Mr.; 559.
Skelton, Captain; 186.
Skerton, co. Lanc.; 109.
Skinner, James; 263.
Skipton (Sciptoun), the wool about; 573.
Slade, Ralph, the wife of; 582.
Slaidburn, Sladeburne, [co. Lanc.]; 67.
Slater, Slator, Sclater:
Joseph; 181, 410.
Mr.; 400, 439.
Robert; 144, 279.
—— letters from; 242, 278.
Thomas; 232.
William; 248.
Sleaford; 171.
Slewse. *See* Sluys.
Slingsby, Sir Charles; 276.
Elizabeth; 276.

Slingsby—*cont.*
Mallet; 276.
Victoria; 277.
Slough; 563.
Sluys, Slewse; 571.
Slyngier, Mr.; 93.
Smalley, Mr., a cotton manufacturer; 547.
Smalls, the; 264.
Smethurst, —; 499.
John; 137, 157.
Robert; 485.
Smith, Aaron; 130, 265, 309, 315, 320, 322, 323, 332, 334, 335, 337, 340–342, 345, 364, 365, 371, 372, 388–394, 399, 400, 402, 405.
alias Buffer, *alias* Chamber, —; 374.
Captain, of Bolton; 223.
George; 195, 380.
Israel; 272.
Sir Jer.; 78.
John; 467.
John, clerk to John Clowes; 483.
Major; 66.
Mr.; 129, 440.
Mr., chief of the settlement at Granjam; 521.
Mr., of Queniborough; 310, 379.
Mr., collector at Liverpool; 452.
Samuel; 185.
Thomas; 195, 248, 353.
Smithson, —; 444.
Smythills, letter dated at; 45.
Sneeling, Thomas; 263.
Soap; 59.
Sobiesky, Princess; 463.
Sodor and Man, Bishop of. *See* Bridgeman, Henry. Lake, John.
Solam, Sollam, Davi; 173–175.
Soldiers; 64, 184, 201, 202, 207, 220, 222, 223, 294, 301, 303, 304, 584.
aged and maimed, Act for the relief of; 604.
archers; 4, 587.
—— furniture of (cost of); 587–589.
arquebusiers, orders for the instruction of; 594.
billeting of (in Lancashire), petition concerning; 487–490.
billmen, furniture of (cost of); 587–589.
calivers (qualyvers), furniture of (cost of); 587, 588.
Dutch Guards, the; 218.
—— troopers; 319, 361.
English for Flanders; 79.
—— for Ireland; 224.
French, for the Duke of York; 125. 238.
—— in Ireland; 242.
for Ireland; 587–589, 591, 592.
from Ireland; 62.
forces of James II.; 211.
Lancashire, levy of, in; 587–589, 591, 592.
the land forces; 99.
in the Isle of Man. *See* Man, Isle of.
——the Parliament's forces; 74.
Soldiers—*cont.*
pikemen, furniture of (cost of); 588, 589.
pioneers; 587.
—— furniture of (cost of); 589.
quartering, a protection from; 274.
recruits; 253, 259.
trained bands; 35.
(troops), proclamation concerning the raising of (1642); 61.
troopers, saddles of; 98.
Volunteers; 546–548.
—— listing of; 79.
—— against the Duke of Monmouth; 181–183.
—— *See also under* Regiments.
wounded (in Lancashire); 156.
Yeomanry-Cavalry; 548.
Solebay; 203.
Solicitor-General, the (Mr. Solicitor); 155, 158, 193, 491, 495, 499, 513, 534, 537, 609, 622 (the Queen's Solicitor), 624, 626.
—— *See also* Lee, Mr.
Solmes, Count de; 224.
Somers, Sir John, afterwards Lord; 404, 496.
Somerset, Lord Henry; 571.
Duchess of (1697); 418.
Somister, James; 467.
Sophia, the Electress; 455.
Princess, (daughter of George III.); 514, 525.
Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Queen of George III.); 514, 527, 528.
Sorocold, George; 194.
John; 194.
Thomas; 195.
Thomas, of Barton, letter to; 178.
William; 605.
Sothworth. *See* Southworth.
Southampton, Earl of (*ante* 1585); 578.
Lord (1599); 610.
Lord (1617); 20.
[Thomas, 5th.] Earl of; 79.
—— letter from; 76.
Duke of (1694); 276.
Southey, Robert; 564.
—— letters from; 563, 568–570.
Southwark; 107, 533.
Angel Alley in, letter dated at; 83.
Southwell; 209.
School, the master of; 277.
Mr.; 450.
Southworth, Sowthworth, Sothworth, Sothworthe:
Sir John, of Sainsbury; 587, 593.
Richard; 603.
Thomas, letter to; 14.
Spain and the Spaniards; 29, 30, 32, 33, 84, 113, 253–255, 404, 463, 468, 563, 604, 606, 616.
Ambassador to France. *See* Mendoza.
astronomers of; 37.
fleet of; 571.
Spanish frigate, capture of a; 554.
Infanta of, the; 30.

Spain and the Spaniards—*cont.*
(Philip II.), King of; 571, 603, 626.
—— Commissioners of; 571.
(Philip IV.), King of; 30, 32, 33.
(Charles II.), King of; 79, 253.
(Philip V.), King of; 468, 469.
(Charles III.), King of; 496.
ministers of; 32.
Peace with England; 41, 67.
—— and Holland; 99.
Spanish ship, a. *See* Ships named, *St. Stephen.*
trade of; 253.
treaty with England; 253, 254.
Spakman, John. *See* Speakman.
Spanish match, the; 29, 30, 33.
Sparrows, two brothers surnamed; 359.
Sparth, co. Lanc.; 5.
letter dated at; 383.
Speaker, the. *See under* Commons.
Speakman, Ellen; 137.
John, of Altcar; 137, 138.
Speenhamland, co. Berks; 531.
Spencer, Anne; 55.
Captain; 297, 370.
Mr.; 188, 196.
W., order signed by; 115.
William, Sheriff of Lancashire; 77.
Spiliken. *See under* Brussels.
Spisnhamland. *See* Speenhamland.
Spithead; 398, 538.
Spragg, Sir Edward; 78.
Stacy, Mr., of Reddington; 369.
Stafford; 63, 505, 506.
governor at; 63.
Stafford, Lord (1586); 622.
[William Howard], Viscount; 104, 105, 122, 123.
—— his execution; 123, 124.
Lord (1684); 175.
Lord (1694); 295, 296, 303, 369.
—— his brother Mr. Stafford; 295, 296, 369.
Mrs.; 461.
Thomas; 461.
—— his son T., letter from; 460.
Thomas, a highwayman; 315.
Staffordshire; 103, 176, 292, 296, 300, 302, 304, 354, 376.
Stainbuck, Colonel; 377.
Staincliffe, Stanyclyffe, letter dated at; 598.
Staindrop, letter dated at; 558.
Stalmine, co. Lanc.; 8, 230.
Stamford, Lord (1795); 544.
—; 184.
Standish, co. Lanc.; 11, 16, 230, 310, 352–354, 377.
letters dated at; 16, 356.
parson of. *See* Leigh, William. Lee, Mr. Haydock, William.
Hall; 308, 333, 336, 341, 342, 348, 352, 353, 369, 408.
the Lord of; 352, 354.
Standish, Standis, Standishe, Staundishe:
Edward; 11, 583.
Mary; 586.
Mr., of Standish; 238, 297, 301, 304, 329, 336, 337, 370, 377, 381.
Standish, Standis, Standishe, Staundishe—*cont.*
Sir Richard; 116, 202, 224, 234, 235, 278, 279, 285, 288, 380.
—— letter from; 247.
Lady Margaret; 356.
—— letters from; 292, 305, 356, 375, 379, 381.
—— petition of; 380.
William; 194.
Standon, Captain Griffith; 277.
Stanford, Mr.; 103.
Stangend, co. Lanc.; 231.
Stanhope, Lord (1788); 525.
—— letter from; 525.
Colonel; 461.
—— his regiment of dragoons; 460.
Stanislaus. *See* Poland, King of.
Stanley, Standlie:
—, of Eccleston; 295, 303.
Bishop; 440.
Captain; 313.
Charles; 409, 412, 419.
Colonel; 444.
C. Z., letters from; 439, 446.
Edward; 110, 195.
Sir Edward; 131.
Henry; 603.
the Honourable Master; 282, 286.
the Hon. Colonel James, (afterwards Earl of Derby, *q.v.*); 286, 357, 373, 400, 408–410, 413.
—— letter from; 422.
—— his regiment; 422.
Sir John; 73.
the two Ladies; 172.
Major; 72.
Mr.; 178–180, 218, 249, 290, 359, 369.
the Hon. Mr.; 508.
Mr., of Preston; 314.
Mr., governor of the House of Correction at Preston; 452.
Peter; 593.
Richard; 194, 195.
Sir Robert; 73.
Sir Rowland; 239, 293, 301, 307–310, 329, 348, 351, 357, 362, 365, 368, 369, 371, 376, 387.
T., letter from; 508.
Sir T.; 451.
Sir Thomas, of Alderley; 194, 274, 284, 293, 295, 300, 302, 314, 363, 364, 366, 369, 377, 384, 387, 398, 402.
—— his wife; 377.
family, the; 285.
Stanynought, Thomas; 112.
Staples, Colonel; 311.
Stapleton, Sir —; 294, 369.
Sir Miles; 129.
Star Chamber, the; 45, 61, 84, 626.
Starkie, Starky:
lawyer; 356.
James; 289.
John, letter from; 46.
John, of Huntrode; 38.
Mr.; 54, 153, 217, 218, 440, 442.

Starkie, Starky—*cont.*
Nicholas; 195, 377.
—— letters from; 216, 218, 439.
Ralph, of Altcar; 137, 138.
Robert; 169.
Robert, of Read; 39.
W., letter from; 498.
Statutes. *See under* Acts.
Staveley, co. Lanc.; 230.
Staynrod, Gervase; 182, 196.
Thomas; 182.
Steaforth Sands, [co. York]; 1.
Stealy, Francis, of Yeograve; 359.
Steele, Mr., speech of; 454.
Thomas, letter to; 532.
—— letter from; 533.
Stepehenson, Mr.; 72.
Stepkins, Stepkyn, Goddard; 339, 343, 344.
Stevens, —; 550.
Stevenson, Major Richard; 415, 416, 419.
—— letters from; 269, 279, 280, 414.
Steward, —; 374.
Lieut.-General, his regiment; 443.
Stidd, co. Lanc.; 9.
Stillingfleet, Dr.; 108.
Stockbridge; 284.
co. Hants; 407.
Stockdale, Joseph; 181.
Stockham Heath, co. Chester; 235.
Stockport; 222, 292, 385, 413, 416, 429, 486, 500.
letters dated at; 61, 110, 463.
Stocks, George, bailiff; 279, 287.
Stockton, Michael; 410.
Thomas; 232.
Stolte, Adam; 582.
Stone, letter dated at; 131.
Stones, William, clerk; 230.
Stonham, Richard; 23.
Stonyhurst; 38.
Stopford, letter dated at; 461.
Stopford, Ralph; 195, 196.
William; 196.
Story, Mr.; 511.
Stowell, Lord (1826); 568.
Stradburye (Ireland); 610.
Strafford, [Thomas], Lord Wentworth, *q.v.*, Earl of; 60, 61.
Strange, Straunge, Lord (*temp.* Eliz.), letter to; 594.
Lord (1693); 272, 284, 307, 418.
Lord (1768); 500, 501, 516.
Strangeways, letters dated at; 85, 90.
Strangford, Lord (1694); 299, 370.
Stratford, Dr. Nicholas. *See* Chester, Bishop of.
Strathmore, Countess Dowager of. *See* Bowes, Lady Mary Eleanor.
Streatlam Castle, co. Durham; 524.
Street Gate, Streat Yate, Clerk of the Peace at. *See* Rigby, George.
Stretch, Thomas; 467.
Stretell, James; 231.
Stretford, co. Lanc.; 11, 110.
the tinker of; 271.
Strickland, Mr.; 369.
Sir, —; 294.
Sir Roger; 221.
Stringer, Colonel; 438.
Mr.; 154, 399, 400.
Sir Thomas; 116, 121, 132, 139, 154, 177–180.
—— letters from; 89, 100, 152.
Thomas, letter from; 158.
Strong, Mr.; 557.
Mrs.; 529.
Samuel, letter from; 529.
Sturton, Lord (1586); 622.
Styth, —; 152.
Subsidies; 34, 60, 586, 587, 606, 607.
Sudbury, co. Suff.; 407.
Sudell, Alderman; 450.
Roger; 239.
Suffolk; 501.
brewers in; 248.
Suffolk, Thomas, 9th Earl of, letters from; 17, 25.
Summer, John; 424, 458, 459.
—— letters from; 434, 437, 438, 440, 443, 451, 452, 457.
—— letters to; 426, 440, 446, 457.
Sunderland; 384.
Sunderland, [Robert Spencer, 2nd] Earl of; 200, 204, 216.
—— letter to; 117.
Countess of; 204.
Surrey; 192.
Surrey, Lord (1780); 509.
Lady (1780); 509.
Sussex; 105, 292.
Mayor and chief officers of the ports of; 243.
Sutch, Silvester, of Ormskirk; 137.
Sutton, —; 319.
John, of Altcar; 137, 138.
Robert; 183.
Sutton Lodge, co. Warw.; 311.
Swaney, —; 152.
Swarbreck, Swartbreck, Mr.; 314.
Robert; 232.
William; 182.
Swarthmoor, co. Lanc.; 231.
Sweden and the Swedes; 78.
Envoy from; 439.
(Gustavus Adolphus), King of, a post from; 50.
(Charles XI.), King of; 84, 281.
(Charles XII.), King of; 439.
Ships of; 203.
Swettenham, —; 450.
Swift, Mr.; 264.
Swinley, letters dated at; 501.
Swinton Moor, [co. Lanc.]; 82.
Swiss (Switzers), in Ireland; 239.
Sydall Moor; 621.
Syddall, Edward. *See* Siddall.
Sydenham, Richard; 277.
—— his wife Grace; 277.
Sydney, Lord (1786-88); 526.
—— letter from; 522.
Sir Algernon; 169, 264.
Symonds, —; 330.
Symons, Benjamin, letter from; 147.
Syon House; 211.

T

Taffe, Count; 327.
Taafe, Taaffe, Mr., 317–319, 323–335, 337–349, 362, 366–368, 394.
his discovery, account of; 387–394.
Talbot, Talbott, Talbotte:
Captain; 311.
Dorothy; 109.
Edward, letter from; 46.
G.; 251.
Jo., letter from; 40.
John, of Salesbury (Saleburie); 593.
Thomas; 583.
Talke-on-the-Hill; 131.
Tamworth, [co. Staff.]; 25.
Tangiers; 129, 133.
Tarbock, Mr.; 12.
Tarleton; 434.
Edward, letter from; 162.
—— his son Edward; 162.
Ed.; 263.
Mr.; 501.
Tasbrough, Mr.; 299, 370.
Tatam, Edmund; 230.
Tatham, co. Lanc.; 7, 109, 230, 232, 246.
Tatham, Ann. *See* Lunt, John.
Tatlock, Tattlock:
John; 194.
John, of Melling; 137.
Mr.; 397, 398.
Taubman, Thomas, letter from; 266.
Taxes, inequality of; 376.
Tay, the river; 20.
Taylor, Tayler:
Alice; 572.
Edmund; 194.
James; 572.
John, curate of Altham; 228.
Mr. (1672–81); 94, 139.
Mr. (1694); 542.
Mr., a silk man; 66.
Richard, minister at Heysham; 229.
Richard, a tradesman in Manchester; 410.
Robert, letters from; 471.
Samuel; 484.
Zachary, letters from; 127, 134, 142.
Zachary, vicar of Ormskirk; 229.
Tea, duty on, receipts from; 275.
Teddington Grove, letter dated at; 551.
Tempest, —; 294, 369.
Templars, Society of the; 156.
Temple, Sir Richard; 139, 254.
Sir William; 99.
Tench, John; 134.
—— letters from; 111, 112, 149, 152, 156, 166.
Mr.; 200.
Tenison, Mr.; 333.
Tent wine; 82.
Terrone, the. *See* Tyrone, Earl of.
Tetlawe, Alice; 572.
George; 572.
Teversall, letter dated at; 103.
Thackeray, William; 483.
Thames, the river; 79, 398.
Theeffley, Thiefley; 40, 51.
letter dated at; 46.
Thelfall, Edmund. *See* Threlfall.
Thellwall, —; 492.
Thelwell, —; 544.
—— his trial; 542.
Theobalds; 24, 25.
Therlfeild; 224.
Thetford, co. Norf.; 407.
Thisleworth, letter dated at; 78.
Tholonn. *See* Toulon.
Thomas, John; 263.
William; 485.
Thomason, Thomas; 232.
Thomasson, Jo.; 374.
Thomkinson, Mr. *See* Tomkinson.
Thompon, Mr., prebend of Chester; 282.
Thompson, Thomson, Tompson:
Alexander, letter from; 55.
—— letter to; 41.
Anthony; 260.
—; 129.
Sir John; 399.
Joseph; 26.
—— letters from; 30, 55.
Sir Henry, of Eskricke; 96, 97.
Mr.; 465.
Mrs.; 465.
Ralph; 404.
Richard, curate of Gressingham; 229.
Robert, letter from; 44.
Thornborowe, William; 593.
Thornham, [co. Lanc.]. *See* Thurnham.
Thornton, [co. York], order dated at; 18.
Thornton, Dr.; 559.
Henry; 533.
J., letter from; 417.
Mr.; 450.
Thorpe, Henry; 161.
John; 467.
Richard; 467, 572.
William (1609); 15.
William (1814); 563.
Thoulon. *See* Toulon.
Thrale, Mr.; 532.
Thrale & Co.; 533.
Threlfall, Edmund, of the Ashes, Goosnargh; 293, 294, 301, 302, 312–315, 360, 369, 374, 375, 377, 378, 384.
—— information of; 150.
—— his widow; 354.
—— his son; 240.
James; 229.
Throckmorton, Throgmorton, Frogmorton:
Sir —; 369.
George; 233.
Sir Robert; 293, 302.
Sir Roland; 350.
Throp, Captain, of Bolton; 223.
Thurland, Baron; 112.
Thurlow, Edward, afterwards Lord, Attorney-General; 515, 536, 548.
—— letters from; 502, 512, 516, 527, 540, 547–549.

Thurnham, co. Lanc.; 109, 313, 374, 574, 595.
letter dated at; 360.
Hall; 312.
Moss; 312.
Thurot; 496.
Thyer, Robert; 181.
Tichbourne, Tychburne:
Cheadyoke; 611, 624.
—— the confession of; 612.
Sir Henry; 300, 302, 370.
Tickle, Tickel:
of Altear:
Edward; 135, 137, 138.
Thomas; 135, 137, 138.
Margery; 137.
Peter; 183.
Peter, a pupil at Manchester; 467.
Thomas; 195.
Tickles, Peter; 314.
Tiddyman, Sir Thomas; 78.
Tilbury Fort; 299.
Tildesley. *See* Tyldesley.
Tillney, —, the confession of; 613.
Tilsby, Mr.; 94, 95.
Tilsley, Mr.; 144, 152.
Parson; 90, 91.
Times, the; 553.
Tinney, Samuel; 410.
Tinsley, —. *See* Tyldesley, Mr., of Lodge.
Thomas; 467.
Tipping, George; 14.
Thomas; 481, 484.
Tirconnel, Earl of. *See* Tyrconnel.
Tiverton; 207.
Tobacco; 26, 28, 40, 48, 149.
Tockholes, co. Lanc.; 10, 230–232.
Toddington; 44.
Todmorden, co. Lanc.; 12, 41, 48, 54.
letter dated at; 60.
Tomkinson, Thomkinson:
Harry; 544.
James, letters from; 494, 530.
Mr.; 463, 494, 495, 503.
William; 503.
W. W., letter from; 501.
Tomlinson, George, letter from; 48.
William; 150, 151.
William, Governor of the House of Correction at Preston; 245, 247.
William, a pupil at Manchester; 467.
William, of Garstang; 224.
Tompson. *See* Thompson.
Tonge, Henry; 467.
Mr.; 105, 106.
Tonge Moor; 214, 464.
Tonstalle, Francis; 583.
Toogood, Towgood, Mr.; 297, 369.
Tooke, Horne; 544, 550.
Topcliffe, Topclyff, Sheriff; 612, 618.
Topsham; 430.
Torbay; 506.
Tories, the; 444, 445, 456.
Torrington, [Arthur Herbert], Earl of; 242, 243.
Toulon, Tholonn, Thoulon; 387, 396, 398, 402, 405.
Tounceley. *See* Townley.
Tounesend, Michael. *See* Townsend.
Tounson, George. *See* Townson.
Towgood, Mr. *See* Toogood.
Townley; 312, 350, 358.
letter dated at; 357.
Townley, Towneleye, Towneley, Tounceley:
Charles; 312, 314, 359.
Dorothy; 110.
Edmund, of Royle; 583.
Francis; 110.
Henry; 45.
Isabella; 110.
John; 110.
Katherine; 110.
Mr. (1604); 10.
Mr. (1694); 372.
Mrs. *See* Nowell, Mrs.
Richard; 110.
Scowcroft; 39.
of Townley:
—; 204.
Richard; 38.
Colonel Richard; 293–295, 297, 301–303, 312, 314, 329, 349, 350, 354, 359, 369.
—— letter from; 357.
—— his son; 358.
—— his daughter Townley; 358.
Townsburgh; 1.
Townsend, Townshend, Tounesend:
Viscount (1746); 486.
General; 496.
Michael, letter from; 65.
Townson, Tounson, George; 221.
John; 230.
William; 232.
Toxteth Park, co. Lanc.; 8, 231.
Tozer, Tozier, Tozar, Captain; 297, 299, 300, 369.
Trafford, letter dated at; 59.
Trafford, Trafforde:
Sir Edmund; 14.
—— the eldest son of; 591.
Edmund; 110, 195.
—— his wife, Frances; 110.
Humphrey, letter from; 167.
Mr.; 159, 289, 401, 415.
Thomas; 586.
Trained bands. *See under* Soldiers.
Traitors, protection for; 61.
Transportation; 158, 167.
Trappes, Traps, —; 294, 369.
Travers, Mrs. Anne, of Nateby; 584.
Sir Thomas, letter from; 255.
Travis, Traves, Travez:
—, the confession of; 617.
Edmund; 183, 410.
George; 586.
James; 410.
Thomas; 572.
Treason; 60, 68, 221, 307, 381.
Treasurer, Lord; 5, 23, 25, 79, 89, 96, 97, 106, 108, 118, 183, 264, 437, 456, 604, 606, 621–626.
—— Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer; 134.
Treasury, the; 143, 264, 344, 456, 552.
Chamber. *See under* Westminster.

Treasury—*cont.*
Lords Commissioners of the 133, 136, 139, 155, 159, 183, 219, 258, 339, 355, 407, 409, 486.
—— letters from; 146, 225.
—— Solicitor to. *See* Smith, Aaron.
Treby, Sir George, Lord Chief Justice; 158, 306, 356, 404.
Tregony, co. Cornwall; 450.
Trelawney *v.* Bishop of Winchester; 502.
Trenchard, Sir John, Secretary of State; 277, 318, 346, 372, 384, 387, 388, 390, 394.
Trevor, Treavor, Judge; 60.
Sir Thomas; 31.
—— letter from; 44.
—— letter to; 39.
Tripoli, the Consul at; 276.
Troops. *See under* Soldiers.
Troy, —; 400.
Tufton, Colonel; 297, 299, 369, 370.
Tully, Justice; 317.
Tunbridge; 305, 382.
Tunstall, co. Lanc.; 7, 230.
Turbervile, —; 124, 129.
Turenne, [Marshal]; 100.
Turks, the; 162, 166, 262.
Turner, James; 534.
Matthew; 316.
Matthew, a common bailiff; 458, 459.
Mr.; 154.
Mr., a preacher; 13.
Richard; 54.
Thomas, of Preston; 51.
Sir William; 154.
Turnlay, John; 2.
Turton, co. Lanc.; 11, 230.
Turton, Sir John; 376.
judge; 403, 415.
Tuscar, the; 264.
Tutbury, [co. Staff.]; 25.
Tuthill, George; 276.
Tuttell, Mr., hydrographer to James II.; 430.
Tweed, the river; 17.
Twhinge, Mrs. Jane, of Kirkland; 584.
Tychburne, Cheadyoke. *See* Tichbourne.
Tyldesley, Tildsley, Tydisleye, Tildesley, Tilsley, Tinsley, Tyddesleye:
Captain; 202.
Edward; 587.
Edward, of Lodge; 111.
Edward, of Myerscough; 150, 151.
—— letter from; 143.
Elizabeth, of Merscoe; 584.
Lady; 313.
Mr.; 8, 93.
Mr., of Lodge; 312, 314, 319, 349, 351.
Mr., of Stansacre; 295, 303, 369.
Mrs.; 312.
Thomas; 151, 583.
Sir Thomas; 26.
Colonel Thomas; 293–295, 301–303, 369.
Thurstan; 9.
Tynmouth Castle, fee for the custody of; 17.
gunners, etc., at; 25.
Tynwald, the. *See under* Man, Isle of.
Tyrconnel, Tirconnel, [Richard Talbot], Earl of; 211, 218.
Tyrer, John; 135.
Thomas; 281.
Tyrone (Terrone), Earl of (1599); 610.

U

Ubank, Colonel Henry; 277.
Udall, —; 608.
Ulverston, co. Lanc.; 7, 230.
Unitarians, the; 563.
United States of America, the. *See under* America.
Upper House, the. *See* Lords.
Upton, letter dated at; 506.
Urmston, Eleanor; 109,
John; 109.
Peter; 110.
Richard; 13.
Urswick, co. Lanc.; 7, 230.
Usherwood, Isherwood, *q.v.*:
John, curate of Flixton; 225.
John, of Manchester, clerk; 230.
Lieutenant; 313, 358, 360.
Utrecht; 428, 429.
Uttoxeter; 359.
Utworth, Captain; 311.

V

Val, the village of; 472.
Valentine, —, under-sheriff; 356, 448.
Edward; 195.
Valladolid; 113.
Vargyna. *See* Virginia.
Vaughan, Colonel; 277, 304.
Mr.; 297, 369, 528, 534.
Vavasour, —; 294, 369.
Veale, Edward, letter from; 47.
John; 248.
Mr.; 48.
Venetian Resident, the. *See* Cavalli. Pizzoni.
Venice, letter dated at; 413.
Venn, Adrian, letter from; 253.
Ventrinolia; 472.
Verigny, Mr.; 175, 176.
Vernon, —; 217, 218.
Mr.; 450.
Vice-Chamberlain, the (1586); 613, 621, 622, 626.
Vienna; 162, 496, 497, 566.
letter dated at; 468.
treaty of; 468, 469.
Virginia; 263.
(Vargyna) tobacco; 40.

Vittoria, Vitoria, battle of; 562.
Voltaire, [François Marie Arouet de]; 474.
Volunteers. *See under* Regiments. Soldiers.
Vosper, Captain James; 277.

W

W., Sir R.; 545.
Waddall, Mr.; 211.
Waddington, —; 558.
Robert; 231.
Thomas; 380.
William; 231.
Waddow, letters dated at; 193, 278, 289.
Wadsworth, John; 467.
Wagstaff, Wagstaffe:
James; 467.
Peter; 410.
Wainwright, William; 194.
Wakefield, Gilbert; 550.
Wakeman, Dr.; 113.
George; 129.
Walcopp, Justice; 129.
Walcot, Walcutt, Captain; 161, 162, 166.
Wales; 36, 80, 221, 475.
Justices of the Peace for; 447.
revenue of, charges on; 276.
North; 304.
South; 546.
Wales, James Edward, Prince of. *See* James, Edward, Prince.
Princess of (1821); 565.
Walgrave, Lord (1689); 233.
Walkden, —; 111.
Mr.; 9.
Walkden Moor; 423.
Walker, John; 232, 410.
John, a pupil at Manchester; 467.
Joseph; 410.
Josiah; 410.
Mr., Apothecary to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.); 559.
Mr., Marshal of the King's Bench; 532, 533.
Mrs.; 510.
Nathaniel; 181.
Ralph; 604.
Roger; 196.
William; 232.
Wall, Dr.; 539.
Law.; 239.
Wallace, Wallis, Mr., Attorney-General; 509, 511, 515.
Wallasey, Wallessy; 129, 385.
Waller, Sir William; 63, 126.
Walles, Thomas; 29.
Walloons, in Ireland; 239.
Walley. *See* Whalley.
Walls, Parson, of Sandbach; 450.
Walmsley, co. Lanc.; 232.
Walmsley, Walmesley, Walsmisly, Walmersleye:
of Dunckenhalgh:
—— Colonel Bartholomew; 295, 296, 303, 304, 365, 369, 372, 375, 376, 383, 387, 388.
—— Thomas; 50.
Edward; 583.
George, vicar of Leyland; 229.
Henry, curate of Blackburn; 228.
John; 412.
—— letter from; 453.
Mr.; 247, 334, 347, 349, 353, 368.
Mr., murder of; 381.
Mrs.; 448.
Nath.; 239.
Ralph; 232.
Richard; 110.
—— letter from; 95.
—— his wife Dorothy; 110.
Robert; 149.
Thomas; 583.
—— letter to; 48.
Thomas, of Coldcotes; 38.
Sir Thomas; 50.
Walpole, Horatio; 511.
Sir Robert; 553.
Walsall, Wassall, letter dated at; 63.
Walsh, Thomas, letters from; 113, 146.
Walsingham, Sir Francis; 590, 591, 622, 624.
Walter, John, letter from; 551.
Walton, co. Lanc.; 13, 48, 194, 316, 378, 601.
letters dated at; 112, 126, 279, 281, 285, 419, 473.
Walton, —; 342.
Captain, of Folkestone (Foulston); 298, 347, 370.
Walton-le-Dale, co. Lanc.; 230, 231.
Walton-cum-Fazakerley, co. Lanc.; 230.
Wapra, co. Flint; 362.
Warburton, Warberton, Francis; 29.
Sir George; 445.
Jo., letter from; 87.
Richard, clerk; 196.
Richard, rector of Middleton; 229.
Ward, Warde:
Lord, his son; 168.
Sir Edward, Attorney-General; 376.
John, minister at Warrington; 230.
Mr., M.P. for Newton; 454.
parson; 168.
Sir Patience; 160, 167, 264.
Colonel Philip; 66.
Warden, Mr.; 397, 398, 408, 418.
Wardley, Wardly; 215, 453, 582.
Wardrobe, Master of the; 217.
Wards, Master of the; 3.
Ware; 107.
Waring, —; 130.
Diana; 26, 28.
John, letter from; 27.
John, curate of Great Crosby; 229.
Warmingham, John; 467.
Warmisley, Mr.; 443.
Warrant, a; 204.

Warren, Dorothy, wife of Edward; 109.
Sir George; 500, 516.
Jack; 427.
Jo., letters from; 89, 110.
—— his daughter; 110.
Mr.; 178, 188, 286, 372, 464.
Mr. Justice; 278, 282, 283.
"Warrens," letters dated at; 559, 560.
Warriner, Mr.; 49.
Warring, —; 306.
Warrington, co. Lanc.; 12, 98, 143, 150, 151, 194, 201, 202, 205, 222, 223, 230, 231, 252, 272, 282, 311, 395, 426.
letters dated at; 272, 383, 466.
coach, the; 440.
"The Golden Lion" in; 389.
Warrington, Lord (1689–97); 234, 274, 277, 281, 282, 285, 286, 291, 423.
Lord (1733); 469.
Warton, co. Lanc.; 7, 109, 230.
Warwick; 25.
Warwick, Earl of (1586) 622, 626.
Warwickshire; 134, 382, 608.
Wassall. *See* Walsall.
Waste committed by lords and others (1746), opinion touching; 486.
Waterford; 239.
Waterloo, drawings of; 563.
Watkinson, Captain John; 277.
Mary; 43.
Watmoughe, Mr.; 12.
Watson, John; 183.
—— letter from; 440.
Mr.; 530.
William, keeper of Raby Park; 24.
Way, J.; 526.
Weale, Sir Charles; 302.
Weaving, notes concerning; 572, 573.
Webbe, John; 582.
Webber, —, an attorney of Furnival's Inn; 409.
Webster, John; 144.
—— letter from; 214.
William; 263.
Websters, the; 443.
Weddall, Weddell, J.; 273, 274, 279, 286, 291.
—— letters from; 289, 291.
Robert, letter from; 413.
Wediker, co. Lanc. *See* Whittaker.
Weld, Mr.; 152.
Wellesley, Marquis, afterwards Duke of Wellington, *q.v.*; 561.
Wellington, Duke of (previously Marquis Wellesley, *q.v.*); 562, 563.
Wells, Mr.; 397.
Thomas, vicar of Prescot; 230.
William, vicar of Millom; 229.
Welsh, Edward, vicar of Blackburn, letter from; 597.
Mr.; 153.
Mr., a preacher; 9.
Wenlock, Widow; 62.
Wentworth, Lord (1586); 622.
[Thomas], Lord (afterwards Earl of Strafford, *q.v.*), letter from; 38.
Wentworth—*cont.*
Guicciardini, letters from; 89, 91, 98, 99, 112, 113, 115, 127, 133, 170, 171, 186, 272, 274, 275, 403, 411.
—— letters to; 273, 411.
Mr.; 139, 149.
Weobley; 179, 279, 516.
Werden, James; 229.
John; 182.
Wesley, Samuel, rector of Epworth; 434, 435.
West, Daniel, of Burnley; 42.
Elizabeth; 109.
Mr.; 161.
Westby, Westbie:
—, of Mowbrick; 293, 302, 303, 369.
Elizabeth, Isabell, and Ann, letter from; 127.
John, of Molebrigge; 593.
Mr.; 491.
West Chester; 301.
West Derby, Darby, co. Lanc.; 13.
West Derby Hundred, co. Lanc.; 8, 139, 319, 583, 585, 586, 594, 606.
bailiff of; 29, 138.
chief constables for; 29.
clergy in (1604); 12, 13.
highways in, order touching, and persons nominated to inquire into; 193–195.
Justices of the Peace in; 583.
West Leigh, co. Lanc.; 109, 110.
Westminster; 86, 129, 154, 176, 240, 241, 280–282, 285, 287–291, 297, 354, 357, 375, 378–380, 401, 423, 497.
letters dated at; 33, 78, 80–84, 86, 87, 89, 91, 269, 394, 396, 398, 399, 403, 408, 416, 423, 425, 438, 450, 454, 500.
the poor of; 277.
Abbey; 85, 524, 579 (cathedral church of).
—— Dean and Chapter of; 277.
—— King Henry VII.'s Chapel; 84.
the Bridewell in; 311.
College, letter dated at; 27.
Dartmouth Street; 362.
Dean Yard, letter dated at; 82.
Downing Street, letters dated at; 517, 518, 521, 522, 525, 526, 534, 535, 537, 545.
Duchy [of Lancaster] Chamber, Court of; 65.
the Duchy [of Lancaster] Court; 70, 161, 246, 425.
the Duchy [of Lancaster] House, letters dated at; 31, 44.
the Gatehouse prison; 317.
Grand Jury of; 126.
Hall; 153, 209, 278, 284, 321, 509, 524, 526, 528.
—— letter dated at; 541.
King Charles I.'s Hospital, 277.
Palace Yard, letters dated at; 523, 525, 534, 554.
—— "the Dog" in; 101.
St. James'; 67, 211, 334, 515, 536, 554.

Westminster—*cont.*
St. James', letters dated at; 435, 511, 522.
—— Bury Street; 318, 327.
—— Golden Square; 311, 315.
—— —— Warwick Street near; 362.
—— the poor of; 277.
—— Popish chapel at; 207.
—— St. Alban's Street, "the Iron Balcony" in; 311.
—— "the White Hart" in; 315.
St. James' Park; 143.
St. James' Square, letters dated at; 536, 537, 540, 561.
St. James' Street; 143, 317, 327, 544.
—— letter dated at; 512.
School; 449.
Whitehall; 29, 78, 80, 85, 109, 128, 154, 177, 183, 211, 217, 242, 422, 423, 471.
—— letters dated at; 17, 24, 39, 42, 49, 53, 95, 111, 116, 118, 135, 204, 215, 219, 225, 250, 253, 254, 258, 263, 415, 491, 515, 537, 604.
—— the Court at; 119, 120.
—— —— letter dated at; 100.
—— Ormond Gate near; 253.
—— Pay Office, letter dated at; 533.
—— Treasury Chamber, letters dated at; 114, 143, 146, 185.
Westmoreland, Clerk of the Peace for; 225.
Justices of the Peace for; 225.
Receiver-General of. *See* Hayhurst, William.
Westmoreland, Lord (1794); 542.
Weston, Judge; 60, 123.
Weston Cony, co. Staff.; 359.
Westphalia; 609.
Wexford; 260.
Weymouth, Lord (1790); 530.
Whalley, co. Lanc.; 10, 27, 38, 39, 50, 51, 53, 57, 230, 232, 251, 291, 376, 378.
letters dated at; 45, 49, 51–53, 70, 211, 241.
alms for the poor of; 38, 39.
church of; 39, 355.
churchwardens of; 39.
the preacher at; 36.
rectory; 110.
vicar of; 49.
—— *See also* Ormerod, Peter. Gey, Stephen.
Whalley, Walley:
Mr.; 270.
Ra., of Stanthorn; 244.
Richard; 181.
Richard, a soldier; 440.
Thomas; 231.
—— letter from; 383.
Thomas, of Manchester; 478–482, 485.
William, depositions of; 368, 369.
Wharmbye, Samuel; 410.
Wharton, Lord (1682), his eldest son; 154.
C., letter from; 255.
Humphrey; 24.
Wharton—*cont.*
Thomas; 207.
Sir Thomas; 173, 175.
Wheck, —; 374.
Wheler, —; 266.
—, a notary; 621.
Whig Club, the; 531.
Whigs, the; 434, 444, 456, 568.
Whinnybeyes, letter dated at; 47.
Whitaker, —; 548.
Ellis; 572.
Henry, of Oldham; 572.
John, of Hollinwood, the eldest son of; 572.
Whitall, —; 296, 369.
Whitchcott, Colonel; 435.
Whitchurch; 371.
plan, the; 382.
races; 497.
White, Whyte:
Dr.; 611, 613–619.
Mr., a preacher; 8, 12, 16.
Parson; 263.
Richard; 229.
Thomas; 183, 227.
Whiteford Volunteers, the; 548.
Whitehall. *See under* Westminster.
Whitehaven; 150.
Whiteley, John, of Manchester; 464.
Whiteside, Robert; 230.
Whitewell, co. Lanc.; 10.
Whitfield, —; 495.
Mr., a cardmaker; 296.
Mr.; 299, 300, 315–318, 346, 348, 369.
Whitford, Robert, letter from; 378.
Whitgrave, Thomas; 277.
Whitley, Colonel; 237.
Cornet; 249.
John; 467.
Whitney, —, the highwayman; 295, 369.
Whitsand Bay, reasons for building a mould or harbour in; 429, 430.
Whittacre, Dr.; 279.
Whittaker, Wediker, co. Lanc.; 230.
Whittingham, co. Lanc.; 109, 232, 306.
Whittington, co. Lanc.; 7, 63, 230, 232.
Whittle, Hugo; 467.
Whitworth, co. Lanc.; 12.
Whitworth, Joseph; 232.
Widdowes, John; 182, 194.
Widrington, Captain, an *alias* of John Lunt, *q.v.*
Wiersdale. *See* Wyersdale.
Wigan; 4, 13, 41, 53, 58, 101, 109, 110, 115, 128, 132, 152, 153, 157, 161, 168, 169, 175, 178, 179, 194, 198, 201, 202, 226, 230, 232, 245, 246, 253, 262, 263, 270, 278, 279, 282, 283, 319, 328, 359, 362, 384, 394, 395, 409, 421, 422, 424, 426, 439–442, 444, 446, 449, 450, 452, 453, 455, 457–459, 464, 479, 485, 486, 500, 589.
letters dated at; 26–28, 45, 52, 88, 127–129, 136, 172, 177, 196, 204, 208, 235, 247, 283, 422, 424, 425, 440, 453, 597.

Wigan—*cont.*
Aldermen of; 127, 189, 204.
bailiff of the Corporation of, order to; 235.
book of baptisms, &c., at; 102.
Burgesses of; 71, 127, 493.
church; 4, 5, 54, 442, 462.
church of, proceedings in a suit relating to; 447.
churchwardens of; 5, 54.
Cocking; 95.
Corporation of; 236, 447.
—— declaration by, of the title under which they hold the Fair, Markets, and Leet; 441, 442.
"The Cross Keys" in; 458.
"The Eagle and Child" in; 389.
election; 455, 458, 459, 467.
election, poll at; 425, 429, 511.
inhabitants of (Wiggoners); 189.
Lane (Road); 352, 353, 377.
market, tolls received from; 4.
Mayor of; 58, 71, 127, 128, 131, 132, 189, 196, 202, 213, 288, 402, 422, 424.
—— letter to; 209.
—— *See also* Barrowe, Robert. Bankes, —. Harvey, James.
Mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, &c., of, "the humble answer" made to the King by; 423.
Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of, humble address of (to George I.); 459, 460.
Mayor and burgesses of, petitions of; 24, 25.
Mayor and magistrates of, letter to; 462.
parson of. *See* Fleetwood, Edward.
Recorder of; 127, 422, 423.
—— *See also* Kenyon, George.
rector of; 440, 446.
—— *See also* Finch, Edward. Oldersey, Mr.
rectory of; 25.
riot at, inquisition concerning; 137.
rioters at; 153.
rioters of the Corporation of, brief against; 132.
Sessions; 93, 120, 122, 131, 150, 450, 591.
"The Three Legs of Man" in; 210.
Wigginton, —; 608.
Wiggins, Thomas; 173, 174.
Wight, Isle of; 243, 405.
Wilberforce, William, letters from; 523, 525, 527, 533, 538, 555.
Wilbraham, Mr.; 494, 495.
Wild, Justice; 112, 290.
Wilkes, Mr.; 502.
Wilkins, Bishop. *See under* Chester.
Wilkinson, Christopher, letters from; 150, 193, 278.
John, of Preston; 482.
Mr.; 274, 282, 287.
Mr. (brother-in-law of Dr. Priestley); 536.
Mr., of Waddow; 211.
Willacy, John; 224.
Willett, Mr.; 471.
William III., King:
as Prince of Orange. *See* Orange, Prince of.
as King; 216–219, 221, 233, 236, 238, 239, 241, 242, 244, 245, 248, 250, 251, 254, 260, 270, 285–287, 292, 295, 298–300, 306, 307, 330, 333, 347, 355, 373, 382, 383, 386–388, 394–396, 403, 405–409, 421–424.
and Mary; 217, 221, 228, 234, 235, 241, 308.
See also Mary II., Queen.
Williams, Abraham; 29.
Captain; 64.
W.; 528.
Sir Watkin; 528.
Sir William; 264, 277, 309, 337, 344, 385, 524.
Zachary; 540.
—— his daughter, Mrs. Williams; 540.
Williamson, James; 484.
James, of Great Crosby; 311, 313, 385.
Robert, letters from; 102, 103.
William; 263.
Willis, Martin; 194.
Sir Thomas; 321.
Willmott, Lord (1644); 63.
Willote, Thomas; 586.
Willoughby, Lord, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 223, 240, 241, 246, 273–275, 280, 281, 287, 289, 290, 292, 309, 319, 372, 374, 375, 379, 380, 382, 417, 418, 449, 450, 452.
—— his secretary. *See* Wentworth, Guicciardini.
Margaret, Lady; 280, 281, 375, 417.
—— letters from; 321, 382.
—— her cousin Bromley. *See* Bromley, —.
Honora, Lady, of Parham, letters from; 419–421.
Lord (1783); 514.
Captain; 213.
Hon. Hugh; 195, 246.
Wills, Mr.; 490.
Wilmore, —; 128.
Wiloughbie, Mr. *See* Dangerfeild.
Wilpshire, co. Lanc.; 109.
Wilson, Willson, Willsonn:
—; 329, 337, 339, 349.
—. *See also* Brown.
—, grocer; 502.
Cuthbert; 315, 316.
Dick; 400.
Edward, letter from; 110.
George; 308, 313, 314, 319, 320, 330, 335, 350, 351, 360, 365, 366, 368, 376, 381, 383, 385, 386, 389–391, 393, 402.
—— information of; 301–304.
John; 232
John, a linen weaver; 315.
John, a prisoner; 372, 375, 392.
John, of Altcar; 137, 138.

Wilson, Willson, Willsonn—*cont.*
Lawrence, of Ormskirk; 460.
Miles; 586.
Mr.; 284, 413, 418, 419.
Mr., amanuensis of the Bishop of Chichester; 225.
Mr., promoted to the bench; 522.
Richard; 232.
Robert; 182.
Thomas; 29.
Dr. Thomas, letters from; 272, 281, 284, 304, 320, 373, 384, 385, 415.
Thomas, curate of Newchurch; 229.
William; 603.
Wiltshire, Justices of; 531.
Wiltshire, Lord (1688–9); 207, 218.
Wimbledon; 526.
letter dated at; 521.
Winchester House, letter dated at; 49.
Winchester, [Thomas Cowper], Bishop of. *See* Lincoln, Bishop of.
Marquis of (1678); 108.
Marquis of (1694–7); 328, 419.
Winckley; 71.
. . ., letter from; 240.
Mr.; 139, 142, 152, 354.
Thomas; 239.
—— letters from; 128, 239, 375.
Windall, Richard; 137, 263.
Windar, letter dated at; 127.
Windebank, Secretary; 60.
Windham, Justice; 112, 153.
Windle, Hardshaw-within. *See* Hardshaw.
Windleshaw, co. Lanc.; 12.
Windsor; 25, 86, 87, 107, 117, 144, 437
letter dated at; 520.
Windsor, Wyndesor, Sir Andrew, letter from; 2.
—— letter to; 2.
Wines; 48, 51.
duties on, receipts from; 276.
Winmarleigh, Wynmerley; 3.
letter dated at; 2.
Winn, Winne, John. *See* Wynne.
Winnall, —; 502.
Winstanley; 202, 253.
letters dated at; 128, 145, 189, 191, 210, 226.
Winstanley, James, letters from; 43, 45.
—— his cousin Jollibrand; 43.
Ralph; 442, 443.
Winstay; 502, 521.
Winter, —; 365, 385.
Winterbotham, Nathaniel; 467.
Winwick, co. Lanc.; 13, 194, 230, 440.
letter dated at; 371.
Wiseman, Mr.; 184.
Wiswall; 39, 50.
letter dated at; 57.
Wiswall, John, letter from; 56.
Witchcraft; 36, 55.
Withe, the; 62.
Wither, Bigg (Brigg); 531.
Withers, Thomas; 229, 230.
Withington, Harry; 146.
Ralph; 434.
Witton, Mr.; 9.
Woden in Barton; 582.
Wolfe, Woolf, General; 496.
—— his regiment; 493.
Mr.; 439.
Wollsencrofte, George; 583.
Wolmore, Samuel; 467.
Wolverhampton; 461.
Church; 104.
Wombwell, Wombell, John; 308, 319, 336, 339, 352, 353, 362, 365, 366, 368, 369, 381, 383, 385, 386, 389–391, 393, 402, 408.
Wood, —; 148, 329.
James; 228.
John, letter from; 271.
Mary, wife of Richard; 379.
Mr., Serjeant-at-Arms; 498.
the Rev. Mr., letter to; 464.
Richard; 316.
Woodman, —, a highwayman; 318.
Woodplumpton, co. Lanc.; 8, 47, 230, 232.
Woods, —, of Halsall, gunsmith; 285.
—, of Wigan; 360.
Dic.; 377.
Hamlett; 194.
Mr.; 172.
William, clerk; 230.
Woods and Forests, Surveyor-General of. *See* Robinson, John.
Woodstock; 25.
Woodstorkle, (Ireland); 610.
Woodward, —, a priest; 317.
Woolfenden, Mr.; 8.
Woolmer, Daniel; 182, 410.
Worall, George, 587.
Worcester; 63.
battle of; 103.
City Charter forfeited; 158.
Dean of. *See* Hicks, Dr.
Worcester, Woolcester, Earl of (1586); 621, 622.
the house of; 7.
Worcestershire; 322, 354.
Wordsworth, Christopher, letter from; 564.
Worsley, co. Lanc.; 12.
Hall, co. Lanc.; 319.
Worsley, —; 66.
Mr., of Platt; 373.
Mrs.; 67.
Mrs., of Wardley; 582.
Ralph; 195, 410.
Richard; 58.
Sir Robert; 587.
Thomas, letter from; 60.
Worthington, Dr.; 139.
James; 28.
John; 18.
—— his brother Peter; 18.
—— his sister. *See* Birtwisle, Dorothy.
John; 289.
Peter; 194.
Richard; 183, 410.
Samuel; 410.
Thomas, of Blanisco; 314, 359.
—— his son Richard; 314, 359.
Dr. Thomas; 314.
William; 289.

Wortley, Mr.; 386.
Worton, Doctor; 128.
Wrainsford, Baron; 82.
Wrennall, Mrs. Ann. *See* Lunt, John.
Wrexham; 537, 545.
Wrickley, Mr.; 438.
Wright, Right, Wryht:
Lord Chief Justice; 192, 211, 216.
Captain; 213, 222.
Captain, master of a transport ship; 263.
George, of Leigh; 183, 184.
John, letter from; 16.
John; 194, 281.
Lawrence; 196.
Mr. (1633); 51.
Mr. (1646); 476.
Mr., of Haslington; 471.
Richard; 229.
Sir Robert; 156.
Wrightington, co. Lanc.; 110.
letter dated at; 375.
Wrightington, Wrightingtone, John; 583.
John, of Wrightington; 585.
Wrigley, Henry; 196.
—— letter from; 67.
Writs, the King's, in Counties Palatine; 68.
Wroe, Rowe:
John; 410.
Dr. Richard, warden of Manchester College; 280, 413, 440.
—— letters from; 282, 355, 378, 401, 413–415, 424, 440, 451, 452.
Rev. R., letter from; 499.
Dr. William, warden of Manchester College; 229.
Wurtemburg, Duke of; 407.
Wyatt, —; 625.
Wybraham, Wybrand, Mr.; 328, 329, 337, 338, 342–344.
Wyersdale, co. Lanc.; 8, 316.
Wyndesor, Sir Andrew. *See* Windsor, Sir Andrew.
Wyndham, Francis; 277.
Rachel; 277.
Sir Thomas; 277.
Wyngfeld, Sir Richard, letter from; 3.
Wynmerley. *See* Winmarleigh.
Wynnan, Gaeryt, Dutchman, letter from; 55.
Wynne, Winn, Winne:
John; 181.
Mr., of Gop (?); 301.
Owen, warden of the Mint; 185.
Peter, letter from; 55.
Wynstay. *See* Winstay.

Y

Yale, Doctor David; 5.
Yarmouth, Great, Fishermen and Adventurers of; 276.
Yarrow, the river; 470.
Yate, William; 110.
Yates, Yeates:
Joseph; 181, 195.
—— letters from; 282, 286, 373.
Sir Joseph; 502.
Justice; 296, 306, 544.
Lady (1783); 514.
Mr.; 401.
Nicholas; 277.
Peter, of Church Hulm; 244.
Yelland, co. Lanc.; 230.
York; 96, 100, 147, 153, 209, 407, 443, 584, 598, 599.
letters dated at; 92, 148, 149.
Assizes; 92.
city of; 97.
Dean of; 7, 440.
manor of, letter dated at; 38.
Mayor and Aldermen of, letters to; 96, 97.
the Minster garth in; 37.
St. Peter's, Dean and Chapter of; 171.
York, Archbishop of:
John [Piers]; 598, 599, 601.
—— letters from; 599, 602.
—— letters to; 597, 600–602.
Richard [Neyle], letter from; 49.
[Richard Sterne]; 146.
[John Dolben]; 166, 193.
[Thomas Lamplugh]; 210.
York, [Henry], Cardinal, (son of Prince James Edward Stuart); 533.
York, James, Duke of. *See* James II.
[Anne Hyde] Duchess of; 71, 123.
—— her son. *See* Cambridge, Duke of.
Frederick, Duke of; 525.
Mr.; 561.
Yorke, Charles; 524.
Philip, letter from; 524.
S.; 544.
Yorkshire; 144, 150, 151, 188, 292, 294, 296, 300, 302, 395, 449, 451.
broad cloth; 588.
gentlemen, some; 330.
nobility and gentry of, petition of; 208.
West Riding, order to constables for keeping watch in; 18.
Yssherwood, Mr. *See* Isherwood.
Yverdon; 563.

Z

Zarmin, —; 571.
Zouch, Lord (1586); 621, 622.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. d.
1870 (Reprinted 1874.)	FIRST REPORT, WITH APPENDIX - - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Abingdon, and other Corporations, &c. SCOTLAND. Advocates' Library, Glasgow Corporation, &c. IRELAND. Dublin, Cork, and other Corporations, &c.	f'cap	[C. 55]	1 6
1871	SECOND REPORT, WITH APPENDIX, AND INDEX TO THE FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS - - - - - - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Oxford Colleges; Monastery of Dominican Friars at Woodchester, Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, &c. SCOTLAND. Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Universities, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Dr. Lyons, &c.	„	[C. 441]	3 10
1872	THIRD REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - - - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Stonyhurst College; Bridgewater and other Corporations; Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Bath, &c. SCOTLAND. University of Glasgow; Duke of Montrose, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Black Book of Limerick, &c.	„	[C. 673]	[*Reprinting*]
1873	FOURTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - - - - - - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Westminster Abbey; Cambridge and Oxford Colleges; Cinque Ports, Hythe, and other Corporations, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Denbigh, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, &c. IRELAND. Trinity College, Dublin; Marquis of Ormonde.	„	[C. 857]	6 8
1873	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	„	[C.857i.]	2 6
1876	FIFTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Rye, Lydd, and other Corporations, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., &c. SCOTLAND. Earl of Aberdeen, &c.	„	[C.1432]	7 0
„	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	„	[C.1432 i.]	3 6

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. d.
1877	SIXTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Lambeth Palace; Black Book of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; Bridport, Wallingford, and other Corporations; Lord Leconfield, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir Henry Ingilby, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, Earl of Moray, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde.	f'cap	[C.1745]	8 6
	DITTO. PART II. INDEX (Reprinted 1893)	„	[C.2102]	1 10
1879	SEVENTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - - - - - - Contents :— House of Lords; County of Somerset; Earl of Egmont, Sir Frederick Graham, Sir Harry Verney, &c.	„	[C.2340]	[*Reprinting*]
	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Duke of Athole, Marquis of Ormonde, S. F. Livingstone, Esq., &c.	„	[C. 2340 i.]	[*Reprinting*]
1881	EIGHTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. - - - Contents :— List of collections examined, 1869–1880. ENGLAND. House of Lords; Duke of Marlborough; Magdalen College, Oxford; Royal College of Physicians; Queen Anne's Bounty Office; Corporations of Chester, Leicester, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Emly, The O'Conor Don, Trinity College, Dublin, &c.	„	[C.3040]	8 6
1881	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— The Duke of Manchester.	„	[C. 3040 i.]	1 9
1881	EIGHTH REPORT. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - - - Contents :— The Earl of Ashburnham.	„	[C. 3040 ii.]	1 4
1883	NINTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. - - - - Contents :— St. Paul's and Canterbury Cathedrals; Eton College; Carlisle, Yarmouth, Canterbury, and Barnstaple Corporations, &c.	„	[C.3773]	[*Reprinting*]
1884	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords, Earl of Leicester; C. Pole Gell, Alfred Morrison, Esqs., &c. SCOTLAND. Lord Elphinstone, H. C. Maxwell Stuart, Esq., &c. IRELAND. Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Drogheda, &c.	„	[C.3773 i.]	6 3
1884	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - - - Contents :— Mrs. Stopford Sackville.	„	[C.3773 ii.]	1 7

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. d.
1883	CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. (or CECIL MSS.). PART I. - - - -	8vo.	[C.3777]	[*Re-printing*]
1888	Do. PART II. - - -	„	[C.5463]	3 5
1889	Do. PART III. - - -	„	[C. 5889 v.]	2 1
1892	Do. PART IV. - - -	„	[C.6823]	2 11
	Do. PART V. - - -	*In the Press.*		
1885	TENTH REPORT - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	„	[C.4548]	0 3½
1885	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Earl of Eglinton, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart., and C. S. H. D. Moray, C. F. Weston Underwood, G. W. Digby, Esqs.	„	[C.4575]	[*Re-printing*]
1885	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The Family of Gawdy.	„	[C.4576 iii.]	1 4
1885	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - Wells Cathedral.	„	[C.4576 ii.]	2 0
1885	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The Earl of Westmorland; Capt. Stewart; Lord Stafford; Sir N. W. Throckmorton, Stonyhurst College; Sir P. T. Mainwaring, Misses Boycott, Lord Muncaster, M.P., Capt. J. F. Bagot, Earl of Kilmorey, Earl of Powis, Rev. T. S. Hill and others, the Corporations of Kendal, Wenlock, Bridgnorth, Eye, Plymouth, and the County of Essex.	„	[C.4576]	3 6
1885	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Fingall, Corporations of Galway, Waterford, the Sees of Dublin and Ossory, the Jesuits in Ireland.	„	[C. 4576 i.]	[*Re-printing*]
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Marquis of Abergavenny, Lord Braye, G. F. Luttrell, P. P. Bouverie, W. Bromley Davenport, M.P., R. T. Balfour, Esquires.	„	[C.5242]	1 7
1887	ELEVENTH REPORT - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	„	[C. 5060 vi.]	0 3
1887	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - H. D. Skrine, Esq., Salvetti Correspondence.	„	[C.5060]	1 1
1887	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - House of Lords. 1678-1688.	„	[C. 5060 i.]	2 0
1887	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Corporations of Southampton and Lynn.	„	[C. 5060 ii.]	1 8
1887	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Marquis Townshend.	„	[C. 5060 iii.]	6 2

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price. s. d.
1887	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Earl of Dartmouth.	8vo	[C. 5060 iv.]	2 8
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Hamilton.	„	[C. 5060 v.]	1 6
1888	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Leeds, Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Hothfield, &c.; Bridgwater Trust Office, Reading Corporation, Inner Temple Library.	„	[C.5612]	2 0
1890	TWELFTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following:—	„	[C.5889]	0 3
1888	(1.) APPENDIX - - - - - The Earl Cowper, K.G. (Coke MSS., at Melbourne Hall, Derby) Vol. I.	„	[C.5472]	2 7
1888	(2.) APPENDIX - - - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	„	[C.5613]	2 5
1889	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. III.	„	[C. 5889 i.]	1 4
1888	(4.) APPENDIX - - - - - The Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. I.	„	[C.5614]	3 2
1891	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	„	[C. 5889 ii.]	2 0
1889	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - House of Lords, 1689–1690.	„	[C. 5889 iii.]	2 1½
1890	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - S. H. le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal.	„	[C. 5889 iv.]	1 11
1891	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Athole, K.T., and the Earl of Home.	„	[C.6338]	1 0
1891	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., the Earl of Donoughmore, J. H. Gurney, W. W. B. Hulton, R. W. Ketton, G. A. Aitken, P. V. Smith, Esqs.; Bishop of Ely; Cathedrals of Ely, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Peterborough; Corporations of Gloucester, Higham Ferrers, and Newark; Southwell Minster; Lincoln District Registry.	„	[C. 6338 i.]	2 6
1891	(10.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. I. 1745–1783.	„	[C. 6338 ii.]	1 11
1892	THIRTEENTH REPORT - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	„	[C.6827]	0 3
1891	(1.) APPENDIX - - - - - The Duke of Portland. Vol. I.	„	[C.6474]	3 0
	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	„	[C. 6827 i.]	2 0
1892	(3.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq. Vol. I. -	„	[C.6660]	2 7

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. *d.*
1892	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - Corporations of Rye, Hastings, and Hereford. Capt. F. C. Loder-Symonds, E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., J. Dovaston, Esqs., Sir T. Barrett Lennard, Bart., Rev. W. D. Macray, and Earl of Dartmouth (Supplementary Report).	8vo.	[C.6810]	2 4
1892	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - House of Lords, 1690–1691.	„	[C.6822]	2 4
1893	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - Sir William FitzHerbert, Earl of Ancaster, &c.	„	[C.7166]	1 4
1894	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - The Earl of Lonsdale.	„	[C.7241]	1 3
1894	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. II. 1784–1799.	„	[C.7424]	1 11
	FOURTEENTH REPORT. This will be introductory to the following :—			
	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. III.	*In the Press.*		
	(2.) APPENDIX. The Duke of Portland. Vol. III. -	„	[C.7569]	2 8
	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Roxburghe; Sir H. H. Campbell; the Earl of Strathmore; and the Countess Dowager of Seafield.	„	[C.7570]	1 2
	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Lord Kenyon - - - -	*In the Press.*		
	(5.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq. Vol. II. - -	*Ditto.*		
	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. House of Lords, 1692 - - -	*Ditto.*		

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

[52]

REPORT

ON THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

MRS. FRANKLAND-RUSSELL-ASTLEY,

OF

CHEQUERS COURT, BUCKS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY MACKIE & CO. LD.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street E.C AND
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster S.W. or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., Rose Street, Edinburgh; and
90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., Limited 104, Grafton Street, Dublin

1900.

~~[C. 282.]~~ *Price* 2*s.* 0*d.*
[Cd. 282.]

CORRIGENDA.

Page 74, *note, last line but one, before* Sir John Trevor *insert*, John, son of.

„ 99, *line* 2, *for* [Guercom] *read* [Worcum]

„ 102, „ 13, „ „ „ „

„ 163, „ 23, *for* St[anley] *read* St[anhope ?].

„ 261, „ 7, *for* Le Meloniese, *read* Le Meloniere.

„ 350, „ 27, *for* Gausel, *read* Gansel.

„ 382, „ 33, „ „ „ „

INTRODUCTION.

The papers in this collection may be broadly divided into three groups: 1. The Russell and Frankland correspondence, belonging mostly to the years 1657-1697; 2. The Cutts and Revett papers, 1687-1708; and 3. Colonel Charles Russell's letters, 1742-1754. There are also some outlying documents, such as the note-book of Sir John Croke.

The Report might almost be termed a new series of "Memorials of the House of Cromwell," so numerous are the figures of his descendants to be found in its pages, and so great the amount of light thrown upon the history of the Russell branch of the family tree. Topographically, the interest centres in the estate of Chequers' Court. From the family of De Chequers this estate passed by marriage to the Hawtreys, and early in the 17th century Bridget Hawtrey carried it to her husband, Sir Henry Croke. His grand-daughter and heiress married Serjeant Thurbarne, and from them Chequers descended to their only child, the wife of Colonel Edmund Revett. Her two sons died without heirs, and the estate passed to their sister's son, John, afterwards Sir John, Russell, and thence, by way of his cousins, to the present representatives of this branch of the Russells, the Franklands, and the Cromwells. From the Crokes downward, each of these families has contributed to the collection.

The first document calendared is the note-book of John, afterwards Sir John, Croke, M.P., Recorder of London, Speaker of the House of Commons, and finally Justice of the Common Pleas. As there is little of his in print, beyond a collection of judgments which is still highly esteemed, his speeches have been abstracted at some length. The quaint law doggerel of the headings is given verbatim.

The first of his speeches to the Queen entered in the note-book was made in May, 1596, when the country was filled with alarm by the renewed activity of the Spanish King, and startled into wrath by his daring and successful attempt against Calais. Croke can hardly find words bitter enough for the great enemy

and his "treacheries abroad," so hideous, so horrible, that his lips trembled to speak of them; "yet your most gracious Majesty," he continues, "hath still continued *semper eadem*; your royal heart hath known no fear, but hath stood fast in the Lord your God, and you have maintained and defended, and . . . still do maintain and defend, that God in your kingdom is truly worshipped. . . . Blessed are your people and subjects that have such a sovereign, and blessed be the Lord God of Heaven and earth that 'would' your most gracious Majesty to be our Queen because he loved us."

His next speech—not to the Queen, but made at the Tower (instead of the Exchequer, it being vacation time)—upon the election of a successor to Lord Mayor Skinner, is in a much lower key. He sadly speaks of the "admonishments of God evident now upon us, the staff of our bread in some sort broken, the sun of long time seeming to be turned into clouds and darkness, the moon into mist and wetness, the heavens to continual weeping, the earth, glutted with water, into barrenness, to deny her increase, the sword of the enemy abroad to threaten us, famine and fear of mortality at home to be around us." To the prayers of their most gracious sovereign he ascribes the fact that still more terrible evils had been averted. But there is an absence of enthusiasm in his tone, which is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that just at this time the gracious sovereign had been making demands upon her faithful citizens with which they were by no means willing to comply. (*See Introduction to Vol. VI of the Calendar of the Cecil MSS., pp. vi, vii.*)

When he next addressed the Queen, he avoided home topics, but offered warm congratulations on the Cadiz expedition. "Even him that seemed to cause the earth to tremble and the kingdoms to shake, who made a wilderness of the lands and prisoners of princes, by the help of God to his blessed handmaid she has daunted in his own kingdom by the hands of her servants, the omnipotent Maker of the world having guided the journey, speeded the victory, and made the return of her servants the trump of His fame, with little or no loss of English blood" (p. 6). In August, 1589, he delivered a charge to the assessors of the subsidy in Southwark. A subsidy, he told them, was an aid or relief, or more properly an aid to deliver men from dangers under which they laboured. "Thanks be to God and her Majesty, they

were in no present danger, but they must not, because they now sailed in safety, plunge themselves in senseless stupidity or be drowned in careless security, forget the dangers past, and neglect to provide for perils to come. It hath been said of the Phrygians," he concludes, "otherwise a mighty people, that they were never wise till they were stung. Let it not be said of us Englishmen, that, like monsters, we carry our eyes in our polls, not to see any danger till it be upon us . . . Let us have vigilant eyes to foresee dangers to come, and willing spirits and free hearts, not only to undergo any charge of our purse but any peril of our persons to maintain this quietness, and let it be sounded in the ears of all our enemies that Englishmen's goods and lives are at the devotion of Queen Elizabeth."

In spite of his courtier-like desires that God would lengthen her days as the days of heaven, "and continue them to never-ending days, as long as any days endure" (p. 4), the time came when it was Croke's duty to welcome the Queen's successor on his entrance to the city. "We had heaviness," he says, "for the departure of our late gracious Queen, who so long, with so great wisdom and felicity, governed her kingdom as the like in many ages hath not been read nor heard of. She sleepeth at rest with the kings and consuls of the earth, in the house appointed for all the living, and after a happy and famous reign, leaving a reverent renown behind her in earth, hath obtained a crown of eternal felicity in Heaven. We lamented for her, but joy and unspeakable joy in your Majesty by the goodness of God is restored to us." Then, with a graceful allusion to the King's own writings, and a prayer that the kingdoms which God's right hand had united, his outstretched arm might evermore defend, he offered welcome and service to London's new monarch.

On p. 16 is an interesting report of the King's own speech to the Lord Mayor and Corporation at Greenwich. One cannot but suspect a sly hit at his dear sister deceased, when, after enlarging on the benefits of the union of the two kingdoms, he goes on to say that he not only brings union, but peace with all the princes of Europe, having, as regards his own person and his own nation, no difference with any of them.

The Russell family papers, or rather the papers of the closely-allied families of Russell, Belasyse, and Frankland, begin on p. 21.

The interest of the early letters centres in the figure of Frances Cromwell, the Protector's youngest daughter. However hotly controversy may rage round the character of their father, there can hardly be two opinions as to the charms of the Cromwell girls; and the Lady Frances seems to have been the spoilt darling of the family. She was allowed to marry young Robert Rich, although her father strongly disapproved of the match. (*See Lady Mary's letter to her brother Henry, printed by Carlyle.*) Money matters were supposed to be the obstacle. "I fear my Lord Protector does not mean you shall have his daughter, his demands are so high," wrote Lord Warwick to his grandson (p. 21), but probably the state of the young man's health was a very serious difficulty. As is well known, he died only a few weeks after his marriage, and judging from his grandparents' letters, it would appear that not only his health but his nerves must have been in a strange state (pp. 21-23).

During Mrs. Claypole's [Elizabeth Cromwell's] illness, old Lady Devonshire wrote a long letter of sympathy to the "poor young Frances, weeping in her weeds," and strongly urged the trial of a certain quack medicine, although with evident doubts as to the approval of the physicians. This is followed by letters of condolence to her upon Mrs. Claypole's death, and (after the Restoration) of advice how to proceed as to her estate of New Hall in Essex, granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle (pp. 23-25).

Lady Frances did not recover her estate, but as time went on she evidently recovered her spirits. On pp. 25-28 is a series of love-letters addressed to her by John, afterwards Sir John, Russell (son of Sir Francis Russell of Chippenham, already connected with the Cromwell family by the marriage of his daughter to the Protector's son Henry), with drafts of two of her answers. The ardent wooer assures her that "love and fear, grief and impatience" are his perpetual tormentors, that he can hardly either sleep or breathe, and that nothing can give him any ease but one line from herself, for which he begs as earnestly as a starving man for a bit of bread. To which she merrily replies that she is very sorry for him, hopes he will not wonder if she takes care to preserve herself from a passion which has done him so much mischief,

and advises him to rid himself as soon as possible of so uncivil a guest. "Surely," she continues, "that which unmans you, which torments you with much fear, grief and impatience, which disturbs your rest, denies you the common benefit of air (and so near Newmarket Heath too) and turns all your breath into sighs, must needs be very dangerous to a poor, silly woman. . . . If I have not forgot the contents of your last," she concludes, "I think I have more than satisfied your own desire, for you were so reasonable as to consider my poverty, and so only requested one line." As a matter of fact, the coquettish lady could easily have refreshed her memory as to the contents of his last, for she was writing her own draft on the back of his letter!

Later on, she writes more seriously, thanking him for his very great expressions of love. "I will not now," she says, "complain of you or chide you, otherwise I could take it ill you should, after all that has passed between yourself and me, say you are in a doubt whether I love you; nor can I allow you to mention so much your suffering upon my account, since I must tell you my usage has been very favourable." She ends by saying that on Mr. White's return from Hursley, he shall hear further. This Mr. White was the poor man who is said to have been discovered by the Protector in the act of paying his addresses to the Lady Frances, and whose too adroit excuses caused his unwished for marriage to her waiting-maid. He must have felt it a little hard if he was made the messenger between his old flame and her lover. After their marriage, Sir John had to be much in London on business, and his young wife, in his absence, evidently allowed herself to be worried and agitated by small domestic difficulties. Her husband repeatedly and affectionately urged her not to let these things trouble her, and meanwhile gave her help and comfort by finding servants for her in London, and sending her tidings of her little son Rich (named after her first husband), then out at nurse. In 1670, she went to stay with her sister, Lady Fauconberg, and in her husband's letter written just after she left home are some baby scribbles ending in a rather tremulous W.R. from her little boy Will. "What your son desires," adds his father, "besides craving your blessing and sending his humble services to my lady Fauconberg, you may read as perfectly as I can." Crossing this letter was one from the absent wife, telling of her kind reception. But

she longs for her husband and children, and sends kisses to her dear, dear sweet babes "from their poor Mama." This, by the way, is an extremely early instance of the use of the term by an English mother. To this letter, her brother-in-law, Lord Fauconberg, adds a merry postscript, warning her husband to hurry up after his wife, because she is being "so courted by the Venetian ambassador" (p. 37). Soon after this, Sir John died, and henceforward Lady Russell—a widow for the second time before she was thirty—devoted herself to her children. Her eldest son, the writer of the baby letter mentioned above, was sent to Cambridge. Her only daughter, Betty, grew up, as her uncle Fauconberg wrote, "so admirable a creature both in body and mind," that he was sure her mother would not keep her long. In 1683 she became the wife of Thomas, eldest son of Sir William Frankland of Thirkleby, co. York (who had married Lord Fauconberg's sister, Arabella Belasyse). At first all seemed to bid fair for the future. But soon a rift appeared in the lute, and we hear of difficulties between Frankland and his pretty wife. The Fauconbergs praised the young husband's conduct in the highest terms, and laid the blame at Lady Russell's door, who was so extravagantly fond of her daughter that she was jealous of anyone else sharing her love. "The sheep and the lamb bleat after one the other," Lord Fauconberg wrote, but he believed that if they were separated all would be well. On the other hand, Lady Russell complained that the young husband was severe and imperious, and accused her sister and brother-in-law of being the cause. She and Lord Fauconberg had more than one stormy interview, the last of which, however, "ended in promising showers" (pp. 53-56). A few months later, Lady Fauconberg wrote cautioning her brother and sister, when their son went down, to treat him with the respect due to a married man, in order to give him a value at home, adding the amusing comment, "You know my Lord has not the good fortune to be thought the fittest man in the world to conduct or advise a young husband, which opinion, it may be, has not been advantageous to your son, for I do truly believe both my sister and your daughter have been and are afraid she should be made a submissive wife, which, without ground, they have concluded me" (p. 57). After this there are only a few scattered notices of Lady Russell. In 1689, her son, Sir William, had involved himself in such pecuniary difficulties

that he had been obliged to sell Chippenham and had apparently spent all the money received for it. On p. 71 is a letter from an anonymous friend, who, while praising his honour, sincerity, integrity, and generous temper, reproaches him for his extravagance, and remonstrates strongly with him concerning the distress into which he was plunging his mother, who was now about to send to him the money allotted for paying her debts. Finally, he warns the young man that there could be no worse way of paying court to the King (William III.) than by extravagancy, as his Majesty believed no man to be capable of directing public affairs who could not manage his own.

Many of Lord and Lady Fauconberg's letters are in this collection, for the most part addressed to Sir William and Lady Frankland at Thirkleby. Lady Fauconberg, as we have seen, repudiated the idea of being "a submissive wife," and no doubt she was spirited enough (witness Bishop Burnett's observation that if those in petticoats had been in breeches they would have held faster), but she and her husband appear to have lived very happily together and she must have been a very charming woman. "The best and greatest lady in the world," her brother-in-law Russell calls her (p. 36).

Lord Fauconberg's letters are very lively, in spite of ill-health and much trouble with his eyes. He seems never to have been so happy as in the retirement of Sutton Court. He loved not crowds, as he told his brother (p. 54); preferred the music of his annual guests, the nightingales, to the noise of the jockeys at Newmarket (p. 50), and found his books and his fruit trees the best of entertainments (pp. 47, 70). But the old diplomatist was a keen observer. In urging his brother-in-law not to enter Parliament in opposition to King James' wishes, he describes his Majesty as one who "is not ignorant of the most minute things that has happened either public or private, and will not endure any pretences to justification. Submission only, with acknowledgments of errors, are acceptable to him." In a letter written probably in the summer of 1697, and endorsed "my last farewell letter to Sir William Frankland," Lord Fauconberg laments that his own age and his brother-in-law's infirmities prevent all hope of his ever conversing again with his best friend, and concludes with a prayer for their happy meeting in a better world.

In Sir William Frankland's correspondence will be found a considerable amount of information concerning election matters in Yorkshire. (*See Index, under* York *and* Thirsk.)

A few other letters in this part of the collection may be mentioned. A letter from John Frankland, afterwards Dean of Gloucester, &c., gives a description of the French Protestant refugees in Holland, interesting in view of their connexion with the Boers of South Africa. He calls them "a pack of as arrant villains as ever lived, who have, under the specious pretext of conscience, quitted their country, where, had their circumstances pleased them no worse than their religion, they would have remained to this day" (p. 96).

Another interesting letter has a long account of the condition of Italy, giving a curious and evidently prejudiced description of the religious houses and observances, but greatly praising the noble charities and sobriety of the people. The writer was also much struck with their intelligence in regard to public affairs. "All the Italians set up for politicians," he writes, "from the cavalier to the post-boy, and a chamberlain in an inn, while he is warming your bed, will talk of the interests of princes and where our fleets have miscarried, and the advantages of France, like a privy councillor" (p. 170-174). Amongst other places, the writer visited the Castle of Cattajo (or, as he calls it, Obessy) presented by the Venetian nobleman Obizzo to the D'Este family. The frescoes, which he attributes to Paul Veronese, are now believed to be by that master's friend, Zelotti.

Under date of 1718, are two letters from the celebrated Lady Huntingdon. "I cannot help making dear Lady Hertford a sharer of my joys," she writes, "and this is at present with the hopes of the conversion of the blacks, of which Mr. Whitfield gives me great hopes in North America." The letters are almost entirely on religious matters, but there is a pretty touch of humanity in her evident gratification at the praises bestowed upon her son. Lady Anne Lumley, daughter of the Earl of Scarborough, and second wife of Frederick Frankland, was a friend of the Countess, and joined her "connexion," which so angered her husband that he sent her back to her father and returned her dowry.

On p. 211 is a long letter describing the riots and massacre at Jiddah, in which Robert Frankland, brother of Sir Thomas and

of Henry, governor of Bengal, lost his life. A few words in one of Stanyon's despatches from Constantinople (*in the Turkey State Papers at the Public Record Office*) enables us to fix the date as 1727.

The last of the Frankland papers is a bright little letter from an Eton schoolboy (afterwards the fourth Sir Thomas Frankland and a distinguished scientific man), giving an account of a badger hunt, and announcing that he is making a bottle of cowslip wine, that he goes out of bounds every day to gather the cowslips, and that by Bartholomew-tide, it will be "extremely good" (p. 414).

The second series in this collection—*i.e.*, the papers of Lord Cutts and the Revetts—is found at Chequers in consequence of the marriage of Lord Cutts' sister with Serjeant Thurbarne, who had inherited the estate from his first wife. His daughter Joanna married Edmund Revett, and ultimately became both her father's and uncle's heir.

Lord Cutts' life is in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, but one or two of his "memorials" in this collection contain details not there given, and are therefore calendared in this volume (pp. 197, 206). The first of his letters preserved at Chequers (not the original, but a copy by Acton, his brother-in-law, to whom the letter was addressed) was written in 1687 from the Imperial camp in Hungary, during his brilliant campaign as a volunteer against the Turks. It gives an account of the battle of Mohatz, fought on August 12 n.s., and very highly praises the Duke of Lorraine (p. 64). The next letter is a copy of that written to the Duke of Middleton, stating his reasons for leaving King James's service. The letter is printed in Howard's collection, but as this book is rare, and the letter is not noticed in the article in the *Dictionary*, it is given here (p. 66).

In 1693 are various papers connected with Lord Cutts' appointment as governor of the Isle of Wight (pp. 75, 77), and in 1694 a statement concerning his election for the county of Cambridge, where he was unseated on petition. In April of this year, he joined the ill-fated expedition to Brest. The only paper connected with it here is a short note from General Talmach before the embarkation (p. 78), but amongst the Portland papers is a letter stating that Talmach afterwards complained of Lord Cutts for not obeying orders, and sent a message to the Queen about it a

little before his death. (*See Report on the Portland MSS., Vol. III, p.* 551.) In July, Lord Cutts was back at Portsmouth, and during the next twelve months was chiefly occupied with the embarkation of troops and with election matters. Amongst other letters of this period is one from William Blathwayt, secretary at war, written in great alarm on learning that Cutts had ordered two companies from Portsmouth to Yarmouth, I. of W., for the election time, whereas it was a constant rule of the King that all troops should remove from places where there was an election, and "the least intimation of such quartering would set the House of Commons in a flame" (p. 85).

During William III.'s reign there were two secretaries at war, Blathwayt and Dr. George Clarke. Dr. Clarke's own explanation of this division of the office was that in 1690 Blathwayt expressed the desire to resign, not wishing to go to Ireland, and that the King appointed him (Clarke) to the place, but that Blathwayt held the office in England during Clarke's absence in Ireland, and afterwards "by the favour of Lord Portland," continued in it until the King's death, whilst Clarke had to be content with a commission to act in England during Blathwayt's frequent absences with his Majesty in Flanders. (*See Report on the Popham MSS., pp.* 271, 282.)

On p. 88 is a letter from Lord Cutts to the lady who afterwards became his second wife, and on p. 92 a very friendly letter from her father, Sir Henry Pickering, alluding to Lord Cutts' daring exertions during the fire at Whitehall. This same year, Cutts was a candidate for the county of Cambridge and also for Newport, I. of W., promising to hand over the borough to Lord Ranelagh if successful in the shire. To this arrangement Lord Ranelagh strongly objected, saying that a man who had served so long as himself, and in the post he held—*i.e.*, paymaster of the forces—"must be thought a bankrupt, both in his reputation and favour, to come in at the second bound" (p. 93).

The more important portion of Lord Cutts' papers begins in 1701, when he was sent as Brigadier-General with Marlborough into Flanders. There are several letters from the Earl during this year, all holograph, and written in very friendly style, but not of any importance. In the first of them, dated at Loo, he urges Cutts to get a house (at Breda) as near to his own as

possible, "for here is so much company that it will be all that you and I can do to take them between us" (p. 100). During the following winter (Marlborough being in England), Lord Cutts acted as commander in chief. He took a house at the Hague, where, as he says, he had always a piece of mutton and a glass of good wine for a friend (p. 101), and gave himself up to the care of the army. In the spring of 1702 he was in England for awhile, urging his claims upon Government, but without much success. He returned to Flanders on the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, and on September 8-18 captured Fort St. Michel at Venlo, on which glorious action, performed by his own "conduct and personal hazard," the Earl of Rochester sent him very hearty congratulations (p. 109).

At the beginning of 1703, Marlborough (now Duke) announced to Cutts that the Queen had pitched upon him to arrange a cartel with France for the exchange of prisoners (p. 112). There are a good many papers in relation to the negotiations which followed, but the matter fell through. Luttrell says that this was "by reason Marshal Boufflers told the Lord Cutts he would not own the Queen's title" (*Relation of State Affairs*, *Vol. V., p.* 295), a difficulty which crops up several times in these papers. About the middle of January, Cutts was urged to join a conference of the allied generals at Wesel, but refused on the ground that as chief in command, he could not leave his troops and go out of the "States' dominions." He wrote to Marlborough that another strong reason for declining was his fear that they would wish to draw the Queen's troops into expeditions which would ruin them for the next campaign, and that if outvoted he must either singly oppose the others or be involved in resolutions contrary to his Grace's plans. (*See Stanhope's despatches, S.P. Holland, in the Public Record Office, upon this matter and many others mentioned in Lord Cutts' papers.*)

On March 3-14, 1703, a council of war was held at the Hague, and this Lord Cutts did attend, having no doubt by this time received his chief's instructions what to say. There was considerable divergence of opinion, but the views of the majority were that the Rhine should be sustained, that an army should be formed upon the Maas, that the siege of Bonn was necessary but not practicable as yet, and that some diversion should be made in Brabant and Flanders. General Salyche was opposed to this

last suggestion, and Lord Cutts only agreed to it as a temporary measure, pending the opening of the next campaign. A few weeks later, as is well known, Lord Marlborough found it "practicable" not only to besiege but to take Bonn, and a letter from Lord Cutts (p. 124) announces its surrender.

In June, 1703, begins a series of interesting news-letters sent to Lord Cutts, during his absence from the Hague, by Guillaume de Lamberty, the compiler of the fourteen volumes of "*Memoires pour servir à l'histoire du XVIIIme siècle*" and author of "*Memoires de la dernière revolution d'Angleture.*" It is stated in the *Biographie Universelle* that shortly after 1691, Lamberty was made secretary to Lord Portland, English Ambassador in Holland, and later, was employed by several other ministers, all of whom praised both his zeal and his discretion. He seems, in 1703, to have been still in the English service at the Hague, and to have had some special connexion with Lord Cutts, several of whose papers are in Lamberty's handwriting. Besides the current news of the day, "Le Connu," as he usually signs himself, gives a good deal of information as to the negotiations between the various powers, and his letters present an amusing picture of the rival diplomatists gathered at this changing-house of Europe; of their endeavours to ascertain each others' plans, and their struggles to carry out their own. The letters being long, and containing many details of no general interest, have all been considerably abridged in this report, and so are not given in the original French.

Letters from an English agent in Holland, signed "Le Connu" are to found amongst the Marquis Townshend's and Mr. Weston Underwood's MSS. (*see the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners' Reports, XI, Appendix* 4, *and X, Appendix* 1), but they are all of much later date. Those in the Weston collection, at any rate, can hardly be by the same man, as they were not written until 1736 and 1737. When Lamberty died, in 1741, he was upwards of eighty years of age, and had been living for many years in retirement at Nyon, in Switzerland.

At the beginning of August there is mention of some supposed pretensions started at the Prussian Court in regard to Scotland. There was even a rumour "that the Duke of Hamilton's *brouilleries* in the Scotch Parliament have other sources than his own ambition, and that Prussia has it in view, in case of an interregnum, to

seize upon that throne." But however this might be, the Prussian minister made no sign, and continued to offer memorials on all sorts of subjects.

On August 8-18, Lamberty was able to announce the ratification of what is known as the Methuen treaty between England and Portugal, "to the great contentment of Monsieur Pacheco," the Portuguese minister.

Meanwhile, in spite of Marlborough's successes against Bonn and Huy, the war was going on unsatisfactorily, and the inactivity of Prince Louis of Baden was causing much dismay. In June, the Elector of Bavaria, France's ally, after lulling the Princes of the Empire with false promises, seized Ratisbon, an event which would at any rate, Lamberty hoped, open the eyes of the Princes to see that nothing was to be expected from that quarter "but the putting in practice the detestable maxims of France, *d'avoir ni foi ni loi.*" After this, however, the Elector made the false move of entering the Tyrol, where the peasantry would have none of him, and it was even reported that he was shut up in a forest with only two hundred men. It is true that letters from Ratisbon stated that he had got away, but "no one trusts news from Ratisbon" (p. 127). This report was followed by a rumour of his death, but both were disproved by his appearance near Ulm with eight thousand men. And just when the watchers at the Hague were looking for good news from the army on the Rhine, and "were even rejoicing beforehand over their supposed successes" (p. 131), all their hopes were dashed by the French advance across the river and their capture of Kehl and Brisach, after which they united with the Bavarian army, defeated the Imperial army at Hochstadt and—in spite of a temporary check from Prince Louis, which "grand stroke" it was believed would revive people's esteem for that Prince (p. 133)—took Augsburg, Prince Louis finding himself unable to prevent the bombardment, and having to content himself with sending a letter of empty threats to the Elector that, if he fired a single shot, all Bavaria should be laid in ashes. About the same time, Tallard defeated the troops of the Prince of Hesse near Spires, and re-took Landau. As a set-off against these disasters, Marlborough had captured Huy and Limbourg on the Lahn, but it was evident to onlookers that he had not a free hand, and in these papers, as in so many others of the time, we find reiterated complaints of his being "crossed in his plans" by his allies.

At the end of September he arranged the exchange of the garrison of Huy for some of the English prisoners in French hands, and soon after the troops began to talk of winter quarters, although it was decided, upon the representations of the Emperor and Mons. Pacheco, to keep them in the field as long as possible, "the former fearing that France may overwhelm indolent Germany, and the latter wishing to prevent the enemy from sending troops into Spain to attack the Portuguese before they are ready" (p. 139). There was every disposition at the Hague, Lamberty wrote, to help the Empire, but nothing could be more vexatious than to see "that the people will not help themselves, nor even second the generous efforts which England and this State make, to free *l'indolent corps germanique* from their troubles." Lord Cutts' letters during the later part of the year are very numerous, and contain many details about the English troops abroad, but are not of much general interest.

In Spain, the new King—or the Duke of Anjou, as he continued to be called by the supporters of the Austrian claimant—issued a decree in August, 1703, for the declaration of war against Portugal, with threats of chastisement "by the ancient valour of the Spanish nation," which were fit, Lamberty thought, to be put into *Don Quixote*. A month later, the Archduke Charles was proclaimed King of Spain by his brother at Vienna, and set out on his expedition to try to wrest the kingdom from his rival. He came in the first instance to the Hague, where ships were being prepared for his transport, and a force, chiefly paid for by England, was making ready to be despatched to Portugal (pp. 133-136). Much consultation regarding matters of etiquette went on before "his Majesty's" arrival, the ceremonial used towards Charles II. of England in 1660 being taken as a precedent for the present occasion (p. 139). The prospects of the Austrian prince were at this time considered very hopeful, it being evident, Lamberty confidently believed, that his nomination had not been made "with the idea of sending him after the fashion of a knight-errant, to conquer the kingdom," but that he was supported by the greater part of the Grandees and that there would be a general rising as soon as he set foot in the country. The preparations for Portugal proceeded slowly. Lamberty notes as a rather singular fact, that while some of the officers and regiments destined for the voyage made difficulties about going, others, not

nominated, were praying to be sent (p. 140). Just when things seemed to have got themselves arranged, and part of the troops were already embarked, a great storm arose, doing such damage that the men had to be hastily put on shore, where they suffered a good deal of privation (pp. 147, 151). Great confusion was the result, and in spite of Lord Cutts' endeavours, in which he was hampered by the fact that the forces for Portugal were not "under his care by special commission" as were the troops in the Low Countries (p. 151), he was obliged to report to Marlborough, on the last day of the year, that thirty-two companies of foot and the whole regiment of dragoons had been left behind (p. 158).

Unfortunately this collection contains hardly anything concerning the campaign of 1704. There is no notice of the Duke's great march into Bavaria, and only a casual notice of the battle of Blenheim (p. 167), where Lord Cutts was third in command. This was his last year abroad, as in 1705 he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland. He received congratulations upon his appointment (pp. 179, 182), but after his death, his sister Joanna stated, in a memorial to the Lord Treasurer, that his going to Ireland (which, as attested by the physicians, was the cause of his death) was not, as given out by his enemies, "a reward asked by him, but on the contrary, a very unwilling act of obedience and submission," as his lordship and Lord Marlborough knew well, Mr. St. John having been employed by the Duke to persuade him to undertake the employment (p. 198). During Ormonde's absence, he was also one of the Lords Justices (p. 187). The following year his health failed very much, and his sister evidently began to agitate for his return to England, for he wrote repeatedly assuring her that Ireland had nothing to do with his illness, and begging her not to say a word of his coming over, as it would be "of the last ill-consequence" both to the Duke of Ormonde and himself if he let go the thread of affairs before putting it into the Duke's hands. In fact, he declared, "I give you my honour that if anyone should, without my knowledge or consent (which would be barbarous), if they should get me leave to come over, and if another Lord Justice were named in my place (which would be a step to my ruin), I would not stir out of this kingdom till I saw the Duke of Ormonde here, cost what it will. Manage this as you will with Mrs. P., but don't let my

own relations stab me when my heart is sore enough." The allusion to Mrs. P. suggests a not altogether unselfish reason for his sister's anxiety for Lord Cutts' return. A certain Mrs. Pickering, presumably a relative of his second wife, had taken a great liking to Lord Cutts and had made him her heir. She was surrounded by those who perhaps not unreasonably felt aggrieved at this destination of her wealth, and Joanna Cutts was probably wishful for her brother's personal influence to be exerted, and especially desirous that he should outlive the old lady, for, as she wrote to Cardonnel, "by that unhappy journey he got his death, and I lost with him more than 30,000*l.* besides jewels and plate to a very considerable value, which was fully given to him, and had he outlived Mrs. Pickering one hour, had been mine; and if he had not gone thither, by which means he was so long absent from her, she had not fallen into those hands, who, though they had not power to injure him, easily took the advantage of his death to ruin me" (p. 197). Lord Cutts died in Dublin, Jan. 26, 1707, and it is said that he was so deeply in debt that his aides-de-camp "dubbed 10*l.* apiece" to bury him.

He had three sisters; Anne, who married Serjeant John Thurbarne, Margaret, the wife of John Acton, solicitor to the Coldstream Guards, and the Joanna above-mentioned, who seems to have been a troublesome claimant upon the Treasury for some years after his death (pp. 197, 198, 204. *And see Calendar of Treasury Papers*, 1708-1714).

The article on Lord Cutts in the *Dictionary of National Biography* says that his first wife "had been twice married before, first to John Morley of Glynd, Sussex, and secondly to Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State to Charles II." The note on p. 74 of this volume followed the above statement; but further investigation has shown that it cannot be true, for Secretary Trevor died in 1672, and Lord Cutts' marriage licence (still in existence) describes the bride as aged 30 at the time of their wedding in 1690. The article on Sir John Trevor, in the *Dictionary*, states correctly that Trevor's wife was Ruth, daughter of John Hampden, but goes on to say that their eldest son was John Morley Trevor, who died in 1719. Mark Noble, however, in his *Memorials of the House of Cromwell*, appears to give the real facts; viz. that Secretary Trevor had a son John, who married Morley's widow

(afterwards the wife of Lord Cutts), and that they had a son, John Morley Trevor, who died in 1719, leaving a son—another John Morley—who died in 1748.

There is a letter from Lady Cutts on p. 74, and also one, written shortly after her death, from the tutor of the young Trevors, her children by her second husband, showing the affectionate interest which Lord Cutts took in them. His lordship had ordered the tutor to write twice a week to him about the health of the children and had evidently told him that he was "*le plus grand coquin du monde*" for not having done so. The poor tutor, apparently not accustomed to the ways of English parents, acknowledged having received the orders, but thought they "were given only to show his affection, and never dreamt that he wished to be so often troubled by letters, that being a liberty which other equally tender parents would never have permitted." The eldest boy, here mentioned as "Mr. Trevor," inherited the estate of Glynd, in Sussex, which had come to his mother from her first husband, and his son, the second John Morley Trevor, appears later on in this volume.

Other letters of Lord Cutts will be found amongst the *Additional MSS.* at the British Museum, and there appear to be a good many amongst the Ormonde Papers (*see 3rd Report of the Hist. MSS. Commissioners, p.* 426). Those to his deputy in the Isle of Wight have been printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The papers in this collection must also, of course, be taken in connexion with those of the *Foreign Office Correspondence* and the *Military Auxiliary expeditions* at the Public Record Office.

Colonel Edmund Revett, to whose wife the Cutts papers seem to have descended, first appears in the army lists in 1692, as an ensign in Lord Cutts' regiment of foot. On January 1, 1696, in consequence of his valour at the siege of Namur, the King gave him a company in the Coldstream Guards, to the command of which Lord Cutts had succeeded in 1694. It will be remembered that at this time, the captains and lieutenants of the Guards bore a brevet rank higher than their actual grade in the service, James II having granted this privilege to the captains of the 1st and 2nd regiments, and William III having extended it to the lieutenants and to the Scotch regiment. (The ensigns did not share it until more than a century later.) Thus the captain of each company was a lieutenant-colonel, and in ordinary parlance was termed colonel.

Only a very accurate person, such as Dr. George Clarke, troubled, even in writing, to put in the qualifying word. Edmund Revett married, in 1697, the daughter and heiress of Serjeant John Thurbarne, by his second wife, Anne, the sister of Lord Cutts. The Serjeant seems to have been a very hot-tempered old gentleman, and it required the united efforts of the family to keep him in anything like a reasonable frame of mind towards his son-in-law (pp. 165, 166, 176). In 1704, Revett was ordered to Portugal, where he bore himself creditably, especially at the siege of Gibraltar, as was testified by the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, Lord Galway, and Ambassador Methuen (pp. 180, 185). On p. 177 is an account of the siege. In November, 1705, he returned to England and had an honourable reception from the Queen, but before long he again took the field. There is an interesting letter from him, written in July, 1709, telling of the siege of Tournay and the probable future doings of the army, and hoping for peace (p. 198), but only a few weeks later, he was killed at Malplaquet, leaving his wife with four little children and a very embarrassed estate. The Queen, however, gave her a pension of 200*l.* a year. There are two petitions of hers on p. 205, the earlier of which (as was noticed only after the report was in type) is printed in Betham's baronetage. The second, to George I, is written in French, presumably in order that that King might be able to read it himself.

Of the miscellaneous Cutts papers, the most interesting are two letters from Richard Steele, who, as is well known, was at one time Lord Cutts' secretary, and was a life-long friend of the family. They are both addressed to Col. Revett. The first describes his life in a very agreeable solitude (at Wandsworth!) on the Thames, cared for by an admiring landlady, who declared that she had seen gentry, perhaps as well as another, but never the like of her lodger, for his very man was as pretty a well-spoken gentleman as ever she saw. Here Steele passed his time, regardless of all civil and military affairs, enjoying two or three excellent authors and drinking a pot with the miller of an evening, while at the other end of the house his landlady was teaching girls to read, and to make bone-lace and a curtsy. "Some of her scholars," he writes, "are a little too tall to be looked at with the indifference that I would be master of were I able, though she sends 'em in to me now and then upon a very

hard word, I suppose that I may at once see their breeding and their learning." He goes on to tell his friend of a wonderful plan which he has concocted for making the acquaintance of a lady whom he admires. But however this plan may succeed, he hopes to pay his debts by his play [i.e., *The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode*, produced in 1702], and so be very easy, for, as he concludes, "nothing can really make my heart ache but a dun, from which Lord deliver you and your most obedient servant" (p. 99). The other, written four years later, in 1705, congratulates Revett on his honourable actions in Portugal, mentions that "your friend, Mr. Addison" is now under-secretary of State, may be a serviceable correspondent, and will certainly be glad of the opportunity, and concludes by declaring, probably in joke, that Lord Cutts, "who always thinks he has too many friends, has used him like a scoundrel" (p. 183).

A little later, Henry St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, sends his cousin Cutts a friendly letter, telling him of the Duke of Shrewsbury's marriage abroad, which must always be news, "as often as 'tis told," and complaining that it is insufferable "that England and Holland must every day take a greater burden upon them, while the House of Austria—entirely applied to secure the confiscations of Hungary and procure more —seems rather neuter than a party in the war against France" (p. 186).

In a letter which must belong to August, 1710, and which was evidently written in the greatest excitement, Joanna Cutts describes the confusion at court "till my Lord and Lady Marlborough are out," and gives a correct forecast of the appointments made in the following January. All this turn, she says, is owing to her cousin Robin (Robert Harley) whose diligence and intelligence have opened the Queen's eyes to her danger (p. 201.) With this may be linked an amusing letter, written apparently for publication in one of the periodicals, which must probably be put between the 9th and 27th of July, 1714, narrating the supposed bewilderment of a country village in consequence of the very conflicting views of affairs sent down by the two great men of the parish, Sir James Carbunkle and Sir William Lawless, the former declaring that the "fanatic dogs are down," and that their toleration is to be taken away, while the latter writes that popery and slavery are coming fast upon them; the Treasurer is to go out, the Prince of Wales is

about to land in Scotland, and Bolingbroke and "that bitch Masham" now rule the roast, and carry all before them (p. 204).

Other papers which may be mentioned are signed letters from King William (pp. 81, 82), Queen Mary (p. 80), the Electress of Hanover (p. 106) and the Elector (p. 188) afterwards George I; a curious letter from one Nicholas Budiani, from which it appears that Lord Cutts had rescued him from slavery and had him educated (p. 169); and a letter from Col. Hamilton, written when serving under Lord Peterborough, who, as the Colonel says, "is teeming with vast projects," but will hardly be able to carry them out at a time of year when all other troops in the country are seeking some cool retreat (p. 181).

On p. 212, we enter upon the last series of papers in the collection, and as the Russell family relationships are rather confusing, it may be well briefly to mention a few points.* John Russell, the third son of Sir John and of Frances Cromwell, had gone out to India, and was made Governor of Fort William. In course of time he returned to England (his place as Governor being taken by his nephew Henry Frankland, second son of Sir Thomas Frankland and Elizabeth Russell) and married, as his second wife, the widow of Col. Edmund Revett. By his first wife, he had five children, Charles, William, Fanny, Mary and Elizabeth. Mrs. Revett had three children: John, who went into the army, but soon left it and settled at Chequers; James (always called Jemmy in these letters), and Mary Joanna, who married John Russell's son Charles. This is the Col. Charles Russell, lieut.-colonel in the 1st regiment and afterwards in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, whose letters form the third and largest group in this collection. At a later date, John Revett married Fanny Russell, but throughout these letters, she holds the place of woman of the bedchamber to Princess Amelia, and speaks of her future husband as "my brother Revett." The coming event casts one small shadow before, for in 1747 Col. Charles Russell writes that he is persuaded 'twas Revett's fault if further consequences did not ensue, "and that 'tis now full time to be over with both parties" (p. 380). John Russell's other two daughters were married respectively to Mr. Holmes of Calcutta, and Mr. Greenhill. Mrs. Holmes died

*See also the table on p. xliii.

young, and the widower married Lady Russell, relict of Sir Francis, who is first mentioned in Governor Henry Frankland's letter on p. 212, where he says that Frank is well and happy in a good wife. He succeeded his father, Sir William, in the baronetcy, became administrator of Cozzimbuzar for the East India Company, got into money difficulties, and died, leaving one little boy—usually spoken of in these letters as Billy or Sir Billy—to whom Col. Charles Russell was extremely kind. He was made page to the Princess Amelia, and afterwards to the Duke of Cumberland, with whom he went to Holland at the beginning of 1748 (pp. 404, 406). He won golden opinions there (p. 410) but died young, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by Col. Russell's son, John. Mr. Greenhill, husband of Governor Russell's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, also lost his wife early. He had a son, John Russell Greenhill, who after doing well at Eton and Oxford, took orders, and upon whom, on the death of his cousin John, the baronetcy devolved.

Col. Charles Russell had two children, the son above mentioned, and a daughter, the Johnny and Molly of these letters. He mentions them perpetually, pictures them at Chequers amongst the strawberry beds or skipping about on the grass, excuses little Molly's love of finery, and was distinctly annoyed when a brother officer jokingly declared that Johnny was a very ugly boy.

Between himself and his wife there seems to have been unbounded attachment and sympathy. He is never tired of praising her sense and kindness and good management, and every letter contains re-iterated expressions of his affection, though for the most part these have been omitted in the following pages. Indeed the letters are so long (seldom less than five, and often seven or eight quarto pages), that only extracts or abstracts have, except in rare cases, been given. Hardly any of Mrs. Russell's letters are in the collection, although it is evident that she wrote to him as regularly as he did to her. Perhaps she destroyed them herself (for those from his sister Fanny are here), but his she evidently preserved with loving care. The sheets are mostly stitched closely together, and almost every letter is endorsed in her hand. They thus present an admirable series for the campaigns of 1742-1748, though unfortunately the letters for 1745—the year of Fontenoy—are missing. As a picture of the life of the army from day to day, the letters are

most valuable. No doubt they show the bright side of the shield. Like will to like, and Col. Russell, himself holding the highest possible ideas of honour and duty, would naturally choose his friends from men of the same stamp, but it is pleasant to look at this little group of old Etonians and English Guardsmen, in the middle of the 18th century, with their enthusiasm for their work, their simple life, and their diligent care of their men.

Col. Russell's letters begin in the summer of 1742, upon his landing in Holland, and give detailed accounts of the life of himself and his brother officers on board their "billinders" and at Ghent. In November there was a grand review, when Lord Stair praised highly "the great beauty of all his Majesty's forces, both horse and foot" (p. 218), and at this time there was some talk of a winter campaign, to which, however, the General was strongly averse, knowing that it would be the destruction of the greatest part of the men, and especially of the cavalry, a loss which could not without immense expense be repaired (p. 219). The officers found Ghent extremely dull, there being no public place of any sort except the play-house, and that of no use except as a coffee-house, "for if one understood the language never so well, not one word could one hear distinctly enough to be able to understand what was said."

The residents, from motives of economy, hardly entertained at all, their one ambition being to drive a coach and pair and have a large house (p. 221). However, Russell and his friends formed a small mess and lived very harmoniously. Col. Russell visited his company every day, and in the evening entertained himself by writing to his wife or reading "Shakespeare or some other book."

Before long the winter's march into Germany was known to be abandoned, leave was freely granted, and Russell, Berkeley and Revett hurried off to England amongst the rest.

After ten happy weeks, Russell and Berkeley returned to Flanders (Revett remaining behind, and soon afterwards resigning his commission) and again took boat to Ghent, making their way thence to Aix-la-Chapelle, where Lord Stair had his headquarters. The roads in that part of the country were very bad. "Lord Stair was overturned before he got to Maestricht, and his coach broken, but nobody was the least hurt," and one of the younger officers had his

baggage cart so smashed that it cost him 4*l.* to have it repaired, whereupon he observed that he now began to be sensible of the pleasures of his profession. At Aix they found the people extremely civil, although at first they were "frightened out of their senses, and almost all ready to desert their houses, expecting to be used as they were by the French last year, who took all their forage and provisions and paid nothing for them." But as soon as they saw the English money, and the good behaviour of the troops, there was nothing they would not do to oblige their visitors. From the next stopping place, Dueren, Russell wrote that they found the food a difficulty, the meat being very poor and garden stuff not to be had in consequence of a plague of mice, who had come in such numbers that they ate up even the roots of the herbage for twelve or fifteen miles round, and left the banks and hillocks full of the holes where they had burrowed like rabbits. And to add to this misfortune, the French had been quartered there for nine months. However, mice and French having alike vanished, matters were improving, and shortly afterwards Lord Robert Manners joined his friends, bringing excellent supplies for both larder and cellar. And at any rate, the place had one advantage, being the first, Russell says, that he had been in where an officer could live upon his pay. Lord Robert also brought his greyhounds, and got some good coursing, which was not only an amusement for himself and friends, but gave much delight to their men when on the march (pp. 226-229). The young fellow seems to have been a great favourite with Russell, who wrote that he behaved extremely well, without having the least "quality airs" about him, and that he had trained him to be as useful in providing and catering as he could wish. As he never wrote letters, he trusted to Colonel Russell's mention of him for keeping his mother informed of his well-being, and Lady Rutland was evidently very grateful to the Russells for supplying her lazy son's deficiencies (pp. 230, 247, 272, 308).

Russell's own impression at this time was that there would be no fighting, but that they would be cantooned in villages near Coblentz, "have a pleasant summer, see a little more of the world, and then return home" (p. 227). At their next halting place, Norvenich, the officers took possession of a magnificent chateau, surrounded by a moat full of fish (which they could none of them manage to catch), and with a very spacious kitchen, in

which Brigadier Frampton's cook and Russell's drum "performed nobly." Here they lived very cheerfully, riding out coursing every morning, walking in an evening "through pretty woods and gently rising hills" to pay their neighbours' quarters a visit, "then home to whist, a slight supper, and so early to bed" (p. 229). Wherever he was, Col. Russell took care to have his company so near to him that he could see them every day. Three days they halted at this delightful spot. Then, a good deal troubled by snow, but in excellent health, the Guards and their officers marched by Legenich and Rheinbach to Andernach and crossed the Rhine to Neuwied. Of the Rhine and its scenery Col. Russell wrote, "I think I never saw so romantic and so fine a prospect; a noble river but rather too rapid a stream" (this objection is repeated more than once later on); "a rich valley on the side we were of, with high hills near it planted with vineyards from the bottom to the top; on the other side of the river vast high mountains, at the bottom of which were villages and towns well built, and so thick that they were in less than half a mile of each other for several leagues together" (p. 231). So far, the weather had been bad, "more like December than April," but now it changed, and "midsummer days" succeeded. After a halt at Horen, the troops ascended the valley of the Lahn to Limburg, and thence crossed the wooded hills of the Taunus—probably by what is now called the Limburger Chaussée—to Eschborn, a little village on the plain below Cronberg, and about an hour's walk from Frankfurt on the Main. A few days later, Russell visited the city, then in the turmoil of the last day of its great fair. The gallant Colonel evidently preferred new houses to old. He has no word for the quaint beauty of the Römerberg or the ancient glories of the Rittersaal, but says that he has not seen anything so like London since he left England, "fine large streets and tolerably built." The grenadiers were quartered within half a mile of the town, "in a place called the Drury Lane of Frankfurt," amid scenes of debauchery such as Russell declared he had never before heard of. The young people were quite wild and mad with the place, but the more grave and thoughtful declared that they never heard of more abandoned wickedness. "How this may unfit our men for martial service," continues Russell, "if any should be, one can easily guess" (p. 235).

On May 6, the Guards marched to Hoechst, where Russell, Berkeley and Manners formed a mess with Lord Ancram and Capt. Waldegrave. Russell complained of the want of shade at Hoechst, and the changeable weather brought a great deal of sickness. He himself had an attack of fever (in which Berkeley nursed him "like a real old friend") but he made very little of it and wrote much more in detail of the illness of his "poor Nat." A very noticeable trait in Col. Russell's character is his consideration and affection for his servants and non-commissioned officers, and they evidently repaid him with devoted loyalty and service. After throwing a bridge of boats across the river, the British foot crossed and encamped on the other side, followed by the Hanoverians, who dressed all their tents and pickets with green boughs, making their camp look so much like a series of arbours that it was nick-named Vauxhall. The Guards hoped to move again so soon that they did not trouble to follow this good example, but they took care that their horses had shade enough (p. 240).

On June 2, Col. Russell sent an account of the alarm of a French attack which is mentioned in most narratives of this campaign, but of which he gives details not found elsewhere. The curious feature of it was that while Lord Stair was told that the French had orders to attack, and so made ready to give them a warm reception, the French on their part, hearing that the allied army had crossed the river, expected to be attacked, and thus each army stood waiting for the other, with about ten miles between them. The next day Lord Stair ordered his army back across the Main. The French Hussars came down and picked up a few stragglers, but the Duc de Noailles was so polite as to send them back "with money in their pockets" (pp. 242-244).

After this events moved quickly. The allied forces advanced to Aschaffenburg, the King joined the army, and the battle of Dettingen was fought. Lord Stanhope speaks of Stair as committing blunder after blunder, and complains that "he suddenly altered his intentions, recalled the detachments which he had sent across the Main, and advanced up the course of that river on the right bank" to Aschaffenburg, where the King arrived to find things in a very critical position. But Mr. Fortescue points out that Stair's own judgment was entirely overborne by the King, whose frantic letters from Hanover ordering him not to cross to the south bank of the river (which arrived too late) were followed by

positive orders to recross and move on the north bank to Aschaffenburg. (*History of the British Army. Vol.* ii. p. 9.) The details of these orders do not appear to have been known to the officers, but it is easy to see from Russell's letters that the movements of the army depended on the King.

The letters in this collection relating to Dettingen form an important addition to the known accounts of the battle. Russell's letter of June 18 was evidently written with a sore heart. "As a soldier and a man of honour," he says, "I must tell you the brigade of Guards had the misfortune not to be in the field of battle on Thursday last." He goes on to tell how, the Duke of Marlborough being summoned away, the Guards were left under the care of the Hanoverian General, Baron Ilton, who, to preserve them from the fire of a French battery, wheeled them to the top of a hill and there kept them "only to be spectators of what and where" they ought to have been principals. For the accounts of the battle, see pp. 251-263. As regards the vexed question of the behaviour of the English horse, it will be seen that Col. Russell's views were very decided. He speaks in the strongest possible terms of the ill-conduct of most of the horse—the men, not the officers—especially the Blues and "late Pembroke's" regiment, *i.e.* the King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, commanded by Col. Honeywood (pp. 255, 257, 261, 266), while he commends in equally strong terms the splendid behaviour of the foot (pp. 251, 253, 267, 278). He acknowledges however that the Horse Guards and Grenadiers stood their ground; and that "late Honeywood's" (the 3rd) Dragoons, had great share in the action, "there not being above one squadron left out of three." The 3rd Dragoons, it will be remembered, were on the extreme left, and had to bear the brunt of the first attack. His summing up of the whole matter is that the English infantry behaved like heroes, that the Austrians and a Hanoverian battery also did well; that there was hardly any platoon firing (this is opposed to Marshal de Noailles' account), but that "the whole three ranks made a running fire of their own accord," with great judgment and skill, making almost every ball "take place"; that the French fired in the same manner, without waiting for word of command; that the rear of the army was not there, and that great numbers of the troops who were there did not engage at all, "especially scarce any of our horse and but

few dragoons, and excepting two or three battalions of Hanoverians, none of their troops," wherefore he leaves his correspondent to judge "whether our honest John Trots did not do the business" (pp. 278, 279). He criticizes severely the conduct of the chief commanders, who rode about bravely and exposed themselves, but gave no sort of orders to the commanding officers, and says it is difficult to give a good description of the battle, the whole being such a confused affair. Even so, if only the Guards had been there, or the horse had rallied for the pursuit, he believed scarce any of the French would have escaped (p. 260). "The whole cry was, where were the Guards; what shall we do without 'em, why are they not sent for?" At last they came, but only to find the battle over. The Duke of Marlborough, Russell said, would not in haste forgive the Hanoverian General, but the relatives of the Guardsmen at home took a different view, and "approved mightily of the King making General Ilton confectioner to the Foot Guards." Horace Walpole mentions this nickname as given to Ilton "because he preserved them." The King tried to console the disappointed warriors by promising them that "next time they should have their belly-full" (pp. 253, 259).

The accounts of the King's behaviour at the battle fully bear out other descriptions of his valiant carriage—and absence of generalship. "His Majesty was in the field of battle the whole time and behaved very gallantly, went himself and placed a battery of Hanoverian cannon which was of utmost service and did great execution. The Duke D'Aremberg rode up to him and begged of him not to expose his person in the manner that he did; that he was liable to be surrounded by the enemy and taken prisoner. He answered, 'What do you think I came here for? To be a poltroon?'" (p. 260).

The Duke of Cumberland is described as charging with General Clayton "in the first line in the warmest part of the action, riding about animating the men with great bravery and resolution" (p. 253). The scene after the battle must have been rather amusing. "I wish," writes Russell, "that I could remember to tell you all the good speeches of our noble captain upon this late occasion. 'William, I'm glad you behaved so well; you acted like my son; if you do well, I shall not be sorry for your wound.'" Then he turned to Lord Delawarr, asked about the letters received from England, and declared that he

believed he should now be almost as popular as Admiral Vernon (p. 263). Amongst other incidents of the battle, Russell tells of the gallant conduct of young Cornet Hoby, who, "though he was cut to pieces, saved his standard, it being found wrapped up within side of his coat," and of young Horsey, whose standard was forced from him, but who bravely recovered it by riding up and shooting the man who took it (p. 258); of Ned Draper, who, as he lay dying from a cannon shot in his back, "would have his joke by saying if he lived to go to England he never would own but that the ball went the reverse way" (p. 253); of poor Merriden, who seemed to foretell what was to happen to him, and who, after escaping all the cannonading and the first charge, was taken off by a musket shot in his head, "which entered just at the little opening of the skull cap which was made but very lately, according to a new whim of Lord Pembroke's" (p. 264). And then he bitterly speaks of the sequel of the battle. "To our great shame be it spoken, we left the field of battle the next day, and the village where our sick and wounded lay, without taking proper care to bring 'em with us . . . The French seized upon 'em as prisoners of war, and lucky for 'em, took care of 'em, which was more than we had done." His picture of Lord Carteret is amusing, sitting in his coach in a wood in the rear of the battle, in a state of considerable alarm both as to the result of the conflict and his own safety (pp. 252, 266). Afterwards "our able and mighty minister" is described as being fully employed, and spending "no less than sixteen hours out of the twenty-four busy with pen, ink and paper" upon schemes of pacification (p. 258). Russell repeatedly emphasizes the desire of the "warlike foreign secretary," as the Opposition called him, for peace, and as he was supposed to be their "present general,"* it was believed that "the game," for the time being, at any rate, was at an end. To this desire for peace, Russell ascribed the refusal to allow Lord Stair to follow up the victory, he himself entirely agreeing with that General's declaration that he could have cut off the enemy with very small loss (pp. 262, 263). The privations of the army after

---

*"By the patriots' vagary, he was made Secretary,
By himself, he's Prime Minister made;
And now, to crown all, he is made General,
Though he ne'er was brought up to the trade."
Printed in Wright's Caricature History of the Georges.

the battle were very great, "lying three nights together upon the ground, two of which were extremely wet, and no straw," the officers having only bread and brandy, while the men "absolutely for near forty-eight hours had nothing but gin to subsist upon" (p. 265).

In the first excitement, the King had acknowledged that the victory was due to the English, but he soon began to show his old partiality, not only for the interests of Hanover, but for the persons of his German subjects. "It is a great misfortune," wrote Russell, "that our Captain shows such partiality to his own people, which our men of spirit can never bear. We are forced to submit, but the independents [*i.e.*, volunteers] by no means will" (p. 259). Lord Harcourt resigned because his Majesty snubbed him before company for not asking more Hanoverians to dine at his table, and others followed his example. "In short, so impolitic a head was scarce ever known, and his treatment of the people of the island almost unsupportable, scarce lending an ear to any other advice or counsel but his own natives; and as for our troops, he seems to hold us in great contempt. 'Tis true we are brave, he says, but he would give up a little of that for us to have the discipline of his, when, at the same time, 'tis a known fact that their cavalry refused to march, and though they had twenty squadrons in the field of battle, not one of them once charged" (p. 262).

It will be remembered that the behaviour of the King at this time formed the subject of a declaration by Pitt, and a protest from the House of Lords. But as regards one point in the protest, viz: that "the Hanoverian Guards had for some days done duty upon his Majesty at Aschaffenberg" which the Peers looked upon "as the highest dishonour to his Majesty and the nation," it would appear that it was hardly so regarded in the army. Colonel Russell, sensitive enough on the matter (as appears from the above quotations), writes upon the King's arrival, "We don't do duty upon him; his baggage will not be up this fortnight, so don't look upon himself as King here"; and his sister Fanny alludes to the same thing; "I think that you wrote that the Guards were not to do duty upon the King until his baggage came up, so, as I take it, he was meanwhile there as Elector of Hanover, not as King, and so to be attended by his Hanover people" (p. 271).

While the "Papa" was offending the troops by being "so very national," his son had been annoying them in another way, showing himself so "shockingly military" and so addicted to "the farce of Hyde Park discipline," that his officers felt it quite a relief for him to be "tied by the leg" for awhile (p. 265). In fact, the allusions to the Duke throughout the letters by no means bear out the first half of Col. Hamilton's statement in the *History of the Grenadier Guards*, that he was popular both with officers and men.

As regards the making of knights after the battle, Russell writes, "We were mighty hot one while to have most of our general officers made knights bannerets, a week after the action, but the ancient custom used to be only in the field of battle, and that after some particular remarkable action. Since that, they were to be made Knights of the Bath," but Huske, who had behaved very gallantly, refused it, and it was better for the rest, Russell thought, that the matter dropped (p. 267). It is curious that in this connexion, he makes no allusion to the knighting of Campbell and Ligonier upon the field.

After this, there were councils of war at Hanau and consultations at Frankfurt. Prince Charles and Kevenhuller came over to see the King, but it was not believed that they would be able to draw Lord Carteret on to protract the war (p. 267). On p. 273, Russell answers a query of the Princess Amelia, as to how "her Papa" spent his time.

At the end of July the troops crossed the Rhine at Biebrich and turned up the left bank to Worms, where they waited for the arrival of their Dutch allies. But Russell did not believe there would be any fighting, as the French had evacuated the Empire, and he imagined that the Dutch had no desire to enter France and begin a French war (p. 282). The march had been much against the will of "the minister" and it was not supposed that he would agree to any further advance. Nor was it thought that the French would permit Prince Charles to pass the Rhine, as if he did, his Croats and Pandours would "play the devil" wherever they went, and even the people of Paris were in consternation at the thought (p. 283). This prediction was fulfilled, for when, a week later, the joyful report was buzzed about that the Prince was across the river, it was quickly followed by the news that he had been rebuffed with great loss and had entirely failed in his attempt (p. 268).

On August 26, Russell announces Lord Stair's resignation. His account of the matter is that for some time Lord Stair had thought himself extremely ill-used, "greatly neglected, seldom consulted, and when so, his schemes rejected and dis-approved of." His memorial on the subject [printed in J. Murray Graham's Annals of the Earls of Stair], was said to be so prettily worded and so well-expressed as to be well worth perusal. "A general concernment," Russell continues, "seemed to appear in the face of most people yesterday at Court upon this occasion. I will venture to say he is a man of great honour, strictly honest and a noble spirit, a fine capacity which nobody can question; but how far able as a general I won't take upon me to say, yet believe no one will succeed him here but will come far short of him" (p. 284). After his departure, Sir Philip Honeywood was commander under the King, but the "settling, stating and signing" all accounts relating to the army was done by a triumverate, consisting of Honeywood, Lord Dunmore and Sir James Campbell (p. 287). Opinion in England still leaned to the idea of a French war, but in the army it was believed that all the contesting powers would be glad to make up matters except the Queen of Hungary, and that she would be obliged to submit. The Austrian commanders stuck at nothing to persuade the King to attack the French lines, but as it could be of no advantage to him, it was not thought that he would consent (pp. 285, 288, 289). In the middle of September the army moved on to Spires in beautiful weather, and the King was very happy, "marching at the head of one of the columns of our army each day, and halting and taking a repast of cold provisions, with which his mules are constantly laden, and everybody about him partaking" (p. 290). From Spires, Berkeley and Russell made an excursion to Heidelberg. With his usual preference for things modern, Russell entirely ignores the ancient castle, and speaks only of the palace built by the Elector Frederick for his English wife, describing it as "some of the Ionick, and some in the Corinthian style." He duly praises the delightful garden, the shady walk under the stately sycamores, and the terrace with its wide-spread prospect, and does not omit to give the dimensions and capacity of the great tun (p. 293).

On the last day of September the army turned homewards, marching all together in four columns, which made the progress

very slow (p. 293). At Mainz they passed the Rhine to Biebrich, and crossed the hills, not by their former road, but behind Wiesbaden, going by way of Schwalbach, and striking the Lahn near Nassau. The weather was bad, but for the latter part of the journey, cantooning took the place of encamping, to the relief of the officers, "the worst house or barn in any village at this time of the year being better than a tent, and what may save us a great many men." From this point they retraced the road by which they had come, and reached Brussels early in November, whence Russell wrote joyfully to his "dearest life, love, soul and only joy" that he had got leave from Sir Philip Honeywood, and was about to start for home (p. 303).*

The letters of 1744 open with an account of the inauguration of Prince Charles at Ghent as Governor of the Austrian Netherlands, after which the Prince (and his Archduchess) returned to Brussels to consult about the operations of the campaign, previous to his taking command of the army on the Rhine (p. 305-307).

There was much heart-burning amongst the officers at this time concerning forage-money, the Guards especially considering themselves badly used, "for instead of 40*l.* each, which we as lieutenant-colonels (*i.e.*, captains of companies) received before, we are now to have but 10*l.*, that is, instead of eight rations a day, which is for eight horses, we are to have but two, which, if not redressed, will ruin half the officers of the army" (p. 307). All through this summer, the army was encamped in various parts of Flanders, gradually pushing towards the French frontiers. The plan for the opening of the campaign was for the army to encamp between Mons and Aeth (p. 367), thus facing the enemy's garrisons in French Flanders; and the troops marched from Ghent to the neighbourhood of Brussels, meaning to turn south. But the French began the campaign by pushing up north, and a report being spread that they were approaching, if not actually in possession of Ghent, the army was hurried back to Alost, only to find that the enemy, after plundering Courtrai, had turned in the direction of Mons (p. 311). As however they were

* There are a few good letters of Lord George Sackville's upon the latter part of this and the early part of the next campaign in the Hist. MSS. Commissioners, Report on Mrs. Stopford Sackville's MSS.

evidently threatening the western part, it was decided to move the army in that direction, and the troops took up a strong position between Ghent and Oudenarde, with the Little Scheldt on their right flank and the Swalme on their front.

By this time they had been reinforced by some Dutch and Austrians, but "not a fourth part of what they ought to supply," the Austrians numbering only some two thousand. Having drawn the English in as principals, Russell complained, they now left them in the lurch, and what hussars they should have were kept by Count D'Aremberg to protect his own estate (p. 314). At the beginning of June, the French were in possession of Menin and Ypres (both of which, Russell declared, were lost by the lethargy of the Dutch) and were threatening Bruges and Ghent, "the alert Count Saxe" having advanced towards Deinse and reconnoitring in every direction (pp. 319, 320). The allied army spread itself out along the Little Scheldt, almost from Ghent to Oudenarde, and sent a detachment to Tournay to strengthen the garrison there. Nothing more could be done without the active co-operation of the Dutch, and so far were they from being moved by the capture of their border towns, that their ambassador returned to Lisle, and took a house there "for some time" (p. 322). Meanwhile the officers amused themselves as best they might. They were pleasantly encamped amongst plantations and avenues of trees, which reminded Russell of Chequers, although only in imagination could he see his "two dear little lambkins skipping about on the grass." They had a weekly club and "one might think it was at Pontack's; a long table well set out and illuminated, never less than four or five and twenty officers," and the music of the regiment playing all the time. "All this," Russell wrote, "seems pleasant, and for the time it lasts is so, provided one could divest oneself of thought, and not consider what can be the consequences of such a campaign as we are likely to make, to see the French taking all the towns with so much ease, scarce meeting with the least resistance, and we not in the capacity to act, or likely to be in one" (p. 323). Towards the end of June, Prince Charles crossed the Rhine, and it was believed that he would be able to intercept and destroy Coigne's army, and to pour his Pandours and Croats over France, a prospect which filled Col. Russell with horror. The French, who till then had "thought the world their own," were

thoroughly alarmed, and detached so many troops for the Rhine that they had to give up acting on the offensive, and proceeded to throw up defences towards Lisle. Russell had a very poor opinion of the French infantry, affirming that at the siege of Ypres, the cavalry had to be dismounted and marched in the rear of the foot to prevent them running away (p. 325). "All they are good for," he wrote a little later, "is to lie in wait, fire upon us, and then run away; they dare not come up and show themselves in any open place with equal numbers" (p. 342).

Prince Charles did not succeed in his great plans, but he gained possession of the lines of Lauterburgh, and had seized those of Weissenburgh also, but the French made two forced marches, "which redounded much to their honour," and regained them (p. 326). The Dutch continued to send small detachments, but declared that—though they would assist the English if attacked—if the latter acted on the offensive, they would only stand by and see fair play; their one endeavour being to avoid declaring war against the French (p. 327). Towards the end of July, hope rose high that something would be done, as the troops crossed the Scheldt and it was supposed that they were to march towards Courtrai, from whence, if the enemy did not think fit to retire, they hoped to be allowed to "oblige 'em to it." They had now, with the Dutch, "a glorious army of seventy thousand men," and looked upon the campaign as just beginning (p. 330). Instead of turning towards Courtrai, however, they marched south, along the left bank of the Little Scheldt, to Elseghem, advanced towards Tournay, and finally encamped in the enemy's country, within a league and a half of Lisle; the headquarters being at Chateau D'Anstain. This movement, as we know from the *State Papers*, was suggested by Lord Stair. Count Saxe kept quiet at Courtrai and made no attempt to disturb them on their march. The garrison at Lisle was reported to be very weak, and might, it was at first hoped, be taken when the heavy cannon came up, but this was rendered impossible by the opposition of the Dutch, who still declared that they were acting only as the allies of the Queen of Hungary, and who moreover shrank from the expense of a siege. In a letter written on August 10, Col. Russell explains the inaction which was causing so great dissatisfaction in England. "In short," he says, in words as true at the present day as they were then, "an allied army like ours, with so many different commanders,

each pulling their several ways and influenced by their separate interest, can never undertake what an army should do that has but one head, are under one interest, and understand the same language" (p. 334).

Throughout the march, the officers did their best, both for their own men and the country people, but the former had to be considered first, and Russell was often much troubled by the distress entailed. "I could not help thinking it shocking," he writes in May, "to destroy such a vast quantity of fine corn, which we not only was obliged to march over, but also to pitch all our tents in the midst of it. The poor larks I also pitied much, whose young fell a sacrifice to us, and whose tuneful pipes remind us every morning of what they have so lately suffered." Again and again he returns to the subject. "The country all about us is full of corn," he says in July, "and though we are as careful as possible to destroy only that part of it wherever we lie encamped, yet it grieves one to see so much fine wheat and rye, so near being housed, made such havoc of" (p. 330); and again, "It is sad to see the fine groves and avenues daily made a sacrifice to our common use, and yet we do nothing but what necessity requires." By this time they were in French Flanders, where at first the Dutch and Hanoverians "marauded shockingly," and the English, following their example, "made havoc enough," but severe orders to the provost to hang up all offenders soon put a stop to the evil. It was quite new to Col. Russell to be in an enemy's country, "and very shocking to see the poor people so distressed." He did what he could to protect them, and the grateful villagers brought him eggs and fruit as a token of their gratitude, while he took care of his men with good beer, bread and butter, "all of which were paid for" (p. 336, *see also* pp. 337, 339).

Marshal Wade was now in command, but General Ligonier was general of the foot, and of him Russell spoke in the highest terms, declaring that he knew no one more beloved and more deserving of it. The Marshal also seemed "assiduous to act for the general good" (pp. 310, 314).

In August the news came of the King of Prussia's renewed hostilities against the Empire, and in consequence of his march with a large force towards Bohemia, Prince Charles of Lorraine was obliged to recross the Rhine (p. 336). The views of the English court are expressed in a letter from Fanny Russell to her

brother: "Everybody is very sorry that poor Prince Charles was obliged to cross the Rhine, but he made the finest retreat that ever was known. What a devil the King of Prussia is; 'tis he that has made poor Prince Charles do this to save his army" (p. 338).

At the end of August, Lord Carteret sent orders to Marshal Wade to march further into France and lay siege to three or four towns, or else to march directly towards Paris. "These Don Quixote schemes" vexed the General much, and were absolutely rejected by his brother marshals. The French at this time were proving very troublesome to the foragers, parties of them lurking in the woods and ditches, ready to snap up the men and carry them off prisoners to Lisle. They were always sent back again, but that meant expense to Government (pp. 339, 340). The allied army now began their march back to their winter quarters. Near Tournay, a report that Saxe was at hand caused a resolution to "march to attack the enemy," which the troops obeyed with the utmost joy and assurance of success; but they shortly heard that the French had "all fled," so there was nothing to be done. This was the army's view of the matter, but Mr. Lecky says that they marched to attack Count Saxe behind Pont Espieres two days after he had left the place.

Col. Russell's letters to his wife in 1745 are wanting, and the only notice of the battle of Fontenoy is in a letter from his brother-in-law, John Revett, congratulating him on his happy escape from "the damnable fire of the French" and on the honour he had gained by his "conduct and bravery on that occasion" (p. 346).

In 1746, there are several letters written at Plymouth, where troops had gathered in readiness to support Admiral Lestock's expedition to L'Orient. There were so many delays that Russell feared, by the time they reached the Admiral, there would be neither laurels nor plunder left, but hoped the first comers would not "be quite so unreasonable" (pp. 349, 352). On the 10th of October, they sailed (p. 354) but never landed, and were back again at Plymouth within ten days.

The letters of 1747 begin with the embarkation for and arrival at Flushing (p. 357), where the English forces and English fleet were thankfully received. Russell believed that if they had

not arrived there, "the honest magistrates of this town and the States of this province had certainly delivered up and sold it all to the French," and that if these defenders were to leave it, it would soon be in the hands of the enemy, who had now got as near as the island of Catsand, only four miles away (pp. 358,361). Their grand army then lay between Mechlin and Louvain, the Duke of Cumberland being at Liere and behind the river Nete.

Report ran that there were great divisions in the French councils, Marshal Saxe's favour with the King bringing "the envy of all the princes of the blood and great men upon him, he treating them at the same time with the greatest contempt imaginable" (p. 368). On June 20, Cumberland was defeated at Laffick, near Maestricht. Accounts of the battle will be found on pp. 369-371. Sir John Ligonier was taken prisoner, and courteously entertained by Saxe, who "owned to having lost eight thousand infantry, one thousand horse, and one thousand officers." The real figures were supposed to be higher still, wherefore the French were "not at all uppish," nor the English at all dispirited.

The Duke of Cumberland did wonders, was in the middle of a French squadron and was only saved from being taken prisoner by the strength of his own arm. Marshal Saxe was "as near being taken by the Scotch Greys"; as he said himself, "one of them had his *pat* (*sic*) on his shoulder and he was forced to run for it" (p. 372). Colonel Russell often regrets in his letters that he was not "more expert" in speaking French. He certainly was not very expert in spelling it!

The letters after this are chiefly concerned with the French siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. Russell believed—seeing that Prince Hilbourghausen had fifteen thousand men in the lines contiguous to it; that there were five thousand men in the garrison who could be re-inforced from these lines; and that the town was open to the water from the East and so could be supplied "with every one thing wanting"—that if the Governor and those under him did their duty, there would be no fear of the enemy. But the Dutch had sent an old man of eighty-five to command the garrison, and judging by his past actions and character, it was feared that things would not go well (p. 374). Meanwhile the Guards remained at Flushing, and the Duke's army was still encamped beyond Maestricht. The French got

their trenches close up to the town; their engineers were very good, and those of the allies very bad, and there was much reason to doubt the disposition of the Dutch. The defences, however, were strong, fresh troops were sent in, and old General Cronstrom promised to defend it to the last, "but how far a man's senses will hold out at eighty-five," it was impossible to say (p. 377). As a matter of fact they held out nine weeks.

Then the French stormed the place, taking it so by surprise that they were in the town before the garrison was under arms. "All who could make their escape took to their heels, those who could not made the best defence they could." When the slaughter and confusion were over, the "Scots Hollanders" and one or two other regiments had very few either men or officers left. The engineer who escaped declared that the works had all along defended themselves, and that "before the town was stormed the old general was fled and left the garrison asleep" (p. 387). The French next occupied themselves with reducing various small forts upon the Scheldt, after which it was believed that it would "be time to go into winter quarters on all sides."

At this time the health of the English troops in the island of Walcheren was suffering terribly. On Aug. 5 Russell wrote, "Notwithstanding all our care of our men, of which all our officers are concerned about, and pique themselves that nothing on their part shall be wanting, yet we daily fall sick in such numbers that we have a hundred and eighty men now down, chiefly with agues and fevers, in our battalion, and yet the sickly season is not yet begun." And a month later, "These low countries and ditches can't be the scene of action long, for after all this dry weather, we must expect rain, when it does come, with a witness. And we need it much to wash not only the town but the whole island, filling the dykes and ditches with wholesome water instead of putrified, nauseous, stinking puddles, which infect the very air, and greatly increase the country's distemper" (p. 385). A good physician was sent from London, who declared that unless the men were removed they would be utterly unfit for the next campaign, and in October they were ordered to Bois-le-duc, by which time there were only fifty-five men, four sergeants and two drums in the battalion of Guards who had not been ill. "To describe to you the melancholy objects I saw yesterday when our poor souls were embarking,"

wrote Russell, "would give you the spleen, for such a sight I never saw before. It was far worse than a field of battle. However, it is a great comfort that our sick are rather better than worse to-day, and I hope we may not lose many upon the voyage" (p. 391).

At Bois-le-duc, the troops found a "well-regulated hospital under the direction of a proper man," but though their quarters were better, the air and situation were not, the whole country being under water. The result was that the men were as sickly as ever, and Russell wrote that the French, having driven them out of the healthy part of the Low Countries, might now take their ease, and leave the climate to do the rest (p. 396). In October, the Guards were moved to Breda, taking as many of their sick as they could, and leaving the rest to be fetched by the waggons on a second journey; but no sooner had they marched out than "that old villain, old Cronstrom," now Governor of Bois-le-duc, gave orders that all the sick should be turned out into the street, "and if they did not immediately comply, he would send to the main guard, and give orders for their being pulled out by their head and shoulders." Breda, it was hoped, would be more healthy, but it did not prove so, for in November Russell wrote: "Our men, I'm sorry to say, are much worse than better. What effect the cold weather may have I can't tell; at present it only makes 'em relapse, and gives the distemper to those who had escaped it before; some of those that one hoped might recover fall at present into fluxes."

When the army was settled in winter-quarters, Russell was anxious to get leave to go home for awhile, and as usual begged for the interest of his sister's mistress, the Princess Amelia, in the matter. The Duke of Cumberland spoke to him about it, but in a teazing manner, and Russell, knowing that "his Royal Highness was what they call, and has been for some time at the headquarters called, cherry-bobbing, was very short in his answers," and refused to be "drawn" (p. 398). However, in December, he was appointed first major to his regiment, and then, to his great joy, his "station and command" were at home (pp. 398, 408). After this, there are only a few scattered letters. One, on p. 412, alludes to his service as colonel of the regiment stationed in Minorca, whence he was invalided home in the spring

of 1754, but although better for awhile, his recovery was only temporary, and he died in the following December.

Col. Russell's letters contain many notices of Col. Braddock, by the light of which the failure of his subsequent proceedings in America is in no way surprising. He appears to have been both ill-tempered and indolent; very difficult to get on with, and remarkably fond of allowing other people to do his work (pp. 350, 364, 388). At the same time, Russell praises his excellent reports to head-quarters and his "refined" knowledge of the French language. There are also several notices of Lady Vane (pp. 215, 223, 224, 338), the "Lady of Quality" whose memoirs are given in *Peregrine Pickle*; and in Fanny Russell's letters to her brother are many details concerning the Princesses and their doings, and a good deal of the society gossip of the day.

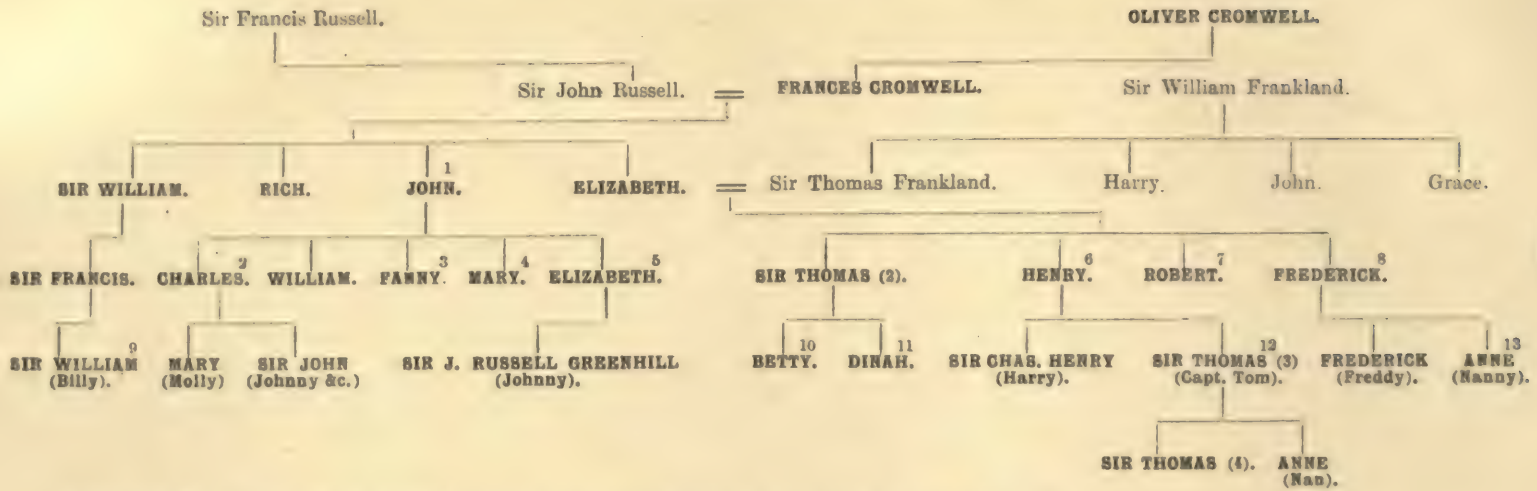
The army names have been identified, as far as possible, by means of the War Office MS. Army Lists, now at the Public Record Office. All proper names are printed as spelt by the writers.

It may not be amiss to remind the reader that reproductions of many of the fine Cromwell portraits contained in the Chequers Court collection are to be found in Dr. S. R. Gardiner's "Oliver Cromwell."

The Report on these papers and this Introduction have been prepared by Mrs. S. C. Lomas.

A table of the members of the Russell and Frankland families mentioned in this volume.

The descendants of Oliver Cromwell are printed in black type.



1. Governor of Fort William, Bengal. Married Col. Edmund Revett's widow (Joanna, niece of Lord Cutts) as his second wife.
2. Lieut-Colonel in the 1st and afterwards in the Coldstream Guards. Married Col. Revett's daughter, Mary Joanna.
3. Woman of the Bedchamber to Princess Amelia. Married Col. Revett's eldest son, John.
4. Married Mr. Holmes of Calcutta. 5. Married Mr. Sam. Greenhill.
6. Governor of Fort William in succession to his uncle, John Russell. 7. Murdered at Jiddah, in 1727.
8. Sir Thomas Frankland had three other sons, William, John, and Richard, and two daughters, Mary and Frances (m. respectively to Thomas Worsley and Roger Talbot, Esqs., both of Yorkshire).
9. Died young. 10. Married John Morley Trevor. 11. Married Lord Lichfield. 12. Admiral, in 1756. 13. Married Lord Pelham.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF
MRS. FRANKLAND-RUSSELL-ASTLEY,
OF CHEQUERS COURT, BUCKS.

Sir John Croke.

1595-1607.—Manuscript note-book of John—afterwards Sir John—Croke, M.P., Recorder of London, and, in 1601, Speaker of the House of Commons, giving the substance of twenty-nine speeches delivered by him to Queen Elizabeth and King James, in Parliament and in the Exchequer, &c.; also a speech of King James', summaries of three by Lord Keeper Egerton, and copies of various documents. A folio book, covered in parchment, containing thirty-nine written and many blank pages; the writing being extremely small and much contracted.

The following is an abstract of its contents, the curious headings being given verbatim.

1595, August 15.—"L' effect de mon donne oracies in nomine de tout le societé al Georg Wild, Esq., reader del Inner Temple, 15 August, 1595."

Praising his "great charge and bounty and well-performance" of everything belonging to his office, whether as regards *exteriorem* or *interiorem apparatum*; assuring him that whatever has been done on their parts—"either in attendance in general, wherein the gentlemen have showed very good attention and diligence, or in those particular charges sustained by some gentlemen of the bar and under the bar, which hath been very well performed by them"—has been done with the greatest alacrity and good-will; thanking him for his care and toil, and wishing him "prosperous and happy" success.

1595, November 13.—"Le effect de mon respons, 13 November 1595, devant maior et Aldermen de London, sur leur declaracion a moi que ils ont moi eslieu pour leur Recorder."—Acknowledges with thankfulness their good opinion of him and trusts that by God's help he may be as able as he will be ready and willing to perform the duties of his place towards God, her Majesty and their honourable city. Prays toleration of his lack

of gifts, and assures them that he will never "draw the beam of justice to the contrary part," but will follow "*juste quod justum est.*"

Copy of the oath of the Recorder of London.

1596, May 23.—"Le substanc de mon speach devant le [*sic*] roigne, sur presenting de Stephen Slanie, adonque Maior, a sa Majestie, die domini, 23^{tio} die Maij, 1596, qui meme le iour fuit fait chevaler."

"The blessed and happy estate (most dread and most gracious sovereign) which, God be blessed and your Majesty praised, under your Majesty's most happy and blessed government we have enjoyed and do enjoy, such as no former memory can mention, nor any foregoing age hath known—and as long as any age endureth, may we still enjoy it in that blessed hand it is—doth prove that which an ancient writer speaketh, that *nullum pulchrius, nullum præstantius a deo munus erga mortales quam sanctus et deo simillimus princeps.* . . To speak, most sacred sovereign, of the great happiness and blessings which by your most gracious government and princely goodness have redounded to this your honourable city, and of our thankfulness, our loyalty, our love, our duty, thereby bound unto your Majesty, is the argument I should speak of, but it is such and so great, that were my voice the sound of a trumpet, or had I the tongue of the most eloquent, I were not able to speak of it as I should. Many great and famous kings, most renowned sovereign, your Majesty's kingly progenitors, have risen up and done many great and worthy things for this your honourable city . . . but your princely bounty toward it hath surmounted them all, insomuch that whatsoever former times have conferred upon this city, it hath been by your most gracious goodness so confirmed, continued, enlarged and increased, that all happiness which former age[s] hath brought it hath been in comparison but a show and shadow to that happiness which under your most gracious government we now enjoy. To be by your gracious goodness *regia sedes*, the kingly seat of your royal Majesty, the free chamber of your crown, by your princely favour, the head and metropolitan city of your kingdom . . . the usual place of repair for your courts of justice and parliament, to their great enriching, to have a perpetual, continuing and succeeding body incorporate, which none can make but your Majesty, to have election of governors and magistrates under your Majesty of themselves and within themselves, and the execution of laws, of customs, and your sword of justice within this government committed unto them, which can be derived from none but from your imperial and royal sceptre; to be made happy with the often access and near resiancy of your sacred royal person amongst us; to be vouchsafed this most gracious favour, once in every year to present your servant, the governor of this city under your Majesty, before your Highness' presence, from whom only he is to receive his allowance, his light, his life, and to see your most gracious face and eyes, the unspeakable

joy and comfort of your subjects thereby to have opportunity to lay open our causes and occasions before your Majesty, these are blessings of greater comfort and happiness than can be spoken. . . . And your royal Majesty vouchsafing to commit the government of this your city unto the charge of this your servant, and the execution of justice and patronage of the poor and orphans, he wholly desireth to do all acceptable service unto your Majesty. He doth not defraud judgment or justice, or neglect to be helpful to the fatherless and distressed or give just cause to make sad the heart of the widow; and in this time of some dearness, rather than of scarcity—and much refreshed and relieved by your princely and royal bounty towards this city—he doth not lay aside the care of the poor, or eat his morsels alone, or prefer *privatum commodum* before *bonum publicum*, but in all things endeavoureth to discharge the trust of your royal Majesty reposed in him . . . setting always before his eyes that which is meet for all your Majesty's servants and magistrates always to set before their eyes, *si male regit, habet regem a quo regetur*; if he govern evil, he hath a king and queen of whom he shall be governed, full of magnanimity, full of wisdom, full of justice and full of piety, and other king or queen, if it be the will of God, if it be the will of God, may England never know. *Quod vivimus*, most sacred sovereign, that we live—for there were and there are malicious and cruel enemies bent against us that would devour us up quick, but by the goodness of God, the holy hand of your gracious Majesty, our gracious Gideon, hath delivered us from their cruelty and still will deliver us;—*quod bene vivimus*, that we live in peace, that we live in plenty . . . that we live in true religion and service of God, the root and foundation of all our happiness; these things your most gracious Majesty hath brought to pass, and as your royal Majesty, at the first taking the imperial sceptre into your sacred hand, did publish this heavenly edict, that you and all your people would serve the Lord, so mauger Rome and mauger Spain, and treasons at home and treacheries abroad, I will not say unworthy a king, unworthy a Christian, but unworthy a man, so hideous, so horrible, my lips do tremble to speak of them, my heart doth bleed to think of them; . . . your most gracious Majesty, *per tot discrimina rerum*, hath still continued *semper eadem*; your royal heart hath known no fear, but hath stood fast in the Lord your God, and you have maintained and defended, and in despite of all these treasons and treacheries and conspiracies whatsoever, still do maintain and defend that God in your kingdom is truly worshipped, *non secundum varietatem opinionum*, if I might be worthy to mention those most gracious words that flowed from your sacred lips, worthy to be written in letters of gold, or *secundum inquisita* or *exquisita ingenia*, but *ut lex divina jubet et verum cogit*, most princely forseeing that Εθελοθρήσκεια, a religion after every fancy, is the fountain of all superstition, and ruin and overthrow of all religion and commonweales. . . . Blessed are your nobles and servants, that daily stand about you, and hear and

see your wisdom, your judgment, your mercy, your justice, your zeal, your piety and all your heroical and princely virtues; blessed are the pilgrims and strangers and servants of God, that are comforted and refreshed by you; blessed are your people and subjects that have such a sovereign, and blessed be the Lord God of heaven and earth that would your most gracious Majesty to be our queen because he loved us. That God of all days, and before all days, lengthen your Majesty's days and reign over us, as the days of heaven, and continue them to never ending days, as long as any days endure; and bring sudden and shameful and fearful confusion, desolation and destruction on whomsoever shall lift up evil thought against you."*

1596, October 29.—"Le substanc de mon speach in lescheker, lendemain de feast de Simon et Jude, 29 October, 1596, sur presenting del Alderman Skinner, maior, in lieu Sir Stephen Slanie."

"It is observed (most honourable) that to every city and common weal, laws and magistrates are the same that the sun is to the world, or health unto the body, for . . . laws and magistrates wanting to a city or a commonwealth, there is nothing but darkness and confusion, . . . laws being the strength and sinews of every city and common weal, and magistrates the life and soul of the law; and if they should be divided, which rather in imagination than in truth they can be, the conclusion is that better it is for a city or a commonwealth to have good magistrates without a law, than good laws without a magistrate. . . . . By the goodness of God and most gracious providence of her Majesty we have both good laws and good magistrates, ... neither is it to be accounted amongst the least of her Majesty's princely benefits vouchsafed to this honourable city that we have the election of this chief magistrate, the Lord Mayor of this city, of ourselves and amongst ourselves, a liberty granted by her Majesty's most noble progenitors, but most graciously confirmed by herself. [*Here follows a lengthy discourse upon the duties of a magistrate.*] To these things the foregoing Lord Mayor hath applied his diligence and good endeavours, and hath run his race and finished his course with all uprightness and integrity. The succeeding Lord Mayor, now presented unto your lordships, desireth to equal those good courses . . . . . and, to use his own words, with a single and upright heart to serve God, her Majesty and the Commonwealth . . . . . humbly desiring your honourable allowance and assistance all the time of his service."

[1597, January ?†]—"Le substance de mon speach al Tower pour le mort de Alderman Skinner, et sur le presenting de Alderman Billingesly a le Tower in vacationem inter Christmas and le terme."

---

* This speech is given at considerable length (although not nearly *in extenso*) as a specimen of the rest.

† The late Lord Mayor is spoken of as dead on Jan. 2, 1597. *See* Calendar of Cecil MSS., part vii., p. 2.

The action now to be performed, of presenting this newly elected Lord Mayor, occasioned by the untimely departure (if it had pleased God otherwise) of the former, doth show that no man can tell what a night and a day may bring forth, for in less than the compass of one night, our chief governor, under her Majesty, and two great aldermen have been taken from us. For the one, in the short time of his government he ruled well, and endeavoured and performed good things; and for the others, they carried themselves very commendably, and are gone in peace to their grave, leaving a good report behind them.

"When cedars do fall, the pine trees should tremble, and when the greatest citizens and men of account are touched, the inferiors should call their ways to a reckoning. Who seeth not, that is not wilfully blind, how of late the chief of all sorts of men have been summoned, the great and wise counsellors of our land, the great, learned men, the renowned men of war; no state, no calling, no profession hath been free. What should I speak of the other admonishments of God evident now upon us, the staff of our bread in some sort broken, the sun of long time seeming to be turned into clouds and darkness, the moon into mist and wetness, the heavens to continual weeping, the earth, glutted with waters, into barrenness, to deny her increase, the sword of the enemy abroad to threaten us, famine and fear of mortality at home to be round about us, and greater things than these to hang over us, did not our most gracious sovereign, the beloved of God, even like Moses stand in the gap between the wrath of God and us, and by her intercessions turn away his fearful displeasure from us . . . to whose devout petitions the Lord hath given his blessed grant that our dearth and scarcity hath been moderated, our plague and mortality hath ceased, the sword of our enemy hath been turned against himself, the seas, the winds, the rocks have been armed for our defence that they have not been able to set foot upon our land, and contrarywise, the arm of her people hath been made strong against the face of them, to make them to turn their backs, and in their own country, ten of her people to chase a hundred of them, and a hundred many thousands. This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes . . . And albeit it hath pleased Him of late to take many governors from amongst us, and to make some intermission of our solemn feasts and solemn assemblies, yet hath he not let us sit long destitute, but hath raised up others in their places, and in place of the governor of the city, lately taken from us, we have proceeded to the election of another . . . before this time eligible to the place, and only forborne for that he was sequestered to some other service of her Majesty, and yet now her Majesty vouchsafing to spare him from herself to serve her city; . . . and having chosen him according to the charters of her Majesty and her most noble progenitors granted to us, for his approved fidelity, discretion and sincerity, held fit to serve her Majesty in this place, according to the tenor

of her Majesty's writ in that behalf directed in the absence of herself and of her Barons of the Exchequer from Westminster, we present him here to be admitted, desiring that he may be admitted accordingly, and that this her Majesty's honourable city, and chamber of her crown, and this her Highness' kingly castle and Tower, having all one most gracious lady and mistress, may in all duty, love and unity, apply themselves to do her Highness' service."

1596[-7], February 6.—"Le substanc de mon speach devant le roigne, die dominica, 6to Februar, 1596, sur presenting Alderman Billingesley a sa Majesty."

The manifold blessings received from her Majesty's blessed hand are such that it is vain presumption in any man to utter them in words, seeing that, under God, they owe all that they enjoy—truth in religion, peace of conscience, safety for goods, lands, liberty and lives—to her, who watches while they sleep, exposes herself to perils to preserve her people from danger, is the glory of God's name, the wonder of the world, the terror of her enemies, the comfort of her people, the wisdom of her wise men and the strength of her strong men. Even him that seemed to cause the earth to tremble and the kingdoms to shake, who made a wilderness of the lands and prisoners of princes, by the help of God to his blessed handmaid she has daunted in his own kingdom by the hands of her servants, the Omnipotent Maker of the world having guided the journey, speeded the victory and made the return of her servants the trump of his fame, with little or no loss of English blood.* For all these things they prostrate themselves at her feet, and presenting to her her servant, whom she has been pleased to spare from her peculiar service, pray for her approbation, the only life of their choice.

1597, September 29.—"Le substanc de mon speach in Guihale [Guildhall] jour St. Michael, 1597, sur election de Alderman Saltonstall, maior, in lieu de Alderman Billingsley."

"You are assembled according to your accustomed manner and ancient liberties and charters of this honourable city . . . for the election of your chief magistrate under her Majesty for this year ensuing, a thing of great moment and importance, as your religious and reverent and solemn assembly for performance of it doth witness . . . To be Lord Mayor of this honourable city, by the goodness of God and most gracious government of her Majesty, famous in all the known parts of the world, is a most high and honourable calling, yet the honour of the place hath this burden with it, it consisteth not in having many men's caps and 'curtesies,' or ensigns of honour to be borne before him . . . but as his authority in government is before all others, so his labour, his care, his diligence for the good of the place over which he is set must be more than others." [*Enumerates the duties of a chief Magistrate, and exhorts his hearers to make a good choice.*]

* The expedition of Essex to Cadiz in 1596.

1597, October 29.—"Le substance de mon speach in lescheker, lendemain de Simon et Jude, 1597, sur presenting Alderman Saltonstall, succeeding Alderman Billingesley."

No man can govern others who cannot govern himself, nor be a good citizen unless he is a good man, far less can a bad man be a good magistrate. The wisdom of the old English laws concerning the election of magistrates is shown by their requiring that the man chosen should be *Deo devotus, regi fidelis, regno utilis*, and *loco cui proficetur idoneus*. [*The speaker goes on, with allusions to Pliny, Aristotle, Æschines, Samuel, Tully, Job, and Euripedes, to enlarge upon the goodness of the Queen, the privileges of their city, the duties of the chief magistrate &c., and ends by presenting the new Mayor (who, like his predecessor, has been in the Queen's service) in the usual form.*]

1598, April 30.—"Le substance de mon speach devant le roigne, die dominica, 30 Aprilis 1598, sur presentinge Alderman Saltonstall a sa Majestie apud Whitehall."

Assures her Majesty of their deep gratitude to her, the saint and servant of God, who as a sure tower of defence diverts all evil from them, giving them safety from their enemies, deliverance from scarcity and freedom from oppression, peace, prosperity, plenty, gold and silver flowing in their streets, virtue (by her example) in her nobles, integrity in her judges, sanctity in her clergy, probity in her people, and truth in religion, the cause of all. Happy and more than happy is England in the possession of such a Queen, who of her princely zeal spies out the good and lifts them from the dust, and of her heavenly magnanimity casts down the proud and godless, "making all to know, where God and Queen Elizabeth will give, envy cannot hurt, and where God and Queen Elizabeth will not give, labour cannot help." The richness of her mercy, the brightness of her justice, all that, like himself, serve her in the execution of her laws do know, and "him that propounded peace and prepared war, and imagined evil enterprises which the protection of Queen Elizabeth would not suffer him to perform," him the Avenger of her Majesty hath laughed to scorn, and by the hands of her servants hath filled her land with the spoil of her enemies. As they are now celebrating the fourth decennal of her most glorious and happy reign, so they pray that from year to year without end of number, they and their posterity "may still celebrate the continuance of the same, even so long as years or days shall be numbered."

1598, August 5.—"Le substance de mon charge pour le subsidie in Sowthwerke, 5 August 1598."

"You are assembled (as you understand by her Majesty's commission which hath been read unto you) for the rating and assessing of the subsidy granted to her Majesty at the last high court of Parliament." A subsidy is an aid or relief, or more properly "an aid to deliver men from dangers under which they labour." Blessed be God and her Majesty, we are in

no danger, but because we now sail in safety and in the haven, shall we plunge ourselves in senseless stupidity or be drowned in careless security; forget the dangers past from which we have been delivered, and neglect to provide for perils to come?

"Who knoweth not what great preparations our potent and malicious adversaries did make (nay do make) against us, intending the bloody conquest of our country, the servile thraldom of our people, the rooting out of our name and nation; . . . and how by the goodness of God and most gracious providence of her Majesty—for whose sake her land and people are blessed—their malicious designments have been defeated, and the hurt they intended against us turned upon themselves? Shall we think that their malice is hereby made less? Doth not the man of sin and beast of Rome still labour to undermine our religion, our greatest happiness; the ambition and tyranny of Spain stir up traitors of inborn subjects both here and in Ireland to disturb our quietness, and watch opportunities to over-run us with invasions? Hath her Majesty, mauger Rome and mauger Spain, defended us in true religion, the greatest happiness of a kingdom, and rooted out superstition from amongst us, the fountain and well-spring of all private and public calamities; hath her Majesty restored the ancient rights and liberties of her crown, and maintained us with all clemency and justice in most inward and comfortable peace when all our neighbour countries round about us have been infested with bloody wars and massacres, blood streaming in their streets, with civil dissensions and foreign invasions; . . . hath her Majesty poured out her own treasures, disposed the revenues of her crown, exposed her own sacred and royal person to peril, to bring us this quietness, and shall we be wanting in anything to such a sovereign, or, in this small contribution, not given to her Majesty but given to ourselves . . . shall we be slack or backward? Doth not the private good of every man consist in the well doing of the public, or is there any man so senseless as to imagine that his private shall stand or can stand when the public doth go to ruin?

The safety of every commonwealth consisteth to have peace at home and arms in readiness to defend this peace, but arms cannot be obtained without treasures, nor treasures be had without contributions. That commonwealth is happy wherein both Prince and people do willingly confer whatsoever they have to the good of the commonwealth. This on her Majesty's part hath been most graciously performed, and more than a shame were it for us to be negligent in it, and a double ingratitude to God and her Majesty, that by her inestimable charge hath fortified her kingdom both by land and sea, and made it a safe harbour for her people, a bulwark against the enemies of God, of her Majesty and of our country, and a refuge for the distressed servants of God from other countries. It hath been said of the Phrygians, otherwise a mighty people, that they were never wise till they were stung. Let it not

be said of us Englishmen that like monsters we carry our eyes in our polls, not to see any danger till it be upon us. O what a dreadful spectacle were it to have our enemies on our necks and to be destitute of means to resist them; or to have our treasures then to be gathered when we should make head against them. In this comfortable time of our peace . . . let us have vigilant eyes to foresee dangers to come, and willing spirits and free hearts, not only to undergo any charge of our purse, but any peril of our person, to maintain this quietness, and let it be sounded in the ears of all our enemies that Englishmen's goods and lives are at the devotion of Queen Elizabeth."

And you, to whom this service is committed, are to carry yourselves with all uprightness and integrity, not favouring the rich and leaning heavily upon the poor (a thing too usual in these taxations), but proportioning every man justly according to the measure of his ability.

1598, October 30.—"Le substance de mon speach in lescheker die lunæ, 30 October 1598, sur presenting Alderman Some adonque la."

The magistrate is the soul of the law, and the law of the magistrate. A great and learned man affirmeth that no man is meet to be a magistrate that either ambitiously doth seek it or greedily doth undertake it, for the honour, rather than the service of the place. How great the burden of magistracy is, they only know that bear it; honour is the reward of travail, and incessant travail the inseparable companion of honour.

"It is memorable, which amongst our own records is registered, that he which sustaineth this place hath *sacramentum regis custodiendum*, the most sacred and holy oath of the king to keep, and therefore he is said in the highest degree to hurt the very majesty of his sovereign, and to incur forfeiture of body, lands and goods, and whatsoever he may forfeit, that in the name and under colour of the authority of his sovereign, maliciously or corruptly doth anything against law, against right, against justice." [*Here follows a discourse on the duties of a magistrate.*] "In our election of this chief magistrate, we are commanded by our charters . . . to choose a man faithful, discreet and fit for the government of the city . . . and not rashly or hand over head to take any man to so great a charge. How this hath been regarded in the election of the now resigning Lord Mayor, his own work and good carriage in the place hath sufficiently declared, and the expectation of this now succeeding doth promise the like," whose allowance and admittance by this honourable court we most humbly desire.

1599, April 29.—"Le substance de mon speach, die dominica 29 Aprilis 1599, apud Grenewich, sur presenting Alderman Some a sa Majestie."

On the duties of a magistrate, the virtues of her Majesty and the glories of her rule.

1599, October 29.—"Le substance de mon speech in lescheker, die lunæ, 29 October, 1599, sur presenting Alderman Mosseley."

"The strongest walls of a city (most honourable) are the religious integrity of the governor and the virtuous and honest disposition of the citizens; to be profitable unto all, to be hurtful unto none, and therefore it is truly said *optimi muri civitatis, boni mores civium.*" That city is best governed where the citizens do obey their governor and their governor the laws, for a lawless governor is armed injustice, than which nothing can be more cruel. "And much doth it avail to the good government of a city that he which is set over it be no stranger to it, but well acquainted and experienced in the laws, in the customs, in the disposition of the citizens . . . Notable was the law amongst the Egyptians by which every man was bound to yield an account to the governor by what course of life he lived, and if any man were found idle or without an honest and lawful course of life to maintain him, it was capital unto him, foreseeing that in doing nothing, men did learn to do evil. The same law is in force by the ancient common laws of this land, and by the ancient statute of view of frankpledge, though not so penal, and a discreet severity in punishing such offenders [is] more profitable than too remiss lenity." [*Presents the new Mayor in the usual form.*]

1600, May 4.—"Le substance de mon speach devant le roigne apud Grenewich, die dominica, 4to die Maij 1600, sur presenting Alderman Mosley."

On self knowledge, her Majesty's goodness, and the overruling power of God.

1600, October 29.—"Le substance de mon speech in lescheker, die mercurii, 29 October, 1600, sur presenting Alderman Ryder la."

A good report without good desert doth profit nothing, desert, and not report, being the true touchstone of all men's actions, yet the good opinion of men is not to be condemned. Envy ever follows virtue, and the higher a man's function the more is he subject to detraction; moreover, sometimes "to him that ordereth all things well, every thing succeeding evil, and to him that ordereth all things evil, every thing succeeding well, to show the power of Him that ordereth and disposeth all, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." It is not our kindred and progeny, the well-done deeds of our ancestors, nor anything which we possess that we can truly call our own, but only the deeds which we ourselves have done. Nor must those employed in public functions be discouraged that they must labour through good report and ill report, through the hate and envy of those "whose detracting lips and itching tongues and long listening ears do lie in wait to blemish and to hear and speak evil of those that serve in public places, . . . but this must be their anchorhold, with all diligence and endeavour to live uprightly and in integrity to God and to the place they serve in." [*Presents the new Mayor.*]

1601, May 3.—"Le substance del speach devant le roigne apud Whitehall, 3^{tio} Maij 1601, sur presentinge Alderman Ryder a sa Majesté."

"The ways of man (most dread and most gracious sovereign) are before the eyes of God; he pondereth all his paths; the all-seeing eyes of God and of the Queen, the lieutenant of God, do behold the evil and the good in every place; according to that which most gravely and religiously was said to us, there is *oculus in sceptro*, an eye in the very sceptre, to discern between the good and evil, in grace and mercy to protect and defend the one, in justice and judgment to render (*sic*) unto the other, and it is not possible that it can be evil to the good, or well to the evil, Queen Elizabeth reigning. . . . There is no wisdom, there is no understanding, there is no counsel against the Lord, nor against his blessed handmaid our Queen, the anointed of the Lord; he bringeth to naught the devices of princes against you. The counsel of God and most mighty hand of God, most mighty sovereign, hath placed you in your seat . . . the counsel of God and most mighty hand of God ever will and ever may defend you in your seat, will or nill they all that lift up hand or heart against you; none can rob the hearts of your people from you. . . . You have put on justice as a robe and mercy as a crown, . . . and sitting in your throne of judgment, you do chase away all evil with your eyes, and he that in his heart is not thankful unto God for this his great blessing to us, and in his heart doth not kiss the blessed footsteps of your sacred Majesty for it, let the fearful curse of God be upon him and upon his family, let shame be his covering and confusion his clothing. What we have (most gracious sovereign) by having you we all do see and know, but what we shall have or what we may have, not having you, if it be the will of God, never may we see or know, and never may we see the time wherein we shall say that rather *carendo* than *fruendo intelligimus bona*.

And this your city, which of your gracious goodness you have been pleased to lift up above all the cities of your kingdoms, to make it the treasure-house of your princely bounties and favours, clothing us with purple and scarlet, heaping honours upon our heads, supplying to our wants out of your own treasury, pouring bounties upon us, remitting towards the relief of our poor of your own just tributes unto us; . . . . London, in these their governors under your Majesty prostrate at your feet, voweth a vow to the mighty God of Queen Elizabeth and to your Majesty, to love those that love you, to hate them with perfect hatred that are against you, to lay their lives at your gates for your safety; London ever will love loyalty, and under your blessed government London hath learned to fear God and the Queen, and not to consent in deed or in thought to those that are seditious . . . . knowing that God will bring every work to judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or evil. For the service of your Majesty in the government of your city, ... we have

chosen this your devote and faithful servant, and do humbly present him at the feet of your Majesty, most humbly desiring your most gracious allowance, the only life of our choice."

1601 ,July 21.—Copy of an order of Common Council, granting to John Croke, Esq., Recorder of London, the yearly fee of 40*l.*, to be paid quarterly, "which William Daniell, serjeant-at-law, had granted to him by this court on the 2nd day of July, in the time of the mayoralty of Sir Edward Osborne, knight, and which Mathew Dale, Esq., had since granted unto him by the same court, on the 22th of September in the 31st year of her Majesty's reign." Provided always, that in his absence the said Recorder shall procure, at his own charges, a learned counsel to be his substitute in the Courts of the Lord Mayor, the Hustings and (when required) the Common Council, and also that the grant shall not be prejudicial to the town clerk, nor a precedent for the future. Martis, 21° die Julij, anno 43tio Reginæ Eliz.: Rider, mayor. Martin, Harte, Slanie, Garrard, Banninge, Lee, Lowe, Holliday, Watts, Goddard, Rowe, Hampson, Weld, Anderson, *ac* Cambell et Craven, *vice-comites*.

Margin: "The copy of an order in court for enlarging my fee."

[1601, October 27.]—"Le substance de mon speech al parliament quant ils moi eslieu speaker pour les comens, termino Michaelis, 42 and 43 Elizabeth."

Acknowledges thankfully their honourable opinion of him as vouchsafed in his election, far above his deserts, but, when he looks at the persons for whom he is to speak, "this great and honourable body, whereof some for their excelling virtues and worthiness worthily called to the government and to sit at the highest stern of our state, in general the choice and selected knights, citizens and burgesses of this land, amongst whom many great and grave and famous learned men do show themselves full of wisdom, learning and eloquence"—the persons before whom he is to speak, "our heroical, dread and sacred sovereign, shining with all wisdom and majesty, the nobility, clergy and the whole state and wisdom of the kingdom"—and the things whereof he is to speak, "the great and high and weighty affairs of our country and commonwealth"—and when, turning the other eye upon himself, he beholds his own weakness and unworthiness, his heart quails under the burden, and says to him, "Who am I that should go on such a service?" He therefore prays to lay before them his imperfections.

"I am plain bred, of a weak understanding and judgment for so great a work, of frail memory, neither nature hath given nor art hath added unto me those furnitures which might enable me to so great a service, neither hath my diligence and too much mis-spent time, which now I am enforced to bewail, supplied that to the wants of nature which it might and ought to have done. I have been brought up in the plain study and learning and profession of the law, and, more than my profession guided me and gave me occasion, have not looked into

or exercised myself in the great and weighty affairs of the commonwealth, things far above the compass of my calling. Neither art or nature hath made me eloquent. I am of a slow and unready speech, and laden with many wants for so great a service . . . and therefore, in my duty to you all, in my zeal and affection to the good service of this place, wherein I will never be wanting, give me leave humbly and earnestly to entreat you . . . to spare me from this great work, too weighty for me to undergo, whereof no unwillingness, (which shall never be found in me to do you service,) but altogether unableness, best known to myself and now laid open unto you, doth enforce me humbly and earnestly to entreat you to be freed."

"This speech ended, the House continued in their nomination of me, and *una voce* it pleased them to call upon me to take the place, and Sir William Knolles, comptroller, and Sir Jo: Stanhop, vice-chamberlain, came to the place where I sat, and took me by each arm, and did lead me to the chair, and then I used further speech to effect as followeth."

"Seeing that it is not hitherto your pleasure as yet to remit me from this great and over weighty charge . . . give me leave, I beseech you, with your honourable and loving favours in all duty and humbleness to lay open my disabilities and wants at the feet of her sacred Majesty, and then, knowing the heart of the Queen and of yourselves and the course of all men's ways to be in the hand of God, to leave myself to be disposed as it shall please God, her Majesty and yourselves, . . . humbly desiring that if this charge shall remain upon me, that my defects by your supplying helps may be relieved, that you will vouchsafe your benign and favourable interpretation of my speeches and acceptation of my best endeavours, and that with your grave and honourable councils and directions I may be still supported, the special hope and refuge and comfort of my travails."

[1601, October 30.]—"Le substance de mon speach devant le roigne quant ieo fui present speaker pour le comens." [*The speech is given, with some variations, in Cobbett's* Parliamentary History, *Vol. I., p.* 907.]

"Upon this speech, it pleased her Majesty to speak some thing in the ear of the Lord Keeper, which he delivered to this effect, that her Majesty commanded him to declare that, by experience of my former services, she both liked and allowed and also commended the choice which the Commons had made, and very graciously and willingly gave her most gracious approbation to it, and howsoever I had alleged disabilities in myself, my meetness and sufficiency and wisdom of the House to make such choice was approved by her, and therefore with her very gracious and princely approbation I was commanded to undergo the service. And thereupon I used a second speech, to effect as followeth." [*The speech is reported in* Parliamentary History, *Vol. I., p.* 908.]

"Upon this, the Lord Keeper conferred again in private with her Majesty, and after directions received from her, made a most learned and eloquent oration at large, discoursing of all the

occasions of her war and what provocations contrary to benefits received had been used, and of the continual care and study of her Majesty to preserve her kingdoms in peace, and applying all her endeavours for the weal of her people, graciously granting our ancient liberties with caution to use liberty of speech in comely manner, and to press for access [only] upon urgent and weighty occasions, and rather to show ourselves serviceable than importunate, with many other grave and learned observations."

[1601, December 19.]—"Le substance de mon speech al roigne quant le parliament finie." [*Summarized in* Parliamentary History, *Vol. I., p.* 955.]

1602, June 6.—"Le substance del speech devant le roigne apud Grenewich, 6to Junij 1602, sur presentinge Alderman Garrard."

"The divine power (most sacred and most renowned sovereign) doth rule and govern all human things, and is present in all men's actions. . . . All power is from the Highest and from your Majesty next and immediate to the Highest derived, to whom it pleaseth your sacred Majesty in your divine and princely wisdom to confer it. As all rivers are from the sea and return thither again, so all power and authority whatsoever within your kingdoms is from your crown. Of your crown it is holden, before your crown it is to be laid down, and at your kingly pleasure to be retained or returned from whence we have received it. . . . A great philosopher being asked what commonwealth is most happy, made this divine and Christian answer: that commonwealth is happiest wherein the king that reigneth feareth God; justice and piety exalting a nation, oppression and impiety bringing ruin. What felicity, what happiness in this behalf God in your Majesty hath given us, it sufficeth that we feel and enjoy it and with thankful hearts to God and your Majesty do acknowledge it such as no former age hath known."

And although swelling ambition and the hellish vice of envy have laid in wait at the heel of your glory, lifting their banners against you, and raging with madness that God doth prosper you, yet the righteous God hath upheld and defended you, and hath manifested to all the world that he hath pleasure in the prosperity of his anointed and blessed servant. These happy successes which have always accompanied your royal actions, we do wholly acknowledge to God and your Majesty, his blessed instrument of all our good, whose gracious providence and watchful care hath defended your kingdoms and us, your people, from thraldom and oppression, "continuing this your city and chamber of your crown, the ruin and spoil whereof they thirsted after, to be the beauty of England, the glory of [your] kingdoms, flourishing with all blessings our hearts can wish for. For the government whereof for this year following, . . . this your faithful and devoted servant is chosen and most humbly presented at the feet of your Majesty, most humbly desiring your most gracious allowance, the only life of our choice, whose duty by

hereditary band is bound to your Majesty, vouchsafing to honour his father with your service, whose son rejoiceth that he hath been born and lived and breathed to be called to your service, which with all diligence and faithfulness he voweth to perform."

1602, October 29.—"Le substance de mon speach in lescheker die veneris, 29 October 1602, sur presenting Alderman Lee."

On the flight of time, the duties of a magistrate, and the virtues and gracious goodness of her Majesty.

1603, May 7.—"Le substance de mon speech devant le roi, 7° Maij 1603, sur son primum approch a le citie."

"The joy and gladness wherewith our hearts are filled (most gracious King) in beholding your presence, maketh our tongue sound forth rejoicing; what we feared, you have turned from us, what our souls desired, you have brought unto us; how beautiful are your feet unto us.

God, in your Majesty, hath turned our mourning into joy, and compassed us about with gladness. We had heaviness for the departure of our late gracious queen, who so long, with so great wisdom and felicity, governed her kingdoms as the like in many ages hath not been read nor heard of. She sleepeth at rest with the Kings and consuls of the earth in the house appointed for all the living, and after a happy and famous reign, leaving a reverent renown behind her in earth, hath obtained a crown of eternal felicity in heaven. We lamented for her, but joy and unspeakable joy in your Majesty by the goodness of God is restored to us, in giving us a King after his own heart, after the hearts of all his people," advancing true religion, justice and equity, banishing impiety, "abandoning that hateful vice of flattery, branded by your Majesty with his proper mark, the pest of princes and wreck of republics," rewarding the just, repressing the proud, walking always as in the eyes of the Almighty, "rejoicing in that hereditary and kingly style, 'the poor man's King,' the help of the helpless and safeguard of the innocent, king over all, most gracious Lord of the honest.

"You have with patience expected God, and he hath brought it to pass, and hath delivered you from many dangers to be our King, and, instead of kingly ancestors (*sic*) hath given you royal offspring to be princes in many lands." He hath inspired wisdom, love and loyalty in the hearts of your nobles, and fidelity and obedience in the hearts of your people, and hath given us βασιλικου δωρου,* a kingly gift, θεοσδοτου, a gift from God himself. The kingdoms which his right hand hath united, may his outstretched arm evermore defend, and "whom his most gracious providence hath placed over us, his almighty protection ever compass about."

And we, your servants, and citizens of this your city, "honoured by your Majesty and your kingly progenitors to be the chamber of your imperial crown," will ever faithfully serve

*An allusion to the King's own book.

you with devoted hearts, and with all the authority and power which from your crown we have received.

1603, May 22. Die dominica.—"Le substance de mon speech devant le roi al Greenewich, sur presentinge Alderman Lee, adonque maior, al roi, a quel jour il pleist al roi (maintenant apres il commaund le sieur Admirall de imposer le sword sur le maior et fair ly chivaler) ovece son maine devene (?) de imposer le sword sur moi, et de fair moi chivaler."

Assuring the King that the more they behold him, the more is their joy increased; lauding his zeal for justice and the welfare of his people, his ready ear to hear and his ready hand to help them, his removal of grievances (*margin* "proclamation to repress patents of monopolies"), and his "Christian edict to avoid all impious profanation of the Sabbath, the publishing whereof hath joyed [his] city with joy that cannot be spoken"; and declaring their fidelity and loyalty.

"Upon this speech, it pleased the King to command the Lord Keeper to use such speech as he had been accustomed for the approbation and allowance of the Lord Mayor, and admonition of him of the duties incident to the place, which being done with great eloquence and gravity by the Lord Keeper, and great compendiousness, contracting his speech for that he declared it was the King's pleasure to use some words himself of his princely and gracious and thankful acceptation of the ready duty showed by the Lord Mayor and citizens, of which the Lord Keeper said he would crave pardon to make any mention, though directed by the King to give signification of it, for that he was not able to do it as he had received it from the King, and his words were not worthy to express that which from the King himself we should hear. And thereupon it pleased the King himself, upon the speech of the Lord Keeper finished, to make a most excellent and princely oration to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in a continued speech very near of half an hour, with that method and readiness as did both admire and exceedingly rejoice the hearers, whereof no man is able to make report or relation in any proportion answerable to that which was spoken."

It pleased him first very graciously to excuse that he had so long deferred his own making known to the Lord Mayor and aldermen and citizens his gracious and thankful acceptation of the readiness of their duty expressed toward him, which he intended to have done at the Charterhouse, but the straightness of the place was not fitting for it, and after, proposed it at the Tower, but some indisposition of his health at that place caused it to be deferred till that time, and now with very great zeal and piety did acknowledge that it was God that had brought him to this kingdom, and preserved his right unto him, and given ready and willing hearts to his people to acknowledge his right, wherein, albeit they had done their duties, and what the band of religion and conscience and their allegiance had bound them to, yet, to so loyal a people, he did acknowledge there was a reciprocal band, owing by the King unto them in thankful acceptation of their

love, and desire to do all things for their good, which should be as far performed by his Majesty as ever by any King whom God had brought unto the kingdom: showing he came not as a stranger to it, but naturally born unto it, of the next and nearest blood of the kings of England, of the same language with us, of the same realm and island, both kingdoms making but one island and continent, which, as anciently they had been one, and, by the disposition of God that ordereth all things, of long time divided, to the great discommodity and many inconveniences of the people of both countries, so in the fulness of time, it had pleased the same God, in his person to unite both Kingdoms again, he nothing doubted to the great good of both the nations: that he was of the same religion with us, whereof no man need to doubt; all the days of his life he had professed it, all the days of his life he would profess it, and if he should do otherwise, his own books and writings would be a witness against him. He brought justice according to our own laws, which he had no purpose to alter. He had not only brought union, to unite that which was separate, by union small things growing great, and by disunion great things growing little, and showing the sweetness of union, that the author of truth itself in the psalm said it was good, it was sweet and pleasant for brethren to dwell in unity, and spake it with admiration of the goodness and sweetness of it; and therefore both nations being brethren as they were, to embrace union, to apply themselves unto it, the stronger to support the weaker, the weaker to be helpful to the stronger, not the one to be heavy or burdensome to the other or to exhaust the good things one from the other, but as at a great fire many candles might be lighted, and the fire receive no diminution, so they might impart of their helps the one to the other with much comfort and without detriment or prejudice to either nation: that likewise he had brought peace, the very name whereof was sweet and much to be desired, and thereby set open the ports of his kingdoms to free traffic and commerce of merchandise with all the princes of Europe, for his own person and for his own nation having no difference with any of them; and though this kingdom and his late sister by some provocation and attempts of neighbour princes, had been drawn and intricated into some actions of war, he would therein apply himself either for the establishment of a peace or otherwise as he should find by conference and advice of his Council of Estate to be most for the good of his people and his kingdoms, which above all things he would preserve; and upon these parts amplifying many things, to the exceeding joy and comfort of all that heard it, his Majesty did conclude his speech with all assurance of all love and princely protection to his people, and bestowed knighthood upon the mayor and recorder, as before is showed.

1607, June 25.—"Memorandum quod die Jovis, 25to die Junij, 1607, crastino nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ, placuit Deo et domino regi quod vocatus fui in locum unius justitiariorum

domini regis ad placitam coram domino rege tenendo recedere Laurentio Tanfield, militi, in scaccarium domini regis ad locum Thomas Fleming, militis, capitalis baronis, ibidem, qui fuit juratus capitalis justiciarius in banco domini regis sur le jour devant.

"Le effect de mon respons al sieur Chancelor sur son declaracion a moi del pleasur le roi de user mon service in le dit court ovece un excellent et grave exhortation de les dueties incident et le gracious expectation que le roi ad conceave de mon indevors."

That his Majesty has been pleased to cast his gracious eye upon him is a greater comfort than he is able to express, but his weakness and unworthiness lead him to pray that the weight may be laid on more able shoulders, and that he may be permitted to continue to serve his Majesty in his present position of serjeant of laws; albeit, with faithful and true heart he will undertake any service which the King commands.

Many and great are the cares of this great service, and he has learnt from his lordship "that to do well and hear evil is oftentimes the martyrdom a judge must suffer," but his lordship's favourable supportation is and always has been his greatest comfort.

Sir Francis Trappes, Bart., to [William Frankland ?]

1638, November 17. Harogat.—Has paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to his cousin, George Trappes, and believes this is all that is due upon the annuity. Sends his service to Mrs. Frankeland. 1 *p.*

[Sir John Meldrum (?) to Charles I.]

[1639, May. Newcastle ?]—"Most gracious sovereign, I am not altogether insensible of this business whereof I am called to give my advice. I know I shall suffer some disadvantage because I am a Scot by nation and education, and the best blood that runs in my veins is thence extracted. What I shall now speak, examine, some may happly impute it as proceeding from strength of affection to that place and people from whence I came, but I protest my zeal to your Majesty shall at this time suspend the agitation of such principles, and I will set aside all particular relationship, and look upon the question as it is, and not as passion or affection shall set it forth.

"The question is concerning war; an unknown subject, sweet to those who have not tried it. The worst of war is commonly in the loss, and in conclusion of the most advantageous war that ever was waged, all the reckoning being cast up, the conqueror hath had little whereof to glory; but this is not a war between the King and a stranger, but betwixt a sovereign and his subjects, a near relation, and there need to be weighty motives to dissolve this knot.

"Subjects are easily lost; we see it in the work of every day; but once lost are not easily gained. Affections are like crystal glasses, which being once broke, no art nor cement can solder them again. But these are not such subjects as the kingly

prophet speaks of (a people whom I know not shall serve* me), but your Majesty may say of them as Adam did of Eve, who was framed out of his rib, 'this bone of my bone,' &c., or rather as David said of his subjects, in the day of his inauguration, 'for my brethren and companions' sakes,' your Majesty being theirs and they yours by a double right. You are not only *rex factus* but *rex natus*, therefore the union being so strict, the motive had need be weighty which should cause a man to set his own house on fire and destroy the work of his own hands. Now let us consider two things: first, the necessity of this war; secondly, the motives, whether they be of moment that a king should hazard the uncertain chances of war and the miseries that accommodate [*sic*] it, whether then to forego the same.

"For the first, it is a good note out of Tacitus, that *bellum* should be *ultimum refugium*, the last because 'tis the worst refuge, and if we consider the wisest kings that ever swayed sceptre within later times, how willing they have been to decline the stroke of war, almost upon any terms; if your Majesty considers the practice of Louis the 2nd of France, and Henry the 2nd of England, in the large and last catalogue of all their kings, you cannot point out two of more deep and profound judgment, better versed in the mysteries of government, yet what means they used to divert the course of war if at any time it came within their [*blank*]. They counted it no dishonour to yield to their subjects' demands, though somewhat unjust and unseasonable, yea, they themselves were the first seekers and propounders of peace, and so, by that means, when the storm is over, and things come to be debated upon the great carp [*torn*] they were masters of their own ends and their subjects' affections [*torn*] obtained a victory without a stroke.

[*The next paragraph is too much mutilated to print.*]

"It should be in the body politic as in the body natural; phlebotomy should never be used but when the humours are so predominant that no other course can remove them, and that unless they be expelled, they will cause a dissolution. But, God be blessed, there is no such necessity in this case. There are sundry rough humours in the body politic, it cannot be denied, and some (it may be) work obstruction in the lesser pipes of government, but your *vena bastilia* [*basilica*] and *bona* [*vena*] *cava* are full, and the royal spirits in them have their full and proper influence and motion, without any opposition. What then is to be done for [one] is not fit for every subject; some humours are expelled by 'leintures' where purgations make them more malignant.

"There are three means to be used which have not yet been tried, and [any] of which is better than the means prescribed.

"First, remove the occasion. This can be no impeachment [of your] sceptre. The wisest Kings have had the oversight in govern[ment] which a wiser day hath taught them to recall.

---

* "Secare" in the MS.

Your father reigned gloriously, and commanded as well the affections as the bodies of the Scots, yet he never sought the obtruding of [*blank*] and infinies (?) and yet no man more zealous of kingly government than he. It is an act of extreme folly to hazard the substance for the shadow, not worth the contending for, and if your Majesty were master of your own desire, you could not add one cubit to your stature. If this like not, let me work it out. By this means they will either swallow the hook, or endure the proposal with lesser regret. Distasteful things make most at first, lesser afterwards. By degrees your Majesty may work them [to] that which for the present they rather die than embrace. We see how the Romans, by degrees, brought a royal slavery over the whole world, which if they had first propounded in downright terms, had hardly been accomplished. So Norman William by degrees brought the English to wear the yoke, which if it had at first been tendered, he either must have missed his aim, or had no people on whom to impose it, for impatient were the English nation to hear of a conqueror, or to be branded with the name of a conquered nation. Thirdly, [*sic*] we see the way to conquer was sometimes to fly. What if your Majesty should seem to yield in this matter to the Scots command, and give them the advantage of a fair game. [*MS. much damaged here*] and wait then a seasonable opportunity to [accomplish?] these things. Proposals of this kind I should hold most safe and more secure than that bloody one of the sword. I should hold that kingdom most miserable that is forced to make the remedy worse than the disease. Thus much of necessity of war.

"Secondly, those things in agitation are not of such great value as to require such a desperate adventure as the hazard of a kingdom at a cast for the gain of it. Plutarch wisely compares those that know not to proportion their means to the end to such as fish with a golden hook; the loss of the hook is of more consequence than the fish you take. Truly, to speak plainly what I think, they that advise war in this kingdom scarce know what 'tis to get, nor greatly care for the loss of a kingdom, for they may [*torn*] thrice one game,* and fish in troubled waters. Such counsellors were the [la]te bishop of Rosse to the late Queen of Scots, the bishop of Brooks to the Lady Jane,† that miserable King of Hungaria, who were the occasion of bringing of Turks into Hungary, and the French nation into Scotland, two guests that both nations may wish they never know the way thither again. Three reasons have been given to persuade to war which I will not now answer, but leave to him who is better able and more fully instructed for such a purpose, wherefore considering that there is *nulla salus bello*, *nulla necessitas belli*, my advice to your Majesty is not to use war.

"In this advice, though I shall displease others, I shall please

---

* Perhaps the original had "thrive on the game."

† *Sic* in MS., but the proper reading no doubt is "to King Ladislaus."

myself, because I have spoke as I think, and I hope when your Majesty shall be necessitated to draw the sword, I shall be as ready to do your Majesty service as they who now talk much of war, but neither know where to begin it nor where to end it." 3 *pp.*

[*It seems rather likely that this letter may have been written by Sir John Meldrum, as it resembles in style that printed by Rushworth* (*vol. III., pt.* 2, *p.* 628), *and as, in the latter letter, Sir John refers to what he had formerly said to the King at Newcastle upon war. That Sir John was with the King in his earlier journey appears probable, as one of his servants got into trouble at York, while the Court was there on its way north.* (*See Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1639, *p.* 51.) *The contemporary copyist has evidently had some difficulty in reading the MS., and the copy is much worn and torn.*]

T. Belasyse to his mother, Mistress Bel[asyse].

1647, May 14.—My father has written to you as fully as he could by Uncle Ingram. He has been very ill, but is now better. *Postscript* [*by Henry Belasyse*]: "Be not too hasty till you hear of my health, and pray heartily for me. My earthly joy, farewell. H.B." *Seal with device.* 1 *p.*

Overleaf. Draft of part of a letter about money matters.

The Earl of Warwick to his grandson, Robert Rich.

[1656?] May 28, Friday.* Warwick House.—"Robin, I have received your letter and am not a little troubled at your withdrawing of yourself anew from your friends, and where we shall not know where to have you. If anything be done in your business this term it must be speedily done, for your father is necessitated to go to the Bath for his health, and stays only upon it, and this term is so short that if we were all agreed upon the business, I do not see how we could transact it, the books to be drawn being so long. And if we shall over-slip this term, you can act nothing in this business till Michaelmas term, which is the latter end of October. I fear my Lord Protector does not mean you shall have his daughter, his demands are so high in things that cannot be granted, for you know what ado I have had with your father about them. And the more trust my Lord Protector leaves with me t'will be the better for you. If you would have withdrawn yourself for a few days you might have gone to my house at Rotchford and lain there as long as you would, and nobody to trouble you. Your father takes it very ill that you have been often here and never came to visit him. I shall this night or to-morrow morning, if Mr. Pyrpoint comes from the Wells, speak with him about your business, but if my Lord Protector insists upon these high demands your business will soon be at an end, for I assure you nothing could have made me

* The letter has not been dated accurately, for May 28 did not fall on a Friday in any year between 1652 and 1658, both impossible dates.

come to half that I have offered, but seeing your great affection to my Lady Frances and her good respect to you." *Signed.*

Postscript. I would have you send me word where you are that we may know how to send to you. 1½ *pp.*

Endorsed by Lady Frances: "Lord Warwick to his gr: sonne."

C[HRISTIAN], COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DEVONSHIRE, to [her grandson] ROBERT RICH.

[1656, May ?]—" Sweet Robin, your grandfather was here with me yesterday and has communicated to me his proceedings; there has not been a possibility for any of your friends to send to you, otherwise you would not have been so great a stranger to their inclinations to further you in what you principally desire. I will assure you my Lord of Warwick hath shewed a very great forwardness and a very tender affection for you, and has omitted no opportunity after he was able to stir abroad to attend upon your occasion; your friends desire your liberty and freedom as much as you can do, and receive a great part of your joy that you are likely to be delivered suddenly from your obscure condition; you have more honour and gratitude to pay to the most excellent and principal person, to whom all your devotions are addressed, than all the hazards and miseries of your life will be able to satisfy, and I heartily wish that may ever be your chief endeavour, whereby you may perpetuate your own felicity. I am extremely glad to hear that you find yourself better in your health. I beseech you for these few days neglect nothing that may improve it; though you slight a cold, yet others look upon it with trouble; care of yourself will now be more considerable than ever, that this romance may receive a happy close. I have curiosity enough in my desires to see you; if I could be disguised as easily as yourself, I should watch my opportunity. I shall heartily pray for you that you may glorify God as he hath manifestly blessed you." 1¼ *pp.*

Addressed:—" Devensher. For my best child, thes."

Endorsed:—"Lady Devonshire to myself;" *but in Lady Frances' hand.*

CHRISTIAN, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DEVONSHIRE, to COL. COOKE.

[1656 or 1657*?]—Prays to be informed "what is like to succeed in the treaty" for her sweet Lady Frances, as she is much troubled to find less probability than she expected of bringing that business to a happy close. Finds herself a person suspected, and confesses that she has a great partiality for her dear lady Frances. Desires to know "whether Charles Rich show a forwardness to reconcile the difference." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Seal of arms.*

* The letter *may* belong to 1660 (see the Countess's letter below), but the allusion to reconciling the difference seems to point rather to the marriage treaty. Compare Mary Cromwell's letter to her brother Henry, printed after letter ccxii., in Carlyle.

ROBERT, 2ND EARL OF WARWICK, to his grandson [ROBERT RICH].

[1657?]—"Thou small cur, yet a cur to the best finest lady in the world, there is nothing can excuse you from running away but the hope I have you have since seen your happiness, but be of good comfort for a few days, for in one seven-nights your sun shall shine on you to a lasting comfort if you continue worthy of her favour, and so small white cur, God bless thee. Your grandsire as you please."

From your mistress' chamber, this Wednesday afternoon. *Holograph.* ½ *p.*

Endorsed by Lady Frances:—"L. Warwick, in a pleasant humour."

ROBERT, 3RD EARL OF WARWICK to LADY FRANCES RICHE.

[1658?*]—Assures her that he had no desire to dispose of any things in her hands, in relation to his son's affairs, "who had the honour of that relation" to her Ladyship, but merely wished to see them in hopes of gaining some light concerning his debts, that his creditors might not take any unreasonable advantage, now that he (Lord Warwick) was securing them their money. Begs her to believe that no actions of his life will be so pleasant to him as those wherein he can express the value, esteem, and (if he may say so) kindness which he feels towards her. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.*

Endorsed by Lady Frances:—"Lord Warwick, relating to his sonne."

C[HRISTIAN], COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DEVONSHIRE, to LADY FRANCES RICH.

1658, [before August 6.]—"I bear a very great part of your trouble and grief at this time, for your most worthy sister.† My lady's fits being so terrible, and her weakness increasing, I thought it fit to offer to your consideration a remedy that I had recommended to me when I was in my great extremity winter was twelvemonth. It is called the universal cure, or quintessence of gold; the gentleman that makes it lives in Shropshire, and I have heard that the medicine has done miraculous cures, and that to very young children, the remedy being very safe. I know not any that has taken it but my Lord Southampton, and I have heard it was with very good success. His pains were very intolerable and his disease in the opinion of most physicians desperate. I presume not to offer this as a fit cure for my lady further than as the physicians shall approve of it. I know most of them look upon these remedies as irregular and extravagant, yet in great extremities they have been consenting, when other medicines have not prevailed. I believe Dr. Bates or some other

*After the death of the 2nd Earl in March 1658.
† Mrs. Claypole died August 6.

of the physicians that are with you are able to inform how that agreed with my Lord Southampton. I only offer this to your consideration that by discourse you may inform yourself of the doctors' opinion of such a particular remedy. I would not be named in it, because I know they have an undervalue, many of them, for those universal medicines. I beseech you, madam, put her Highness in mind to make a trial what Mistress Mullains can do, I have known very great and sudden alterations made by that experiment. You will believe these to be the effects of a restless night to offer you this trouble at this time; truly it proceeds from a very earnest and passionate desire to give your noble sister ease of her torments. I would go five hundred miles to fetch any remedy that might procure her relief." *Signed.* 3¼ *pp.*

The Earl of Warwick to Lady Frances [Rich] at Hampton Court.

[1658, after August 6.]—"I hope your Ladyship will not believe me importune in the declaration of myself very much concerned in what befalls your Ladyship, and that as in all things that gives you any satisfaction I am most pleased, so in all your griefs I am most afflicted; which, Madam, added to those obligations I received from the honour of my acquaintance with that noble and worthy lady your sister, gives me a double cause of excessive trouble, and I do most unfeignedly condole with your Ladyship's so great a loss from my heart and soul. I shall say no more at present to increase your trouble, but shall pray to heaven to supply those losses to you, which all must be subject to that live in this world, with what may make you most perfectly happy." *Seal with crest and coronet.* 1 *p.*

Addressed:—"For my Lady Frances, at Hampton Court."

Christian, Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, to Lady Frances Rich.

[1658], August 14. Ampthill.—Condoling with her upon the death of her sister, which she knows will be a great sorrow to all her near relatives, having been "so much a witness of their tenderness and affliction," urging upon her the consolations of religion, and offering unfeigned sympathy to the Lord Protector and her Highness in their sorrow. *Holograph.* 4 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

[1660?]—"Sweet my Lady Frances, I believe by Mr. Mount you were advertised of all that could be done in your business. Sir Charles Herbert took care of the petition, which was a very good one. I went myself the night before I came out of town to have delivered it to my Lord Manchester. Although I stayed at his house till 9 o'clock at night, yet it was not my good fortune to meet with him, but I sent him the petition by a very good friend of mine. Sir Charles Herbert was here with me this last

night, he tells me that by no means it should be offered at this time. When there is a fit opportunity I am confident my Lord Manchester will have it in his care. The order of the Lords' House and the many discourses of the House of Commons, I doubt not but are come to your knowledge, and therefore you do very discreetly to keep at a distance, to observe what the consequence will be. That is not to be expected suddenly, therefore you must have patience. Whenever I find any occasion wherein your friends may be serviceable to you, I shall be sure to give you an advertisement; it troubles me very much to see so little probability for a good success in that you claim. I hear that my Lord Duke very much undervalueth any pretence can be made to his estate.* I hope you will be confident of what falls within my power." *Signed.* 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "For my Lady Frances Rich."

John Russell to Lady Frances Rich.

1662, November 28. Chippenham.—"In spite of all that distance into which my duty has thrown me, you are still so really present that I find it now as difficult a thing to write to your Ladyship as it but lately was to speak to you; . . . my soul has not been sluggish, but alas is both unable and afraid to pay its devotions. . . . You know, madam, what I ail, what I would tell you, what I would have. Be gracious to one that humbly expects his life or death from your decree.

"I dare not, Madam, be so rude as to beg a letter from you, and yet my respect to your Ladyship's quiet gives me this impudence. Would you, Madam, be rid of me, and all those disturbances which you are still likely to receive from me, do but bless me with a line or two, and I shall certainly die for joy, and so you will escape those further impertinences which else you must suddenly expect." 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1662, December 12. Chippenham.—"I should be afraid thus to repeat your Ladyship's trouble, did I not now consider myself only as your servant, and upon that account value my own preservation. It is that, Madam, which has so hugely endeared me to myself and this world that I begin to be fondly tender of that life which will speedily prove burdensome to me if I am denied your livery. . . . When I wrote last, I was afraid to receive a favour from your Ladyship, lest it should fill me with such ecstasies as might throw me out of my very being, and now I die unless I may obtain one. Thus devout, religious souls tremble when they are going to heaven, and yet pine and mourn because they are not there. . . . But why do I at this distance beg for that I ought to fetch? Yes, Madam, I am resolved very speedily to throw myself at your Ladyship's feet; . . . I fly, methinks I am all wings, and if in the next moment you see me not waiting upon you, it is because, Madam, I bring with me my poor all." 1½ *pp.*

* Newhall, Essex, now given to the Duke of Albemarle, had been granted to Cromwell, and was settled by him on his daughter Frances.

John Russell to Lady Frances Rich.

[1662?] Chippenham.—"Love and fear, grief and impatience, are my perpetual tormentors. I cannot sleep but with a great deal of disturbance, I have not the same advantage of air as other men, I do not so much breathe as sigh, this is the condition I have been in ever since I saw you last, and now, Madam, that I have made known my torments to you, give me leave to tell you that there is nothing (in this world) can give me anything of ease but one line from your Ladyship, for which I as earnestly beg for as I would for a morsel of bread if I were ready to starve; and since, Madam, it is in your power to take me off this rack, it concerns your generosity very much not to use cruelty to one who cries you quarter, and casts himself at your feet, where I beg that you would be pleased sometime to remember that I am, Madam, your Ladyship's most humble and most dutiful servant."

[Lady Frances Rich to John Russell.]

[1662?]—I am very sorry you have entertained an affection which proves so troublesome to you and hope you will not wonder if I take care to preserve myself from the passion which has done you so much mischief. You are too reasonable to interpret this slighting of you, for I consider you so much herein as to make you my example, and for your sake am an enemy to that wicked disease called love, because it handles you so severely. I assure you, Sir, I so far sympathize with you as upon your account to be afraid of it, and advise you as soon as possibly you can to rid yourself of such an uncivil guest. Surely that which unmans you, which torments you with much fear, grief and impatience, which disturbs your rest, denies you the common benefit of air, (and so near Newmark[et] Heath too,) and turns all your breath into sighs, must needs be very dangerous to a poor silly woman. You have no reason to complain of these lines, because they express as much charity and care for you as faithfulness to myself. You are too honest to wish another infected because you are sick. I hope your recovery, and if I have not forgot the content of your last, I think I have more than satisfied your own desire, for you were so reasonable as to consider my poverty, and so only requested one line." *Draft.* 1 *p.*

John Russell to Lady Frances Rich.

[1662?]—If this letter is not so tedious as the last, it is only the fulness of my poor heart which spares you. "I ask not, Madam, what is become of my last scribblings, I make no complaints of your Ladyship's silence, I beg no expressions of kindness from you, I do not so much as tell you how much I honour and serve you. The excess of my passion for you, as well as my respects to you, strike me dumb, and confound me. . . . It is confessed to your hand that the same understanding which commands me to love you, requires you to slight and scorn me; only, Madam, indulge me this freedom, to assure your Ladyship

that I must, in spite of your too, too reasonable severity, live or die yours. . . . I am such a sinner, methinks its pride in me to pray, nor may I ever expect to be blessed unless, like heaven, you forgive and show mercy to your Ladyship's most humble creature." 1 *p.*

John Russell to Lady Frances Rich.

[1663, beginning of?] Tuesday. Chippenham.—. . . . . "The greatest pleasure I ever had in my life is that of having seen you, and the greatest torment, in being at this distance. It is certainly but just that so great a good fortune as that of having found you should cost me something, nay, though it were my life, I should not think I had bought it at too dear a rate. . . . Even at the same time that I suffer that I see you not and am in doubt whether you love me, I would not change conditions with those who are most fortunate, who see, and who enjoy. I cannot now in any company exceed a smile, and when I have viewed all about me, I retire into a corner by myself. Be pleased therefore, dear Madam, that that convenient time (as you were pleased to call it) may be with the soonest, and that after so much suffering, I may enjoy the greatest of happinesses. 1½ *pp.*

Lady Frances Rich to John Russell.

[1663, beginning of?]—I have received yours, and have only now time to thank you for the very great expressions of love I find in it. I will not now complain of you or chide you, otherwise I could take it ill you should, after all that has passed between yourself and me, say you are in a doubt whether I love you; nor can I allow you to mention so much your suffering upon my account, since I must tell you my usage has been very favourable, but I excuse all such escapes of your pen, as proceeding from an extravagant passion, and for your sake wish the object of it more considerable. To make it so is the account your fuller satisfaction is delayed, and till those affairs depending are ripened, be content with the very good fortune you have hitherto had, and as patiently as you can, lengthen out your consideration and respect of her who has, she thinks, very early put you into a capacity of pretending to her and deserved the expectation. At Mr. White's return from Hursely, you shall hear further." *Draft, written on the back of John Russell's letter.* 1 *p.*

John Russell to Lady Frances Rich.

[1663?] February 14. Chippenham.—Assures her that it is impossible to express the torture he is in until she satisfies the hopes she has given him leave to entertain, he being like a man pressed to death who cries, more weights, or like those good souls who have had a foretaste of the blessedness to come. He is all wing, flame and desire, and conjures her, by heaven's example, and by her pity, compassion, bounty and goodness, to

perfect what she has so generously begun, to abbreviate the tedious dark interval in which he languishes, and to pronounce his jubilee and triumph. 1¼ *pp. Seal of arms.*

JOHN RUSSELL to LADY FRANCES RICH.

[1663, Before May?*]—"Thus far I have forced myself to endure what I cannot help, but I find it impossible to get beyond this place without looking back. . . . I am jogging on to a place that can yield no pleasure whilst you are not in it, and only comfort myself in this, that I am going to prepare it for your Ladyship. Oh God, how it torments my grateful soul that after all is done it will be no more worthy of you." 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Lady Russell :—"My dear husband's letters."

JOHN RUSSELL to his wife, FRANCES RUSSELL.

[1663? Newmarket.]—My dear, Lord Thomond has gone a-hunting, but expects to find you here on his return, has taken great care in having a good dinner upon your account, and will be "extraordinary concerned if you come not, neither will my sister† be content without this messenger coming to you. If you make haste, you may be here soon enough. Pray, if you can possible, let me see thee, dear rogue." 1 *p.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1663? Newmarket,]—"My dear, my Lord Thomond and the rest were yesterday to see my Lord North, and stayed so long that it was dark. Some advised him to take a candle and lantern with him, but he swore like himself, or the devil, that he would not. The coachman, being a stranger, laid them down without hurting them. They lay all night at a farmer's.

"My Lord Bryon [O'Brien] came to Newmarket, and this morning I am going out a-hunting with him. I let you know this, because you may take your choice whether you will come hither in the afternoon or stay till Monday and dine with them.

"Dear rogue, make much of thyself and let not thy domestic affairs trouble thee, and in so doing you will oblige your poor but loving husband, and dear dog."

Postscript. "About five this morning I writ this nonsense." 1 *p.*

Addressed :—"For my dear wife, Mrs. Russell, at Chippenham."

FRANCES RUSSELL to her husband, JOHN RUSSELL.

[1663? Chippenham.]—"My dear, I have received thy letter and am sorry I cannot answer thy desires. There is no possibility of my coming; the horses are at plough, and

* They were married, May 7, 1663.

† Henry, 7th Earl of Thomond, married, as his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Sir Francis Russell.

besides, my present indisposition will not suffer me to wait upon that good company where you are. I am sure you cannot want a great deal of company to eat up your good dinner. I should have been very glad if I could have made one. Give my humble service to my lady and lord, and beg their pardons. I shall take some other time to wait upon them."

Postscript. "Eat for thyself and me too, for I shall fast till I see thee." *Draft, on the back of her husband's letter.* ¾ *p.*

Sir John Russell to his wife, Lady Frances Russell.

[1664, April 28 or 29.*]—"To-morrow morning, about three a'clock, I shall set out of town, waiting upon the corpse† of my dear father, and intend not to leave them† till they are committed to the earth; and were it not for leaving behind me thy dear self, should be contented to be buried with them. Thy dear rogue, J.R."

Postscript. "Mr. Par is writing to Mr. White."

The Same to the Same.

[1666,] December 4.—"Sunday night I came to London, and to-morrow morning my uncle William and myself are to meet my Lord B. and I believe shall conclude our bargain. 18,100*l.* is the most that he will give, so that this night I have to consider about it. The Scots are utterly routed. They were in number fifteen hundred; they fought within three miles of Edinburgh. The greatest part of them are killed, the rest taken and fled." This is certain, and will be in the next Gazette. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667, March 7‡ ?] Thursday.—Cannot get his money before Tuesday. Has met with as much crossness as ever, but hopes it is nearly over. To complete his misfortune, learns from his Uncle Russell of poor Will's illness. Prays for news. 1¼ *pp.* [*Post ma, Ma*; 8.]

The Same to the Same.

[1667 ?] May 5. London.—I pray you tell Will Nelson that his company is desired here in order to finish my business, which I do not think will keep me from being with you on Monday or Tuesday next [week ?]. "Dear child, make much of thyself, and let it not be in the power of that ridiculous woman to give thee any trouble." I hope she will have gone before you get this. Tell Dick Shaw that Mr. Francklen of Newmarket has charged a bill

* Sir Francis Russell was buried at Chippenham on April 30 of this year.

† The word corpse is usually written as a plural noun in the 17th century.

‡ Neither March nor May 8 fall on a Thursday in 1667 or the following years. Apparently the letter was written either on March 7, 1667, or May 7, 1668. The postmarks of these letters are sometimes the same date and sometimes a day later than the date of the letter itself.

of 35*l.* upon him, payable at sight, but what it means I know not.

"All the news I can tell you is that the King will certainly be at Newmarket at *Strawberry's* match, and that the Queen is breeding. She keeps her bed, and is extraordinary careful lest she should mis-carry. My Lord Thomond and my sister send you their services, and I think will leave this place at the same time that I shall. My sister is very fine, and so is every body that is in town but myself. I do not perceive that there is any particular fashion, but everybody pleasing their own fancy. Those few things I am to buy for you shall be bought by my cousin Chicheley . . . Send word to James Nellson that when the King comes, there will be one or two come down to run with him, therefore let him be in heats. His name is so famous at court that the King has a desire to see him run." Mr. Kingsmell has given me some marshall gloves for you all, "but I find Madam Frances most in favour, for she has a pound of marshall powder, as well as gloves.

"I supped the other night at my Lord Mountague's, where I was much made on, and my Lady extreme kindly asking after you. Our feast was a venison pasty, and as fat a one as ever I saw. There was a great deal of company, my Lord Arendoll of Warder for one, who you are much beholden to, for he did not only enquire after you, but began your health. My paper will let me say no more to you but that I am your affectionate husband till death." 4 *pp.*

Sir John Russell to his wife, Lady Frances Russell.

[1667, May 11?] London, Saturday.—I hear that Lord Crofts leaves town to-morrow afternoon and hope to get room in his coach, and to be with you on Monday or Tuesday. "There is no more news than when Will Nellson left this place. The King will be at Newmarket, but leaves not Whitehall till Thursday. My Lord Thomond tells me that the King told him he would see Chippenham, but I believe his stay in the country will be so short that he will have no time. If he does, it will be only in a morning, to bowls, and back again to Newmarket to dinner." 2 *pp.* [*Post mark Ma., but the figure defaced.*]

The Same to the Same.

[1667?] May 12.—Has been in much trouble, his business still hanging just as it was, but now Mr. White has come to town, he hopes "everything will go glib," and that he will be with her this week, and perhaps Lord Thomond also. His Lordship sends thanks for the pigeon pie, which unfortunately has lain at the warehouse until this day, but whether spoiled or no he takes it very kindly of her, and intends to present her with "a new fashion fan." 2 *pp.*

Sir John Russell to his wife, Lady Frances Russell.

[1667, May ?] Thursday morning. London.—At my first coming to town, I met with my Lord Gorge, who is desirous to go on, so pray tell Mr. Percivall, "that, excuses set aside, he and my writings must forthwith come to town." This is of great consequence to me.

"I find nothing here as I expected, but am confident that your great ones had rather have England served as I lately told you than some people should be in power." I am this morning going to see your son. My thoughts are wholly with thy dear self and little ones, and as soon as Mr. Percivall is in town, I shall leave it, therefore pray haste him away. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667,] June 22.—Has seen her son, who still has a cold, but looks fat. Will go again to-morrow, and take either Nurse Fletcher or Dr. Coks, as "he is very full of heat all over him, like the red gum, which the learned say is good for him."

Postscript. "The Dutch have left us. I hope they are not with you. My Lady Rouse is dead." 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667,] June 25. [London.]—"My cousin Waller and Mr. Percivall, being slow men of London, have hindered my being with you so soon as I expected," but I hope to set out for Chippenham the day after to-morrow. My brother Claypole and I have seen your son Rich, who is well. "It is now reported that the Parliament is to be called within thirty days, and that the Dutch treaty is broke off. I hope this ill-news may prove like what we have heard formerly, but I fear it is too true." 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667, June 27 ?*]—"I have now ordered my business so that to-morrow I intend to set out of London, leaving Mr. Percivall behind. I believe by the time this comes to you, you are as much alarmed as you were lately. The Dutch are come up almost to Gravesend; they have made some disturbance here, but all will blow over, as it did the other day. I just now come from Wolledg, where I think they are so strong it is impossible any ships can come by. On Saturday expect me." 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667,] July 9. London.—I can tell you no more than in the letter I sent you yesterday by Sir John Chicheley, but I believe my Lord G. intends to go on, for he is at the business from morning till night. He has already been to three counsel about it, Fountaine,

* Date, Friday (*erased*) 28th, but the post mark is [Thursday] June 27th.

Ellis and Raymont, and is still going to more. "Few believe we shall have peace. Some say the Dutch demand liberty to be allowed in England, and many such unreasonable things." 1 *p.*

Postscript. This is my third letter to you and I have not heard one word.

SIR JOHN RUSSELL to his wife, LADY FRANCES RUSSELL.

[1667, July 13?] Saturday night.—Lord Gorge tells me faithfully that I shall know his mind on Monday next. "Lord Fanconberg will suddenly be in town, but not my Lady. Mr. Bellasis is yet alive, but so weak that I never saw anything like him. He admits of no company, but hearing that I was in the house, desired to see me. He is just winking in the socket. The news of peace is still stronger and stronger. I hope by this time you in the country believe it, though we have made you often fools." Tell your son Will that his sword and belt were forgotten to be sent, but I will take care of them.

Postscript. "Since I writ this, my Lord George has been with me, and we are like to go on. He presents his service to you." 2 *pp.* [*The post-mark, although very indistinct, appears to be Jy: 15, which was a Monday.*]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1667, July?] Sunday. From my chamber at Mr. Wing's.—Though you were yesterday troubled with a letter from me, I know not how to spare you now, for my only pleasure is in thinking of you and the little ones. I wish my business with Lord G. may not fall out as I have heard you prophecy; my fortune hitherto has been ill, but I shall not trouble about things that I cannot help, and beg you will endeavour the same. Yesterday's great news of our peace with the Dutch has come to nothing. "My service to my Lord Tho[mond] and the rest with you. Mr. Feltham promised me yesterday to give my Lord an account of our London lies, so we reckon all that is reported here. Sir Thos. Billingsley is as much yours as formerly. I find no alteration in him unless it be that he looks younger. As for his apparel, from head to foot they are the same you remember in your father's time, not so much as a pair of new shoes, or a hair altered in his periwig since he left Chippenham. For my part I believe he has been no further than Westminster, keeping the Kings and Queens company. I am confident they will want new clothes before him.

My dear heart, farewell. I am thine till death."

Postscript. "Kiss poor Will and Betty for me. I will do the like for you to Rich." 2 *pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1667, July? London.] Saturday.—Cannot yet tell how his business will go, as if a decree is needed it will be next term

before it can be done; if not, the bargain stands. "The great news now is that the peace is certainly concluded, but upon what terms is not yet known." 1 *p.*

Sir John Russell to his wife, Lady Frances Russell.

[1667, July. London.]—I have to-day received your letter, and one from my Uncle Russell, which wholly concerned yourself, so I shall "leave you to imagine some ugly thing said of you. But (setting Mrs. Chinery's way of discourse aside) it was that that pleased me, though no news, for it was always my belief," yet it is pleasant to find my relations of my mind.

My Lord has put me off for two or three days more and then our counsel is to see whether the bargain may not go on, and the decree be let alone till next term. "I find my Lord very willing to proceed, but the carefullest man that ever I saw in my life. Peace with the Dutch is once more believed, and I think we may now trust to it." Nurse Fletcher is sending down your housekeeper. Do not take too much care, but make much of yourself. I hope your claret is good. If not, let me know, and anything else you would have me do for you. "I often wish you with me, or one of your little brats. Your son Rich is well." 1¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667, September 10,] Tuesday.—I have had a meeting with Lord Gorges, and believe all will be arranged if the trustees are here on Friday, as I have engaged they shall be. Pray tell Mr. Parr this, and desire Will. Nelson to get my Uncle Gerard to sign the release I left with you and trust it to him, or send it to Mr. Doget, or any of his friends here in town. The discharge must be only for what is in the schedule, 550*l.* and interest, but I mean to pay him the rest of what I owe him out of my first payment. The witnesses are to be Mr. Dowman, Goodman Powers, and Mr. Floyd. "My sister Katherine must likewise do the like for 400*l.*, but Mr. Percivall has taken care about that . . . And now, my dear, give me leave to tell you that the trouble I am now in about my business, and all that I ever met with, never was so great a concern to me as the thoughts of leaving you in so much trouble as I did the other day. I shall be glad if anything in this letter may be pleasing to you, and that it may be in my power to remove your melancholy, for whilst you are so, it is un-possible for me to be happy. Therefore, my dear child, if you have any kindness for your poor husband, let me find an alteration in you by your next letter." *Postscript.* Saturday is the day for sealing, as Lord G. goes out of town on Monday next. 1½ *pp.*

[*The post mark is September* 10, *which fell on a Tuesday in this year.*]

SIR JOHN RUSSELL to his wife, LADY FRANCES RUSSELL.

[1667?] September 12.—Is so angry with her for her severe letter that although his London troubles are like to end on Saturday next, he cannot be in good humour until she makes him amends, and is no longer so cruel as to doubt the real love of her poor husband, who thinks himself in purgatory whilst absent from her dear self. 1 *p.* [*The date is that of the post-mark.*]

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1667,] November 21.—Since coming to town, I have wholly attended to my business, and hope to be with you next Tuesday. "My [Lord] and Lady Fauconberg I this day dined with. My Lord is very melancholy at the loss of his two sisters. He intends to keep Christmas with you." My Lady has taken a cook-maid for you. I have not seen her yet, but she was under-cook to Lord Castleton, and Lady Fauconberg thinks is very fit for you. "Pray dismiss your bedlam cook with all the speed you can. I am sure she cannot but be a great plague to you . . . I can tell you no more news now than when I left you. The Parliament takes great pains, but as yet no effects are seen, but much is expected from them." 1 *p.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1667, November 23], Saturday. London.—My business will not possibly let me be with you until Wednesday next, but your cook sets out on Monday.

"The Parliament is very severe against all that have received bribes, and are daily inquiring them out. Mr. Ashbernam, Parliament man for Sussex (as I take it) is voted out of the House for being guilty of the afore-mentioned crime. Lord Clarendon's business is as it was. Next Tuesday both Houses are to have a free conference."

Postscript. "My Lady Thomond is younger and brisker than ever I knew her." ¾ *p.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1667-1670.*]—Has been to see her son, who looks much better than when she left him. Must spend a day or two in reckoning with Brooks, but will certainly be with her on Tuesday night, for he finds no comfort in this place or company and will make all possible haste back to her. 1 *p.*

Postscript. "Remember to burn this."

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1667-1670, London.] Tuesday.—"My dear child, you might be sure that it was something more than ordinary that hindered

* Sir John died in March, 1670. It is doubtful to which of the visits to London this and the following letters should be given.

me from writing to thee by the last post. I thank God I now believe my troubles wearing away, but in all my life-time I never met with so insolent a base, dirty, proud fellow as Parr has been since his coming to town." My uncle and I intend to leave town next Thursday by the Cambridge coach, and pray you to let your coach meet us there at the Black Bear. "I long to be with you, and am making all the haste that I can possible to dispatch my affairs in this dirty place. I just now came from my Lady Thomond, who you and I are mightily beholden to. I have made no other visit since I came to town unless it were to your son Rich; he is very well and a brave boy." Your last kind letter came very seasonably, for I never was so melancholy in my life as I was then, but the thoughts of so soon enjoying your company have banished all that away. 1 *p.*

Sir John Russell to his wife, Lady Frances Russell.

[1667-1670.] Storford.—Intends to make all the haste possible to get back to her. Cannot lodge at Mr. Wing's, as his daughter has the smallpox, but means to lie at Mrs. Bladon's if he can have room. His letters are to be sent to Thos. Percivall's. Her son has had and is like to have a cold journey, but no doubt a day or two of her care will recover him. Sends kisses to her and her son and daughter, for which she is to pay Rich, the bearer. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667-1670.]—Hopes to end his troublesome business in time to leave town on Monday morning by the Cambridge coach, and means to reach home the same night, being too impatient to see his wife and her nursery to make two days' journey of it. Lord Thomond will set out at the same time and will be with her on Tuesday. Begs her not to be melancholy and sends kisses to the "poor souls" Will, Betty and Rich, who, he hopes, will have better fortune than he has had. 1½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667-1670.]—Immediately on arriving in London has seen Mr. White, who promises a speedy end to all the troublesome business. Has been to Lord Fauconberg's, "where was a great deal of company dined with him, the Duke of Albemarle, my Lord of Thomond, and my Lord I know not who." Saw her sister, but my Lord stayed with his merry company. Is too weary to write more, but will be home on Saturday. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1667-1670.] Saturday night.—Has reached London safely, and he and Lord Gorge are once more like to make a bargain. He offers 100*l.* more than formerly, but wishes to have the Michaelmas rents. 1 *p.*

Sir John Russell to his wife, Lady Frances Russell.

[1667-1670, London.] Sunday night.—Finds that he cannot possibly get away until the end of the week, although he is far more impatient for her company than she can be for his. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1670, January? London.] Tuesday. At Mr. Gargrave's House.—His Uncle Russell still thinks to make a great bargain for him, but he will be very careful what he does. His brother and sister Sheers send their services. Cannot but think her very happily bestowed. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1670, Jan. 20.]—I had no sooner reached Mr. Gargrave's house than I was sent for to my Lady Fauconberg, who will not suffer me to lie out of her house, and continually expresses her kindness to us and ours. Mr. Strickland and his spouse are likewise here. I wish I could tell you anything good about our own concerns, but Lord S. is as unlikely to get money as ever. To-night my Uncle Chicheley is coming to give me his advice, "and I doubt not but one way or other to bring my affairs so that we may live happier than we hitherto [have] done." The beginning of next week I shall be with you, and the Monday after, you must think of coming here, for my lady knows not how to be without you, and bids you to prepare against that time. You are to make me your [deputy?] at Chippenham, where, when you are weary of this place, your husband will receive you with kindness home again. He knows not how to live without you, yet is well satisfied for you to be with so good a friend.

Postscript. "Tuesday last Lord Fauconberg left this place. To-morrow suffers Devall* who I perfectly knew, but am never the better, for my ring and watches are sold, and never more to be heard of." *Torn.* 2 *pp.* [*Post mark, Ja.* 20.]

The Same to the Same.

1669-70, February 10. Chippenham.—All things here are as well as is possible without thy good company, which nothing should have robbed me of but my Lady Fauconberg. "When I consider that you are with a person that has so much love for you . . . I cannot but be satisfied, in spite of all my ill-fortune. No, child, if thou designest to make thy poor husband happy let not the cares of this world trouble thee, and it is done." My service to "the best and greatest lady in the world," and to Mrs. Bella Strickland.

At the end of the letter are some childish scribbles signed W. R., *and noted by Sir John*: "What your son desires besides craving your blessing and sending his humble services

* Claud Duval, executed Jan. 21, 1670.

to my Lady Fauconberg, you may read as perfectly as I can." 1½ *pp.*

Addressed: "For the Lady Russell, at the Lord Fauconberg's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London."

Lady Frances Russell to her husband, Sir John Russell.

[1670.] February 10.—"Although I am got well to this place, where, as you told me, I should be received with a great deal of joy and kindness, yet methinks I want thy dear self to complete this present pleasure which I now enjoy. I can most truly assure thee that as well as I love this place, and as much respect and fondness as I meet with from my dear sister and other persons, yet I could not live contented here without thee." Last night your Uncle Chicheley and Mr. Secretary supped here, and I find it is thought necessary for you to come up yourself about the business with your Uncle R[ussell], and, should any difference arise between you, then is the time for your Uncle C[hicheley] and Mr. Secretary to umpire between you.

"There is little of news stirring. The pretty widow is now sick of the small-pox, but the danger is past. The little Cavendish heir* died last night of a consumption, which has caused a great deal of sadness at Southampton House. I have received visits and compliments from every [one] but Lady Poul[et?] who, I hear, is very angry at your letter to her Lord. I pray God bless my dear, and send him safe to his most passionately fond, dearly [loving] wife."

Postscript. "I pray God bless my dear, dear sweet babes. Kiss them over and over from their poor mama. I long to hear how you all do. Give my service to Lady Russell, and a kiss to my little patient." 2 *pp.*

Postscript by Lord Fauconberg. "You had need make haste up, for your wife is so courted by the Venetian Ambassador that I fear he will make you a cuckold. My service to all with you, and kiss our babes from me.—Yours, Fauconberg."

Earl of Clarendon.

1671, April 3. Montpelier.—Copies of the letters written by the 1st Earl of Clarendon to the Duke and Duchess of York, on hearing that his daughter had joined the Church of Rome. 3 *pp.* [*Printed in* State Tracts, *the* Harleian Miscellany *and elsewhere.*]

Sir William Frankland to Viscount Fauconberge, at Fauconberge House, near Charing Cross.

1678[-9], January 21. [Thirkleby.]—"I acknowledge to your Lordship the news of the further prorogation was not at all unexpected or surprising to me, though it came very

* The MS. has "Candish ayer."

opportunely, for this day Major Talbot (who dined with me) and myself had agreed to write to York for taking our places in the coach against Thursday sennight, but since it hath pleased God and the King to order it otherwise, we must bear it patiently, for when all is done, *stultitia hominis et sapientia Dei gubernant mundum.*

I am extremely grieved to hear of the return of your Lordship's old distemper, but hope the country air will restore *sanitatem corporis*, as your study and garden will *tranquillitatem animi*, in which consists Epicurus's *summum bonum*. I have not writ so much Latin these twenty years, but as things are at this time, see no reason why an English tongue, as well as an English heart, should not grow every day out of fashion." 1 *p. Seal of arms.*

THOMAS LASCELLES to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at Thirkelbye.

[16]78[-9], February 3.—I have communicated yours about the election of knights of the shire to several freeholders hereabouts, and have not failed to make Sir Gilbert Gerard's and Sir Henry Calverley's interest* as strong as I can. I hope they will carry it, "though Mr. Marwood, by his brother Metcalfe's interest, puts in to give us some trouble; my Lord of Durham also hath recommended his elder brother with some earnestness, and a kind of little threatening, but obstinate tempers will not be wrought upon by any impressions but such as they like." Pray give my service to your lady, and to Mr. Sanderson and his lady. ¾ *p.*

——— to [SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[16]78[-9], February 3. York.—Mr. Tancred will tell you that the County Court is adjourned, and that no writ came. Sir John Kay desired my assistance, but I told him honestly that I had engaged all the friends I could for Lord Fairfax and Lord Clifford, and believed the whole county was so resolved for them that it was not possible to shake their interest. He seemed not very pleased, nor willing to desist, but I am confident all his striving will be in vain. He wishes to make the country believe "that my Lord Fairfax waives it, and it is so far very right that he does not seek it, but desires to be excused, and yet I am assured he will accept it," and have been bold enough to tell him that he must not refuse. ¾ *p. Signature torn off.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1678[-9], February 3.—Lord Fairfax dined with me to-day and we pressed him exceedingly to declare his joining with Lord Clifford, but all that we could get from him was that if he joined with any, it should be with Lord Clifford. We suppose he will

*For Northallerton borough.

declare himself at the meeting next Friday, at the George. No one openly opposes Lord Clifford so far except Sir Jo. Kay, but it is feared that he may strike in with the interest of the Lord L[atimer] get many of the West-Riding gentry to be present at that meeting, and set up one of them against Lord Clifford. As the great design of this previous meeting is to prevent clashings and bandyings at the great popular meeting for the election, I am hugely desirous that his Lordship's interests should be strengthened there. Your own presence would be of great use, but if your distemper will not permit of your coming, it would be well for you to prevail with some considerable North-Riding gentlemen to be there. Although Lord Fairfax desires to be excused, yet he has declared that "if his country choose him, he will serve them the best he can." *Signature torn off. In the same handwriting as the preceding.* 1 *p.*

Noted by Sir William, "the latter letter."

Sir William Frankland to Viscount Fauconberge.

1678[-9], February 4. [Thirkleby].—The gout is so violent upon me that I cannot rise from bed. I have little to add to what the two enclosed letters from my old intelligencer will tell you.* "I hope our fears of a surprising election are now past, for on Monday, the day we feared, neither Lord L[atimer] nor none for him nor any writ appeared. I could wish your Lordship had writ to Sir Richard Grahme to have engaged him for my Lord Clifford, for I hear he is very busy for Sir J[ohn] K[aye] . . . I hear just now from Thirske that my Lord Derby refuses to give Sir William Went[worth] his interest there, pretending to him a pre-engagement, though he has hitherto recommended none, and am confident if your Lordship had an opportunity of discoursing with him it might have been gained for my nephew, for I find the town very well disposed to him, and do believe, if my Lord Derby do not concern himself in the election, he is in a fairer way than anybody to be my partner, and I am certain he will be a very good one." Pray show the enclosed letters to none but my lady, as the hand may be known, and I would have no prejudice come to one who shows himself so zealous for the good of his country. *Signed.* 1 *p. Seal of arms.*

The Same to the Same.

1678[-9], February 7.—Not being able to go myself to the meeting of the gentlemen at York, I prevailed with Mr. Chamber to do so, asking him to compliment Lord Clifford and Lord Fairfax from you, and to tell them that, according to your instructions, he had sent to try to engage all the gentlemen of this Riding for their Lordships' interest, and had reason to be confident that they would be very unanimous in it. I have also sent my servant with letters to their Lordships and Sir Jo. K[aye] (who had writ for my assistance, but my answer was

* Probably the two preceding letters.

pre-engagement) to the same effect, and have heartily pressed Lord Fairfax to declare his resolution of standing and to join with Lord Clifford. I thank your Lordship on behalf of my nephew (now in Lincolnshire). By some expressions in your letter, you seem to think that I had once some intention of standing for the county, but I can assure you I never gave the least countenance to such an idea. "When they were apprehensive at York of a surprising election, some public-spirited men, considering how they might best oppose it, resolved upon the sudden to get me to appear, and in the mean-time were labouring all about to make as many voices as they could (and I heard since they had got a great number) and were very confident, in case my Lord L[atimer] should have offered at such a thing, that they were provided for him. Upon notice of this, being unwilling to engage in this business, I persuaded nephew to undertake it . . . though thus far I'll deal truly with your Lordship, which is more than ever I yet owned to any, that in case upon my appearance at York an irregular election should have been offered at, I would without fear of any great man whatever, if nobody else had appeared to oppose him, have stood myself rather than have submitted to such a trick upon the country. But all that matter is now at an end, and we are carrying on the interests of the two Lords with all our might." I write this lying upon my bed, but though I be lame, I have not been lazy in this busy conjuncture. 1½ *pp.* *Seal of arms.*

Sir William Frankland to Viscount Fauconberge.

1678[-9], February 9. [Thirkleby.]—Mr. Bell has written to his wife that he believes Lord Derby "acquiesces upon your Lordship's letter for nephew," and has desired her to promote his interest, which she is very ready to do, so I make no question but he will be my partner. I have sent a post to Lincoln to him, and we shall hasten the election as fast as we can, as Mr. Hayes sends word that the writs are come to the sheriff. Mr. Chamber has given you an account of Friday's meeting. I wish all counties may agree upon as good a choice.

Postscript. "Some say young Arthington will put Sir John Reseby [Reresby] out at Aldbr[ough]." 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1678[-9], February 14.—The two Lords at York expressed themselves as much obliged to you, especially Lord Clifford. After some pressing, Lord Fairfax was persuaded to declare that he would join interests with Lord Clifford, and Sir J. K[aye], who at first declined to quit his pretences, afterwards agreed to do so; although Lord Clifford is still not without some (I think groundless) apprehensions on his score.

I forgot in my last to tell you that Lady Davison died last Saturday, and was to be buried as yesterday. I should have

gone to see her, but Chas: Belasyse wrote from Blakestone, desiring me not to do so, although my lady took my intentions very kindly. I have written to desire his company at the election to-morrow at Thrisk. No news of any opponent.

Jack Davison continues at Coxwould and did not go to my lady's funeral, by her own desire, as I hear. 1½ *pp.*

Sir William Frankland to [Lord Fauconberg].

1678[-9], February 16.—"Yesterday nephew Saunderson and myself were chosen at Thrisk with an universal consent, no antagonist appearing to dispute it with us. We had a great deal of good company besides our neighbours—as Sir Metc[alfe] Rob[inson], the Talbots, Mr. Lascelles, &c.—for Sir Godfrey Copley, Mr. Rush (Ruisshe) Wentworth and Mr. Jo. Wentw[orth's] son came from Aldbr[ough] to the election. I find the two first are very confident of their cause there, saying they have it in their choice whether they will be chosen by the nine or the greater number; but I believe they will stick to the latter, and rely upon the committee of elections, for they expect the sheriff will return the other, right or wrong, and seem to think that Mr. Aldbr: [? Arthington] will at last resign to Sir Jon[athan] Jenn[ings] to join with Sir Jo. Res[by].

Upon Thursday the election was at Burrow-bridge, where Sir Henry Goth[ericke] and Sir Tho. Maul[everer] were chosen without opposition, Sir Jon. appearing and being mounted for the first.

Upon Friday Sir Gilb[ert Gerard] and Sir Hen. Cal[verley] were chosen at North-Allerton, Mr. Marw[ood] having desisted.

Sir Jo. Hewley is drinking hard at Knasbr[ough] against Sir Tho. Slingsby, but not given over his pretences at York, where the election is to be Monday sennight.

I hear Sir Jo. Dawney will certainly be chosen one at Pomfr[et] and the dispute will lie between Sir Pat[ience] Ward and Mr. Ramsden. Sir Rob. Eden and Colonel Tempest, as I am told, join interests against Sir James Clavering and Mr. Vane for the county of Durham, and for the city, Col. Tempest's son, Sir Ra. Cole and Mr. Blakestone are competitors. I suppose your Lordship has an account that Mr. Humphrey Wharton and Mr. Cradock are chosen at Richm[ond], as the two Thompsons were, I suppose, yesterday at Scarbrough. I am rather better of my gout, but unable to go, though I was at Thrisk, where my son Tom was carried for me."

Postscript. My nephew returns you a thousand thanks for your favour about Thrisk. Undoubtedly your letter to Lord Derby prevented any other recommendation. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1678[-9], February 18.—Ch: Belasyse, being newly returned out of Bishopr[ick], tells me that Lady Dav[ison] several times

in her sickness expressed her inclinations to the match, and also has mentioned her approval of it in her will. He seems to think however that the feofees, Col. Tempest and Ra: Dav[ison] will not be very forward in their concurrence, and I scruple to finish the matter without their consent, though the young man could be persuaded to it. I shall send Tom up in April at latest and Mr. Davison means to go up with him. Our ladies are not inclined to go up this session, but how their minds may alter, I know not. I am very glad of Lord Derby's letter, for I do not hear that he has written or sent to Thrisk. 1 *p.* *Seal of arms.*

Sir William Frankland to Lord Fauconberge.

1678[-9], February 21.—I have written to take places in the coach (which by that time will go in four days) for Wednesday, the 5th. Parson Frankland has been here (with whom Ralph has remained since he left your Lordship) and commends the boy very much. I will send him away with all expedition. I dont know what to think of the business of Mr. Dav[ison]. His uncle Ra[lph] has written for him, intending to send him to Cambridge, and says that "when it is convenient for him to marry, he shall choose according to his own desire, and if his mind does not alter as to the present lady, meaning Grace, he shall be as forward for it as those that make more noise, complimentally adding that it is into an honest and just family."

Jack is resolute to return quickly and go with Tom into the south. Mr. Bell has just shown me an obliging letter written to him by Lord Derby's direction, engaging his interest for my nephew.

Postscript. "Tis said that Lord Grey's brother joins with Captain Widdr[ington] (I dont like the conjunction) against Delaval and Fenwick. I have writ to Craike to engage the freeholders and hope have prevailed with many to give their voices for Mr. Vane and to advise with Sir Gilbert Gerrard in the choice of the other, though the parson there had laboured hard for Col. Tempest. I got Mr. Chamber to go and second my letter. Sir Thomas Slingsby and Mr. Stockd[ale] are chosen for Knasbrough, and Sir Jo. Hewley is labouring hard at York, and many are of opinion that he will put Sir Metc[alfe Robinson] hard to it. If I had been able, I had been at York to have countenanced our good neighbour." 1½ *p.* *Seal of arms.*

Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

1679, April 22.—MS. copy of the letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the first part of the treatise written in order to persuade the Earl to leave the Church of Rome. 13 *pp.* [*Printed as a tract. British Museum press mark*, 224 *C.* 23.]

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, BART., at Thirkleby.

[1680 ?] February 28. Sutton Court.—Encloses an abstract of the settlements made at his sister Dalton's marriage.* His wife has gone to buy her the things asked for, and will, it is hoped, bring back better news of Miss Russell than they have had the last few days. Knows of nothing new in public affairs. ¾ *p.* *Signed.*

Underwritten (*in the same hand as the letter*).—Note, signed R. G., stating that Mr. Gunton has taken back the saddle, and repaid 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* for it.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1679[-80], March 20.—I am harassed and spent with attending upon our poor aunt, who is now gone to her long home. She was an excellent woman and left this life for a better with great tranquillity, and (as she had reason) a desire of change. She left my sister her best suit of hangings, and your son Jack ten pounds. Lord Belasyse, Sir John Talbot and Mr. Clerke are executors. She has left my sister Dalton a hundred pounds, and my Aunt Vavasour five hundred. "Thus we drop, and one generation passes as another comes. God grant we may so live as to meet in the heavenly Jerusalem, for here we have no abiding city." Her death was hastened by putting herself upon a milk diet without advice, which course Dr. King declared to be mortal, for though very successful with gout, it is dangerous where there are complicated diseases. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1680,] April 6.—"My dame acquainted my sister and yourself with the loss our family has had of an excellent good woman, gone to everlasting rest, her Father's house, but a little, a very little before us. The tapestry which she left my sister for a legacy consists only of three pieces, but very deep and fine. They lie here to be disposed of by your order.

"I cannot entertain you with anything considerable of a public nature. The design of burning the Rump by apprentices will not be found to have so much in it as is reported, and the Irish information (though very probable in itself) yet comes to us by a very ill hand, the fellow proving no better than an infamous Tory.

"The effect of yesterday's extraordinary Council (to which I had a summons but went not) is yet unknown to me, having had no visit, or other news from London, so that you must

* Barbara Belasyse married, 1st, Walter Strickland, and 2nd, Sir Marmaduke Dalton of Huxwell, Co. York.

be content to have intelligence a post later than your neighbours. My lord D[uke] of Bucks will probably have a trial for bugery. There are great intricacies in the story of it, which may better entertain you in the North, when I come. Your son Tom is a very good youth, a little soft, and very studious, to that degree as I conceive it may be of advantage to him to spend a month or two with you and me in conversation, both to unbend his bow and give him some assurance, which he wants more, I think, than letters. At Michaelmas Sir William Russell is intended for Cambridge, whose purse and disposition suiting very well with my nephew's, I think may be a convenient companion, and for both your interests in point of management, but this is yet remote."

Postscript. "The borders of the hangings are sewed on, and may be taken off, which will take off the depth near three quarters." 1½ *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother [-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1680?] April 13. Sutton Court.—By this two or three days converse with my nephew I find him improved in every way. He is so much pleased with both his master and his landlord that he has no desire either for a Northern journey or the University, "He is in the first form and second scholar; says both the Assembly and Church Catechism in Latin, to which if the Papal were added, he would be provided for all events. Upon the whole matter, I judge him capable of very little further improvement at school, and his studious humour considered, I think it may be his advantage to get assurance by keeping us company a month or two from midsummer, which is the time I purpose to go down. . . . As to public concerns, so great a serenity and quiet in the minds of men has not been seen this many years; fair measures are taken at home, advantageous alliances pursued, which is hoped may produce a good effect in Parliament the next winter.

Sir William Waller did notoriously misbehave himself in favour of my Lord D[uke] of B[uckingham] who lately came from France, and rid into the town upon a cart-horse, *incognito*, yet so as very many knew him. The Court removes to Windsor on Monday next."

Postscript. My cousin Levison-Gower and his Uncle Will dined with me to-day. The latter earnestly desires your help next sessions about the old business of Stitnam [Stittenham] Hutton's Ambo and Wiginton, concerning which he makes sad complaints. It is advisable for you to appear his friend in this trivial matter, which he sets so great a stress upon. 1½ *pp. The last sentence only in Lord Fauconberg's own hand.**

* For date, see Luttrell's *Brief Relation of State Affairs*, vol. I. pp. 39, 41. The Court removed to Windsor on April 19, which fell on a Monday in this year.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart., at Thirkleby.

[1680?] October 29.— John Athey is going down to Cambridge, and will give you both a good account of the young gentleman there, who, I hear, is much improved. I have found a friend who, if you please, will furnish you with the thousand pounds for your daughter's portion, at five per cent. "The money upon my faith is not mine, nor does it otherways concern me than in my well-wishes to you." 1 *p.*

MARY, LADY FAUCONBERG, to her brother-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at Thirkleby.

[1681?] April 16.—"My Lord's indisposition, which is occasioned by coming out of that we generally call the nettle spring all over his body and face, gives me the satisfaction and you the trouble in this, to tell you he is extreme sorry the thousand pound he once mentioned to you is now disposed of, and not to be had. My sister Russell has sent for her son from Cambridge and I fancy designs not his return thither again. The occasion of his sudden remove is from a prospect of a change in his condition. What success there may be, a little time will show. I thought this account reasonable to give you, not knowing whether it may not make you think of new conditions for your son as to chamber, &c." 1¼ *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

[1681?] June 1.—I suppose you heard of my nephew's perfect recovery from his tutor, whose letter prevented Mr. White from going down to him.

"I am glad to hear our county will imitate the rest in their loyalty, and that Sir Med[calfe] Rob[inson] is so active in it. I hope Ripon will hereafter choose the Jennings and that all other counties and boroughs will satisfy their addresses by their choice of members, which (by the return and submission of great men) we may probably make an experiment of this winter. Lord Halifax is in very great esteem and favour, and your humble servant so very much at ease here as will secure my dear sister and you this summer from the trouble of his neighbourhood." 1 *p.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1681,] August 13.—I am just now told Lord Shaftesbury will be tried the 27 inst.

I forgot to tell you that Wither is with me again and a very good youth, "but your friend Ralph the arrantest little rascal that ever was, good for just nothing but mischief . . . was wilfully the occasion of killing me a new horse within a week after he came from Northampton, and a hundred other roguish tricks." I intend to send him down to his mother and they may bind him to a tailor or shoemaker. I will make up his money to five pounds. 1 *p.*

MARY, LADY FAUCONBERG, to her sister [-in-law, LADY FRANKLAND].

[1681?] August 20.—"I trouble my dear sister the seldomer because I know you love not writing, and do assure her that I expect no answers. All I desire is that you will continue your kindness and friendship, which I must always have a great value for. Your son is very well. My sister [Lady Russell] and he have been together at Cambridge and Chipnam above a month. She writes me word he is the most improved since he went thither that ever she saw, and has been very well pleased with this little diversion from his book, which Mr. White writes he improves in mightily. I expect my sister will be at London this night. Pray present my service to your good man, and tell him I take it ill he never writes to me. I am no newsmonger, or you should have it."

Postscript. Betty Russell presents her service to you and Sir William. My Lord is now pretty well again. 1½ *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at Thirkleby.

[1681*,] September 8. Sutton Court.— . . . "I am like to have a troublesome suit with the Church of York, which I did not apprehend in this Dean's time, considering our present and past relation. I pray favour me to send for Mr. Chamber, and when you are well instructed in it, take the first occasion you can meet with to know Mr. Rooksbye's opinion, who I hear is their counsel, for I would not wittingly engage in such a matter without a clear title."

The King went this morning to Newmarket, where some think there will be more company than ordinary. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1681?] September 29.—Considers both the proposals presented to him very advantageous, and advises the prompt carrying on of the one, that if it fails, they may proceed with the other.

Thinks that although he can never hope to get so much land for his daughter, yet he has no reason to despair of procuring so much money for his son. 1 *p.*

——— [to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

1681, November 5.—"I have a thousand things to say to you, but nothing to write.

"The juries were yesterday empanneled, but I have not yet met with the list of them. Sir John Cope is foreman of the one, and Sir Peter Colliton of the other. This last, I hear, may prove tolerably honest, and probably encourage indictments against the

* The King went to Newmarket on this date in this year. *See* Luttrell, vol. 1, p. 124.

Lords, which two or three days more must show. I am told from a very good hand that your neighbour at Nunnington* will have the silver trumpet, and then Jack Talbot, &c. may stay at home if he pleaseth. I am sure he cannot do it with more content and satisfaction than your humble servant.

"My Lord Fauconberg with his family are come to town, but begins already to be troubled with his rheums and talks of returning." 1 *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to [SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1681,] November 10.—"I am now got to a place and a season of the year what will not suffer me to use my own hand, which I hope you will excuse.

My Lady Ogle went from Northumberland House yesterday, but whither is not yet known, only she left a letter for her grandmother upon the table to this effect, viz.:—That having a perfect aversion and detestation to Mr. Thinn, and fearing that she could not be free from his importunities by any other method than concealing of herself, had obliged her to retire, and resolve never more to see him, unless the law force her to it; which resolution has so enraged the esquire that he now publishes his being married to her, the Lady Orrery, her three daughters and Mr. Brett being present, which is not denied by my Lady Northumberland. In order to the nulling of the marriage they are setting up poor Mrs. Treaver's title to him, which, *in foro concientiæ*, I believe is good, but whether it will prove so in the Spiritual Court I must question . . ."

"My Lady Russell, being, it seems, in good humour on the Gunpowder Treason night, writ to her son a letter in verse, to which, he not being poetically given, your young gentleman has taken up the cudgels so ingeniously that I thought it would neither displease yourself nor my sister to pay threepence for it."

If the pears I sent you come just ripe, there is no such fruit in the world. To eat for three months together a fruit more delicate than the best peach or fig at midsummer commends a garden and makes me resolve to plant nothing but pears henceforth, and I believe they would ripen as well at Thirkleby as here. This pains I take only to make you as good a gardener as myself. *Unsigned.* 2 *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1681,] November 22. London.—"I am very glad my pretty niece is disposed to so honest a gentleman as from several hands I hear Mr. Smelt is reputed to be, to whom I pray present my service. . . . I have just now brought to me a list of forty substantial men, to be offered for a jury to the Court on Thursday,† of which number Sir Sam. Barnardiston, Dubois, Papillion, Rudge, Hubland, Boneale, and the two Godfreys make

* Sir Richard Graham, cr. Viscount Preston in 1680.

† At Lord Shaftesbury's trial.

a part, by which you may judge what we are to expect. Lord Townsend, Lady Northumberland and others are just come in, which forces me to conclude, with my good wishes of all health and happiness to the new couple." *Signed.* 1 *p.*

M[ary,] Lady Fauconberg, to her sister [-in-law, Lady Frankland].

[1681,] November 26.—I have bought all your daughter's things and hope you will like them. I got the better lace for her gown because it may be useful hereafter. It would lace a petticoat all over when she has a mind to alter the skirt of her gown. "I will not tell you in this what her gown and petticoat is of, but you may be sure it is that which is most worn, and will do my pretty niece most credit and service." 1 *p.*

Overleaf, Postscript from Lord Fauconberg :—

"*The Lord Shaftesbury's acquittal the other day* was accompanied with unparalleled disorder, of shouts, ringing of bells, bonfires and such extravagances as I fear may at long run produce ill effects, parties being more exasperated than ever, even to such a degree as discourages all hopes of an accommodation at our next meeting, if elections be not very prudent.*" *My service to the young couple. Signed.* ⅔ *p.*

Lord Fauconberg to [Sir William Frankland].

[1681,] December 6th. London.—. . . "The little Duke of Richmond is made Master of the Horse, and kissed the King's hand upon it on Sunday night. Major Oglethorpe is gentleman of the horse to him, whose wife (quondam Mrs. Wall) is at present very ill with her lady, having of late made some discoveries.

"The Duke of Grafton is to have Col. Russell's† regiment, for which the King pays the Colonel five thousand pounds. It is said his Majesty has granted Audley End to his Royal Highness upon payment only of the last 20,000*l.* that remains due to the Earl of Suffolk.

If we have a Parliament, as some say and as probably our foreign affairs may oblige us to, I hope you will bring my sister up, and leave her at Sutton Court while you are at Oxford. I am removing with my family on Friday next, finding myself to be a better gardener than statesman. My Lady Russell, I hope, will go with us for a little time, but talks altogether of Chipinham. Her daughter has had perfect health ever since you went down, and so admirable a creature both in body and mind that I believe she will not keep her long, though there be no other

* November 24, 1681.

† Col. John Russell. 3rd son of the Duke of Bedford, Colonel of the King's regiment of foot Guards.

temptation than what she carries about her: they both present their services to you all, particularly to the young bride."

My eyes have not been so bad for two years as since I came to town. I have let blood and used several medicines, but without effect. If they continue so, I shall not pass my time so well at Sutton Court as formerly.

I thank my good brother B[elasyse ?] both for his cheeses and for his kind letters, and you for your magnificent present of ale, some of which I hope may be reserved for your own drinking.

"My dame is gone this afternoon to christen the heir of Hornby. The father received a commission two days since to command the Richmondshire regiment that was lately his father's, which your son in time may do, and thus you see, one generation drives out another." *Signed.* 1½ *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother[-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1681,] December 28.—I am heartily sorry your old enemy has found you out again, but hope to hear that Squibbs' medicine has made your fit shorter. "We are obliged to you both for your excellent ale and brawn, which does us great credit this Christmas amongst our neighbours. As to public affairs, I hear of nothing new since my Lord of Argile's escape out of Edenbrough Castle, which I think will have no great consequence."

With postscript by Lady Fauconberg, adding her thanks for the noble present of brawn. *Signed.* 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1681[-2], January 12.—Is almost in despair of seeing him this spring. His nephew's cravats and cuffs are waiting for him at Chipenham, "where the good lady and her fair daughter remain about a fortnight or three weeks longer." *Signed.* 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1682,] February 23. Sutton Court.—"My being out of town made me unable to prosecute the story I sent you in my last concerning the murder of Mr. Thin, for which the Count Coningsmark upon a very strong supposition has been since committed and will be tried, I doubt with danger of his life, if any other have been of his counsel than the Captain, whose resolution is admirable. The murder has carried Lord Shrewsbury and several young lords into Holland, where we may expect to hear of more blood, such force has gold upon the minds of poor mortals, and such, at long run, are the effects of it in all families." *Signed.* ¾ *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to [SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND?]

1681[-2], March 3.—"Yesterday* at three of the clock, my Lady Portsmouth, with seventy in family and thirty thousand pound advance money, set forward towards her own country; from whence she came with a less train, some years past. She proposeth to return in June, having carried money only to last her so long. The King, Queen, &c., went this morning for Newmarkett, where his Royal Highness will meet, continue, and return with him hither about the Holy Week. The King has graciously granted to the borough of Thetford a new charter, reserving only to himself the nomination of the Recorder, &c. Hertford and Lemster [Leominster] are following the same example, as, we hope, most of the boroughs of England will do if they be wise.

The Spanish, Dutch and other foreign ministers seem to be disgruntled; but Luxembourg must go for all that. Count Coningsmark, by his gold, has made it appear that as well Middlesex juries as judges (*durante bene placito*) are penetrable.

Our amorous Lord Lieutenant is gone incognito in the train of the Great Lady, or at least intended yesterday to do so.

The Hon. Colonel Legg was yesterday sworn of the Council and a new edition of Earls is coming out." *Unsigned.* 1½ *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother [-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1682 ?] March 18. Sutton Court.—"My present retreat and garden (where by the way I now have forty workmen) furnishes me with nothing worth the postage . . . From Newmarket, where our English world now is, I hear only who wins the plates, but from abroad, that mighty preparations are making for victories of another nature, which I fear may come home to us at last. I am here making preparations for my annual guests, the nightingales, whose melody is not less agreable, though less noisy, than that of the jockeys." 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1682?] March 27. Sutton Court.—Lady Russell is going up to town about your son's tutor, whence my dame will write to you if I go to Newmarket. "I hear people of the best quality are huddled up with strangers in the same room, and some have bedfellows they scarce know; the concourse thither is wonderful. Yet I shall have difficulty to prevail with myself to leave thirty workmen that I have had in the garden above this month." If I go, I shall lie at Chippenham one night and Cambridge the next, whence you may expect an account of your son.

I have sent Chambers the copy of a late letter from the Doctors at York, with my answer.

---

* Luttrell gives March 4 as the date of the Court leaving Whitehall for Newmarket, and also of Lady Portsmouth's departure for France.

If Mr. Emott be a witty man and speak Latin well, I can help him to something considerable, "but he must cross the seas, and leave the wife, if there be one, for a time. Let me know your opinion of him, honest Mr. Browne not being spiritual enough for this active sort of employment." 1 *p. Seal with crest and coronet.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother [-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

1682, April 6.—I was this last week at Newmarket, "but could not return by Cambridge, being certainly informed that the Master and Fellows of Trinity College were prepared to attack me with a speech for a subscription to their new Library and building, which I could not have honourably avoided. . . . Nothing is talked of but the preparation for receiving———* on Saturday, when it is said the town will be all in bonfires." ¾ *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[1682,] May 4. Sutton Court.—The Duke went down to sea yesterday†, and by the way both at Puttney and at Erith (as I am informed) was complimented by very many lords and other people of quality. Sir William Jones, our late Attorney General, died here yesterday,‡ which is a loss to the city that can only be exceeded by that of their charter, which probably will follow.

My Lord Duke Hamilton by taking the Test has exalted himself here below, and his wife above, for I am told from a very good hand that her heart is so broke as she cannot live.

The King of France is now raising eight thousand horse and ten thousand foot to increase his army, which hastens our 'envoyée' (*sic*) Lord Preston over, that they may not annoy us. Notwithstanding these proceedings in France against the Pope's supremacy, the poor Protestants are more persecuted than ever, and I am afraid in that our Nunnington neighbour will not prevail.

The Earl of Suffolk is going to marry Lord Manchester's eldest daughter. Dick Brett and Sir John Bright are rivals to the younger. Thus you see the mettle of our old fellows to venture upon girls. We have strange rains in these parts. I hope it will bring up grass apace upon the moors." 1¾ *pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1682, May 27, [Windsor].—"Mr. Rooksby has been no less punctual in observing orders than your son was after his slow return to Cambridge, which will probably occasion the disappoint-

*The King. *See* Luttrell, Vol. I. p. 177.

†The Duke of York embarked May 3, 1682, to go by sea to Scotland, to fetch his wife.

‡Luttrell gives the 2nd as the date of his death.

ment of any future consideration how far it might or might not be his or your joint or separate interest to close with it, her wonderful composition of body and mind having attracted addresses of such importance as were madness to reject. The King and Queen, with all the noblesse, went this morning down the river to meet the Duke and Duchess. The first return this day back, but their Highnesses repose themselves at St. James' two or three days. The King, by order in Council, has forbid all that have relation to his service to converse with the D[uke] of M[onmouth]." 1 *p.* *Seal with device.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart., at York.

[1683,] January 12*.—"I did ever apprehend that your son's present maintenance would prove uneasy to your circumstances, without a greater present fortune, which has occasioned my almost as often repenting as thinking of the too early overture which by an accident was made in it. I left your letter in the ladies' hands, without the curiosity of informing myself what entertainment it met with. I only desire that if there be occasion to write any more upon this subject, your letters may be directed to them, and not to a foolish projector that has artificially found out a way to disoblige all his friends at his own charges." 1 *p.*

M[ARY] LADY FAUCONBERG, to her sister-in-law, LADY FRANKLAND.

[1683,] March 1. Sutton Court.—"I had writ to my dear sister sooner and should a given you an account of your son and daughter but that I knew whilst Sir William was here you had a constant one from him. They are both very well and I hope very happy. I am sure by what is yet seen there is a great appearance of it, for I never saw greater kindness than seems to be on both sides, and I am confident coy Mrs. Russell will be as fond Mrs. Frankland, for your son by his handsome, kind and prudent behaviour has, as in justice it ought, so won upon her as I believe whatever she had, she has now not only a kindness but a value for him, and I am persuaded her behaviour will be such to him and you as will become the relation she is in to you both. I am sure if it were necessary (which it is not, nor I hope never will) she should not want my advice in order to it, for I should be very sorry to see her in any kind misbehave herself to you and my brother as well as her husband, and I am confident you will find her as dutiful to you both as your own. Pray if there be anything either as to them or yourself wherein you think I may serve you, let me know it, and be assured of my faithfulness and kindness to you and readiness.

My lord's eyes being very weak, he has desired me to make his excuse and assure you of his hearty kindness. We both shall be extremely rejoiced to hear of your safe delivery, and join in

*So dated, but the post-mark is Ja ; 11.

our desire that you will not stir from York till you are so, it being a place of better help than you can propose to have in the country. I will tire you now no longer."

Postscript by Lord Fauconberg. "My dame has been so considerate of my poor weak eyes, as to leave me neither matter nor room to trouble you any further" than with the assurance of my affection. 2 *pp. Addressed*: "For the honourable the Lady Frankland at York."

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

[1683,] April 3.—Praising the conduct of Sir William's son, in cases of such difficulty as would have puzzled a man of more experience. Lady Fauconberg is "downright fond of him, as of her own, and now rather loves the pretty wife for his sake." 1 *p.*

SIR ROBERT HOLMES, Captain General and Governor of the Isle of Wight &c., to DAVID URRY.

1683, April 22.—Appointing him captain of the Militia company of foot belonging to the parish of Freshwater, in the West Medina regiment, whereof Sir Edward Worseley, knight, is colonel, and desiring him to exercise his men and officers duly in their arms, and to keep them in good order and discipline. *Parchment. Signed.* 1 *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to [SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1683,] May 5. Sutton Court.— . . . "Your son continues to give great proofs of his prudence, by a wonderful conduct through greater difficulties than you can imagine, or be informed of by paper. Lady R[ussell] is so extravagantly fond of her d[aughter] that from a causeless jealousy of being less beloved by her than ————, some disorders might possibly have been derived to the family, if your son had not managed the matter with great skill, and been powerfully assisted by his friends, all which seems now a little palliated, though still it continues aunt and nephew, mother and daughter, to such a degree as your last kind invitation of them all into the north, is suspected to be a contrivance of ours; and truly I wish it had, and consequently been less extensive.

"We often hear of a generous speech of Sir W[illiam] F[rankland] to his wiser son, advising him to take up money, and not consider 200*l.* or 300*l.* debt. Our niece has only been once here since she left us, which is now seven weeks. It must be acknowledged that her beauty and other perfections might have disposed her better, but my dame has doubled her kindness to me ever since, which before was divided. There are other circumstances by no means to be hinted in paper, let only my sister know of this, nor let it be discovered by any of your letters that you know so much as I suppose you will be able to collect out of these distracted heads."

Postscript. "Prince George, brother to the King of Denmark, by the King's appprobation, is coming over to make his applications (and consequently marry the Lady Ann).* Lord Preston has been at Windsor these ten days, and is now returning with money and orders to attend the motions of that court† this campaign. That King pretends to look towards Stratsbourg, but most believe his designs this summer are upon Italy. Captain Nicholson, who was Lady Winchester's page, has been twice through Moratania as far as Mount Atlas, and is now returning again thither, but (I fear) all that matter will come to naught.

"The gentleman to whose house you once came to me after dinner seems to decline apace, though it be not yet observed. There is a yacht going for the Italian players, and Mr. Neale has built a house at Winsor on purpose for them." 3 *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bt., at York.

[1683,] May 15.—The young people have been here some days. He is strangely fond of her, and I believe the kindness would soon be mutual, if separated from ———, therefore we think it would be well for you to write how much your wife desires to see her daughter, and to enjoin your son to come down without delay. "The sheep and lamb bleat after one the other." 1 *p.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1683, May 16. Sutton Court.—My spouse and I came here last Thursday, and shall stay until the middle of this week. "I suppose you have heard how they have seized of my Lord Gray, and that he is to appear at Council to-morrow at Hampton Court. My Lord Hallifax is now just a-falling, for he had no hand in this match, neither did he know of it. He went to wait of the Duke, and he took no more notice of him than he does of any other man." I believe you will wonder at my Lord's letter, but I must wait to tell you the reason of it until I see you. 1 *p.*

Postscript. I hope to get my cousin Saunderson's things ready by next Monday.

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart., at York.

[1683,] May 17. — "The young people (their week being expired) are gone, for I suppose her mother's permission allowed no longer stay. I should be very glad for my nephew's good (though otherways I love not crowds) to keep them here all summer, but that cannot be obtained." We all think you should send for them, to prevent indifferency growing into aversion. "We have had no singing this week, and indeed such an altera-

---

* They were married 28th July, 1683.
† Of France.

tion since the last time they were with us as is not to be imagined." 1 *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart., at York.

[1683,] May 19. London.—Lamenting the widening breach between the young couple, which is putting his wife into all the affliction imaginable, and urging Sir William to summon them to go down to him so as to get her out of town. Has had warm debates with my lady [Russell] and Mr. W., who accuse the young husband of being severe and imperious and charge himself and his wife with being the cause. [*Begun at Sutton Court, and finished in London.*] 2 *pp.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at York.

1683, May 19. Sohoe.—"This day Sir Patience Ward is tried for perjury. Some are of opinion that he will come off, but most think he wont. I desire to be with you, for I hope then we shall set all things as they should be, which are not quite so at present. . . My spouse gives her duty to my lady and yourself." ¾ *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1683, Ma[y] 23.—Hopes that they may set out in about a fortnight, and that all will now go well again. Trusts that Mrs. Saunderson will like her things. ¾ *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at York.

[1683], May 24.—Has had a stormy interview with Lady Russell, but it ended in promising showers. His poor wife, "notwithstanding the many injuries received, seems yet unwilling to part with her niece, an imprudent, but excusable effect of good nature." Again urges Sir William to send for the young couple, in order to separate his daughter in law from her mother. 1 *p.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1683, Ma[y] 25.—Fears they may not be able to obey his father's injunctions at once, on account of his wife's health. All is now very well between them, my Lord [Fauconberg] having had some discourse on the subject. Begs his father kindly to invite my Lady [Russell] down.

There is a report that the Duke of Albemarle is dead. ¾ *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart.

[1683,] May 29.—I must tell you we have had warm service since my last, but all is now ended in a seeming compliance, and

your son, who ought to know best, says that all is well. "The truth is, he has an excellent object to dote upon, and if well guided now at first [she] will probably prove as good and virtuous as handsome, but do you and him look to that. I can do no more. . . . My good wife has been honourably true to him, and the truth is, without us he had been lost."

Postscript. "My thoughts of their removal are the same as formerly." 1 *p.*

Lord Fauconberg to Sir William Frankland.

[1683,] June 5.—Both outward appearances and your son's affirmation say that all is now serene and easy at home, and if your daughter be not breeding, I am wheedled by the women, who make me believe so.

"Lord Cast[leton] has left his son with me to be provided for and bound apprentice at my charge, only the 100*l.* per annum is settled." 1 *p.*

Thomas Frankland to his father, Sir William Frankland, at Thirkleby.

1683, June 6.—I did not a little wonder at your thinking me reserved with my Lord [Fauconberg], for indeed my freedom in communicating all my affairs to him and my lady has not a little helped to raise this late unhappy storm here amongst us, which is now quite blown over; but my wife is still too ill to come down to you, although she very much desires to do so. In any case I shall come to see you, "to acknowledge your kindnesses and submit myself as a son ought to do to so good and kind a father and mother." 1 *p.*

Mary, Lady Fauconberg, to her brother-[in-law, Sir William Frankland, Bart.]

[1683,] June 9. Sutton Court.—"I find by yours to my Lord that you are still apprehensive matters are not so well as is represented to you by your son, &c., and that your daughter's breeding is a wheedle. As to the first, I can say no more than what my nephew tells me, and I suppose he gives you the same account he gives us, for I see them very seldom, and when I do, can observe nothing but what is very well, and I hope everything that is kind will be improving between the young couple, for what has been the occasion of the contrary has proceeded from no solid foundation, and therefore I conclude a little time and consideration will make all vanish. As to her being breeding, I am, as well as all womenkind, deceived the most imaginable, if a little time do not make it apparent. . .

"Here is very little news. The Common Council voted the other day that the Lord Mayor had right of choosing one of the

sheriffs, and that all proceedings in the Common Hall from 1644 to 1660 ought to be esteemed void and no precedents.

"Our Danish Prince is coming from Denmark we say at Windsor, but others say from Paris, where he has been incognito for several months, and has his equipage made there for him." 2 *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at Thirkleby.

[1683,] July 17. Sutton Court.—"I am so blind with writing a long letter of a public concern, as obliges me to use the laconic style . . . I advise your son first to sell coach and horses . . . then to go down together, and from you, to travel, while the wife stocks the pasture." 1 *p.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at Thirkleby.

1683, July 19.—It is said that Lord Russell, who was to suffer on Saturday, is reprieved for a month. Prince George will be here this afternoon. My wife and Lady Russell send their service to you and my mother. ¾ *p.*

MARY, LADY FAUCONBERG, to her brother-[in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1683,] August 3. Sutton Court.—Both my husband and I think that when the young people go down to Thirkleby, very little notice should be taken of what has been written concerning them, and very little advice given, although we are sure that your kind and good counsel, both to mother and daughter, will do much good. "Let your son be treated by you all with a respect suitable to a married man, for I do assure you, that is very necessary in order to the giving him a value at home. . . . You know my lord has not the good fortune to be thought the fittest man in the world to conduct or advise a young husband, which opinion, it may be, has not been advantageous to your son, for I do truly believe both my sister and your daughter have been and are afraid she should be made a submissive wife, which, without ground, they have concluded me . . . Burn this." 3 *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother[-in-law, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1684?], May 21.—Fears that Sir William's son and daughter Smelt "are no well-wishers," yet begs to assure them both of his hearty respect and kindness. Believes his son will be sending him news about his daughter Fr[ankland]. Is now going for two days to Copt Hall. 1 *p.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

[1685, February.]—Your friend does not know what to advise, for the session may probably not be long, and the consequences

of it fall heavy on particular persons, yet on the other hand, there are some in the same circumstances who intend to be chosen. "Sir H. C[holmley] is more agreeable in respect of the dependence he has by a great sum of money due to him. . . Lord Cl[ifford] demurred till he had approbation, as several others have done." 1 *p.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1684-5, February 10.—I have to-day received Mr. Skaife's letter and the bill for 50*l.*, which I intend to get accepted to-morrow.

"Tis reported my Lady Portsmouth is going away dissatisfied at the disappointment of her son, my Lord Dartmouth being made Master of the Horse to the King, which was given to the Duke of Richmond by the late King, though executed by commissioners. My Lord Allington being dead, Lord Dartmouth is also made Constable of the Tower, and James Graham is Privy Purse. Lord Peterborogh is Groom of Stoole to the King, and my Lady to the Queen. I am informed we shall certainly have a Parliament in May, therefore you are desired to consider well what you intend to do about Thrisk, for your friend thinks it your best way to be favourable to your infirm limbs and stay at home." I believe it may be best for me to waive it also. My wife sends her duty to my mother and yourself. 1 *p.*

——— to [SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[1685,] February 10.—The King has been graciously pleased to declare he will call a Parliament, which I suppose may meet about the beginning or middle of May. Sir H. Cholmeley has been with me, but I know not what to advise till I hear from you. I believe we shall pitch upon Lord Clifford and Sir John Kay for the county. "I would have you consider whether it may not be as proper for your son as yourself, and whether it be desirable even for him is a question." 1 *p.* *Signature cancelled.*

[SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND to LORD FAUCONBERG.]

1684[-5], February 13.—His melancholy reflections upon the loss of the late King, who had preserved the nation so many years in peace and plenty, are turned into joy upon consideration that his present Majesty has succeeded to the throne with a peace, calmness and universal content which are a happy omen for his reign. The gentry and all sorts of people in his Lordship's Lieutenancy are full of submission and loyalty, testified by ringing of bells, bonfires and other marks of rejoicing, and are much encouraged by the King's speech to the Lords of the Privy Council, containing assurances of the preservation of the Church and State as now by law established. *Draft.* ¾ *p.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1684-5, February 19.—Your friend has consulted several others, who agree with him that unless you be free to come up

to all the measures, which he apprehends you are not, it will be better for you to give your gouty limbs some ease. Lord Fauconberg prays you to lay out all your interest for Lord Clifford and Sir J. K[aye]. 1 *p.*

[Thomas Frankland to Sir William Frankland.]

1684-5, February 26.—"Your friend says it is as impossible to judge of measures at your distance as for a blind man of colours; that that same thing from Sir J. K[aye], Sir H. Ch[olmley], Sir M. Rob[inson], &c., will have a different operation from what others may utter . . . for which reason he thinks the son may make a better shift in the crowd than the father can do, who being an hurt deer, some of the herd will be afraid of him, and others perhaps behave themselves worse. . . . The writs will not be issued out yet awhile. The committees of Council are wholly taken up with the ceremonies of crowning the King and the Queen, where all the Lords' ladies are likewise to attend in their robes." ¾ *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1684-5, March 3.—Your friend bids me tell you that he has acquainted his Majesty with the hints in your letters of Sir Met. Rob[inson's] and your proceeding in proclaiming the King at Thirsk, who thereupon took occasion to declare he supposed you would not stand for that place, but rather leave it to your son.

Some of the ministers here have been called to question for preaching indiscreetly against Popery. We wonder we have heard nothing of the North Riding address, of which a model was long since sent down. 1 *p.* *Seal with Lord Fauconberg's crest and coronet.*

The Same to the Same.

[1685, March 5 ?]—Advising him not to stand for Parliament, but to write such a letter as may be shown to the King declaring his submission to his wishes. This is the method taken by the wisest of the same complexion. Not above three or four in all England give open defiance, and it is thought they may pay dear for it. 1 *p.* [*Dated from the postmark.*]

Lord Fauconberg to his brother-in-law, Sir William Frankland, at Thirkleby.

1684-5, March 5.—"This day Lord Burlington and myself, with a very great number of Lords and gentlemen, presented the address from the county of Yorke, and I do with much impatience expect that from our own Lieutenancy, which with fewer hands ten days since would have been more acceptable than now with a million.

"Mr. Wortly came up with a resolution to stand for Huntington town, and Titus for the county, but are returned with differing thoughts, as are very many others of their complexion, so that I do not now hear of any more except Hamden and Mildmey that seem to persist in it, and tis thought even those will not continue to do so. I pray let my neighbours of Thirsk know that I have already made their excuse to the King upon what I gathered out of your former letters, but I hope notwithstanding, my advice to them and you will be followed, and if you will, as I hope for your own sake, decline standing, it may give you a fine opportunity for complimenting the King, who has spoke to myself and Sir H[ugh] C[holmley] at several times, that your son seemed to be a pretty gentleman, and might better fill your place. An hour's discourse I know would fully convince you of this matter. 'Tis less prejudicial that the son be disappointed than the father ruined." 1 *p.*

[Thomas Frankland] to Sir William Frankland.

1684-5, March 7.—Informing him that Sir H. Capel, Sir Wm. Temple and Will: Herbert all of them decline standing. ¾ *p.*

Lord Fauconberg to Sir William Frankland, Bart., at Thirkleby.

[1685, March 10?]—"I received your certificate with an address from Thirsk and carried them all immediately to the King, who, I suppose, remains better satisfied with that town. . . . I am every day, as I get new light, more and more convinced that it is imprudent and almost madness for you to stand, and I am very sure if you knew what I do, you would decline it." Lord Fairfax proposes to be at Gilling on Thursday week and has promised me to visit you at Thirkleby, but I hope you will go to him. He professes to be much your friend, but intimated that my sister's liberty of discourse had disobliged some of her neighbours, especially those of Kilvington.

"Our master has already declared that no man shall ever be admitted into Court, that either fights a duel, is drunk or keeps a woman openly. He received the Marque de Lorge, envoy from France, in the same manner that my Lord Churchill was received by that King, which is very differing from our usual method, nor does that ambassador live so familiarly with us as formerly, which measures has already put another face upon the affairs of Christendom, and however you may think I write like a courtier, so soon as ever the builders make my country house capable to receive me, I shall again retire to my garden with as much serenity of mind as ever." 2 *pp.* [*Dated from the post-mark.*]

The Same to the Same.

1684-5, March 12.—I am glad for many reasons that you resolve to ease yourself and lay the burden upon your son, whose

shoulders are better able to bear it, though I should not be sorry if even he had been excused at this time. Your friend's discourse was such as became him, "but a letter from yourself upon this occasion of your declining (because you perceived it was more acceptable than your loyallest endeavours to serve would have been) will signify more to your advantage than all the characters such indifferent men can give, who perhaps find it difficult to keep their own chins above water." I pray you therefore, as soon as the election is past, to write a submissive letter, particularly mentioning your great fit of the gout when his Majesty passed through those parts. "The person is not ignorant of the most minute things that has happened, either public or private, and will not endure any pretences to justification. Submissions only, with acknowledgments of errors, are acceptable to him . . . This parliament is like to be composed of very loyal men, and I believe only some very few of such Excluders as have made their submissions and given assurances to behave themselves much better hereafter. I have already seen a list of almost forty, such as are to be wished, and the boroughs generally good, but from the counties perhaps some double returns." 1½ *pp.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1684-5, March 12.—I enclose a letter to the borough of Thirsk, for you to use as you think fit. Young Williamson was with me last week asking me if I had received the money for a close which Mr. Skaif bought of his mother. It would be very useful to him just now, as he is about to set up for himself. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1684-5, March 14.—Asks if his presence will be necessary at Thirsk, as Lord Clifford means to go down, and has offered for him to travel with him. 1¼ *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1684-5, March 17.—"Cousin Jones and Lord Lumley were married this morning, and are gone to Thiselworth, to my Lady Talbot's.

"The candidates for Westminster are Sir Thomas Orby, Mr. Bonitor [Bonython], Sir William Dolben and Sir Gilbert Gerrard, our neighbour. The two last join, and some believe will carry it. The election was begun yesterday, but the numbers being great on all sides, Sir Gilbert desired a poll, which was granted to be this day, when they all appeared in the field. Some people got a black box and carried it about upon a pole, crying 'no black box, no Excluder, &c.,' to which 'tis reported reply was made 'no Peter pence men.' Sir Thomas Lee and Rich. Ingoldsby, who stood at Alisbury, pretend to say they had six voices to one, though others are returned. Lestrange is chose for Winchester. My Lord Clifford began his journey on Monday last, so that my design was thought of too late." 1½ *pp.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart., at Thirkleby.

1684-5, March 18.*— . . . "The hint you give of something being talked of at York was impossible for me to avoid, since everybody I met with, especially northern men, inquired concerning you, and used such liberty themselves as made it necessary to say something, which, however temperate, was sure to be carried either this way or that." Pray write such a letter as may make your abstinence meritorious. 1 *p.* *Seal with crest and coronet.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1684-5, March 21.—Informing him that they are anxiously waiting for his letter, and that such a one as he wrote to Sir H. C[holmley] (without the admixture of other affairs), would be quite satisfactory. 1 *p.*

SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND to VISCOUNT FAUCONBERG.

1684[-5], March 24.—This week will be the election at Thirsk, where I believe Sir Hugh Cholmley and my son will be returned without competition.

I acknowledge that I had intended to stand for this borough myself, hoping by this opportunity to have repaired in some measure past errors and mistakes, which were rather of a passive than an active nature. I do not however wish to defend them, being much more inclined to give proofs of submission than to offer arguments for my justification. Therefore when your Lordship intimated that his Majesty did not approve of my standing, I disputed the thing no longer, thinking it better to serve his Majesty in his way rather than my own, and hoping it will be accepted as an earnest of that duty and loyalty of which my heart is full. *Draft.* 1 *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to his brother[-in-law], SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart., at Thirkleby.

1685, March 28.—I this morning showed your letter to his Majesty, by whom it was very well received. He was pleased to acquaint me with some information he had received against your son, but I confidently told him I believed it false, as upon examination it proved.

I wish you had writ something about the county election fit to show to Lord Burlington, "though I have acquainted him with your carrying so many in to York, *de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem ratio.*" 1 *p.*

---

* So dated, but the post-mark is Ma : 17.

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, at Thirkleby.

1685, March 28.—Neither the Duke nor Duchess of Somerset being in town, he cannot show how ready he would have been to serve parson Fra[nkland?]. Hears that Sir H. C[holmley] and himself are already returned. Assures his father that his friend has given a very good character of him to the King. There are four earls to be made presently after the coronation, viz.: Mr. German, Col. Talbot, Lord Dartmouth and Lord Churchill, and many think Lord Bellasys for a fifth. The King has been informed that he (the writer) "stickled very much for Sir G. Gerrard," but it was false. 1½ *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1685, March 31.—Hears that the election at Thirsk is at last over. Fears he may have some difficulty in carrying himself so as not to displease the one or not discharge his trust to the other, but with God's assistance will do only what is consistent with all honour, duty and honesty to both. Is afraid he and Lady Dalton will make very little of Coplecroo: but would like her Ladyship or her steward to be consulted about it. 1 *p.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to [SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

1685, June 6.— . . . "This House of Commons so much exceeds the former in loyalty and prudence that I hope his Majesty will never be in danger of wanting supplies in our days. I acquainted the King this morning with your zeal to his service, and have commission to assure you that he takes your resignation and services by your son as kindly as if you had performed it in person." 1 *p.*

J[OHN] GIBSON to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Bart., at Thirkleby.

1686, April 16. Welburne.—Thanks him for his fine flowers and offers to send him some anemones, the double scarlet, the carnation or blue, both single, or the double star anemone, red, green and white. Encloses receipt for making gooseberry wine, with criticisms thereupon. Sends him "*Papists protesting against protestant popery*, done, as all the rest" (so Mr. Ingleby tells him) "by Goter, an old Benedictine, at Somerset House;" also Dr. Beveridge's sermon and Sir William Petty's essay.

Is told by Mr Darley that the Sessions dismissed the maltsters without licenses. Justice Clayton had taken money of several for licenses before the sessions, and probably some chief constables and clerks also, but that will be restored. Sir William Bowes of the Bishoprick suited the court for 20*l.* to prosecute Sir H. Marwood for his fish-garth, and got it away with him, Sir R. Grahme and Con. Bradsh[aw] being the two, out of five, who opposed it. 2 *pp.*

Enclosing,

Receipt for gooseberry wine.

J[ohn] Gibson to [Sir William Frankland].

1686, August 21. [Welburne.]—Returns a book, which had been mislaid. Discusses the making of gooseberry wine. If Sir William comes to Nunnington, will if possible wait upon him there. My lady is coming home this day, but my lord not till next week, as he has gone westward.* His sister, Lady Fenwick, is lately dead.

Postscript. "The Bishop of London has been before the Commissioners about Dr. Sh[arp]'s business.† Time given him to put in his answer to their charge." 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to [his brother-in-law, John Acton‡].

1687, August [7–]17.–Imperial Camp at Mohatz.—"In my last, which was (to the best of my remembrance) upon the thirteenth instant, I could not possibly give you any particular relation of the battle, but now in short accept of what follows: Upon Tuesday the twelfth of this instant, the Duke of Lorraine discamping from within a little march of Siclos, began to move with the army toward that place, his Highness having the avant-garde, and the Elector of Bavaria the arrière-garde. We had no sooner begun our march, than a great body of horse appeared to our arrière-garde, and seemed only to design the hindrance of our march, and harass the troops, or fall upon our baggage, but the Duke of Lorraine having taken good care of everything, and providing for the worst, by making the troops march in order of battle, and made the best advantage of the ground that the nature of it admitted of, they marched in two columns, which (as often as the enemy appeared) faced about and formed the two lines, according to our order of battle, the right wing having the avant-guard and the left wing the arrière-guard. Upon our right hand (when we marched in columns) were high hills, which covered us like a wall upon that side. Our baggage marched between the two columns and those hills, being by that means quite covered from the enemy, who continued skirmishing (in bodies with our arrière-guard). The Elector, as often as they advanced, halted and made head against them, firing several pieces of artillery from time to time as he saw occasion, which obliged them as often to retire. The Duke of Lorraine, who had no mind to engage in a battle if he could well avoid it, till he had drawn them a little further and gained the plains (for as the hills were on one side, so opposite to them was a great deal of wood and thick) continued the march as fast as he could without inconvenience or danger. Whilst these things happened we discovered a body of Jannisaries, who had gained a little hill and begun to make a brisk fire upon us with their

---

* Lord and Lady Preston, of Nunnington.

† The Bishop was summoned on his refusal to suspend Dr. Sharp, Dean of Norwich, for preaching against popery.

‡ A copy, sent (as appears from a note in the margin) by Mr. Acton to his wife. Lord Cutts volunteered for service against the Turks in Hungary in 1686, and greatly distinguished himself there, especially at the capture of Buda-Pesth.

small shot, and in a moment almost begun to discharge several pieces of cannon at us. The Duke of Lorraine upon this told the general officers that he saw now that the enemy would engage us in earnest, and desired them to remember how they had behaved themselves in a former occasion, recommending to them the care of their several posts and at the same time the interest of the Emperor and the Empire, which depended very much upon this battle and than which he was sure (he said) nothing was dearer to 'em. He did all this with negligence and easiness suitable to the greatness of his character, and concluded assuring them that he did not doubt of their courage, of which he had had such frequent proofs, and therefore (by God's permission) was sure of the victory. As he rode along the line (for he resolved to place himself at the left wing, where the most violent shock was like to be) he let fall several short expressions to encourage the soldiers, telling them if they would stand by him he would not forsake them; that he hoped they would soon reap the fruits of their long fatigues and pains; that he hoped (by the morrow) to see them refreshing themselves in the enemy's camp; that he had provided for everything but a retreat, which he had not so much as thought on, as being resolved and by God's assistance assured of success, &c.; all this was done by little and little carelessly as he rode along, stopping now and then from time to time. When he came at the left wing, seeing about six thousand horse of the enemy that wheeled about and desired to gain the foot of a hill which was upon the flank of our left wing, he took some regiments out of our second line and reinforced the first, extending the left wing so far (up upon hills) as to stop and hinder the enemy's design. The Janissaries now begin to fire very warmly. Their artillery galled our lines and their whole army began to advance. The Duke put on his cuirass and helmet, mounted his charging horse, and taking his sword in his hand, said to us who were about him *Allons, a moi messieurs*, and so advancing before the first line in the place where the thickest fire was, he commanded all to march. I was by him and can tell you his very words, *Allons, au nom de Dieu*, only he said it to the soldiers in German. I must tell you in the meantime that Picolomini, who was upon the very left of the left wing (whether by a mistake or how I cannot tell) advancing too fast with some squadrons, lost a hundred and fifty men out of Prince Commercye's regiment, two standards and several officers, and missed narrowly of being taken prisoner himself, so dangerous are little errors before an [*sic*]. The enemy soon began to give way and we forced their retrenchment with little loss. In an instant a panic fear seized them and it is impossible to relate to you what confusion immediately ensued. They helped to confound one another, every one shifting for himself excepting some brave men (here and there one) who call for justice from their enemies, and I should violate the right of nations if I should not witness for 'em that they used all means to stop the [*blank*] of their country's misfortune, and fought surrounded with enemies, when they had no hopes of life, refusing either to give or

take quarter. In a word, we killed seven or eight thousand, and took their whole camp with all their artillery, ammunition, provision, &c. A great many whom despair had driven into the woods and morasses perished there, and in all (according to the computation agreed on by most of our officers) their lost men amounted to the number of twelve or thirteen thousand. It is remarkable that all this while our right wing did not come to action, for the wood before them being very thick and full of defiles through which they did not know the ways, their endeavours to fall in with the enemy were in vain, and they came not up in time. This is the substance of what I was witness of. I could write you a great many more particulars if I had time. You will have patience to stay till I come for England, for then I design to publish a relation of all that I have seen, learnt and observed in this country; my post giving me an advantage which everybody has not." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Lord Middleton.

[1688], April 12. Loo.—I am sensible that my coming here and taking an employment in this service will make a great deal of noise in England, and that my enemies will not lose so favourable an occasion to plunge me as deep as they can in the King's displeasure, and therefore I desire your lordship to represent to his Majesty the reasons that have driven me to this resolution.

It is with a great deal of regret that I find myself incapacitated to serve his Majesty in his present designs, and to improve the favourable regards he has been pleased to throw upon me, for my own advantage, as well as his Majesty's service. No man has a greater veneration for his person nor would go further in his service than myself, were not the present measures of state visibly opposite to the principles and interest of that religion which is dearer to me than all things in this world, or than life itself. The laws of conscience are sacred and inviolable, and since my principles are such as make me unfit to serve at home, and my private affairs in a posture which does not admit of an idle life, I desire your lordship to do me such offices to his Majesty that he may not be angry at my taking service abroad. I hope much from his Majesty's goodness and your Lordship's kindness to me, and I desire your lordship to assure his Majesty (that whatever happens) I shall always pray for his Majesty's person, and do justice to his merit, and on all occasions observe that duty and respect which becomes me. I desire your lordship to assure his Majesty of the truth of all this. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Sir Edmund Jennings.

[1688, August?]—Memorandum that Sir Edmund Jennings having the three questions proposed to him by the Commissioners, Sir Walter Vavasour and Mr. Middleton, desired them to satisfy him in a few queries: "1. Whether for any man to deliver an opinion or resolution out of Parliament to endeavour the repeal

of laws made for the security of the King and government be not an endeavouring an alteration of the government? 2. Whether an endeavouring an alteration of government be not criminal? 3. Whether there lies any obligation upon any man to give any answer to such questions in manner and form proposed?"

The Commissioners not satisfying him with their answers, it is said he refused to answer their queries in writing but in discourse told them: 1, That he could not positively say how he should vote in the House, if elected, until he had informed his judgment by the debates, but at present thought that some penal laws might be repealed, but that the Tests should not be repealed, being made for the safety of the government and preservation of the reformed religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England, and no man thinking this a time to repeal such laws save such as desire the settlement of popery in the nation: 2, That he would endeavour the election of such as would be faithful to the King, government and reformed religion: 3, That if his Majesty's declaration of indulgence were according to law, it would support itself; if not, it would not be in his (Sir Edmund's) power to support it; and, lastly, that he would live peaceably with all men who would live peaceably with him. *Scrap of paper.*

[*The three questions, to be put to all deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace, were apparently put in Yorkshire in August, 1688, (see* "Memoirs of Sir John Reresby," *ed.* Cartwright, *p. 400) by these Commissioners.*]

Lord Clifforde to Sir John Kaye.

[1688?] August 20. Lonsbrough.—"My father undertaking to give you an account of what was done at York, I thought it unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of it. You seem in your letter to suspect as if there was something transacted at that meeting to your prejudice, because you have not notice given you to be there . . . but my business being only to know my Lord Fairfax's resolution and to discourse with him about it, I had no thought of giving you so unnecessary a trouble. If you knew me, you would never suspect me for any indirect dealing, for nothing shall ever be able to tempt me to anything of that kind; besides, if I had a mind to disturb your election, I should not do it in such a manner (having so considerable a party) but appear at the head of it. I think I give you an ample proof of my respects and kindness to you, in quitting so great an interest upon your account, and if you have a right sense of it, I do not question but I shall have your friendship, which shall always be much valued. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

Sir William Frankland to George Skaife.

1688, September 27.—As I find you do not think it advisable to propose my son instead of me, I wish I had not mentioned it

in my letter to the borough (which I hope you received, together with his Majesty's proclamation), however, if they pitch on me, I shall not decline standing, and I hope the naming of my son will have no ill-consequence either to our interest or Mr. W.'s, which is now principally to be considered. "We are so alarmed here with a Dutch invasion (their landing being every day expected, if not already so) that people hardly think of elections, and Sir Richard Mauleverer and Sir Henry Slingsby, who were coming down in order to that business, were recalled to attend their troops, for, as it is feared, there will be occasion. New forces are raising and seamen pressing, the King making all possible preparation for our defence. . . . You will hear first if there be anything to do in the North, some people fancying (amongst other places talked of) that the Dutch will land there. God almighty send us peace. Farewell. Peggy should have come out last Wednesday, but there being none but men, and most of them soldiers, in the coach, we thought it better to defer to another day."

Postscript. I enclose a letter to my old friend Mr. Pybus, which pray deliver either to himself or his mother. 2 *pp.*

Sir William Frankland to George Skaife, at Thirkleby.

1688, October 2.—The writs for a Parliament have now been actually recalled, as you will see by the enclosed proclamation in the Gazette, which contains all the news we have for certain, "for though we have a world of stories and alarms, yet the most knowing say that the Dutch are so far from being landed on our coast that all their land men are not yet embarked, and that they can't be ready to sail till the latter end of this week. In the mean time his Majesty is making great additions to his forces both by land and sea, and doubts not of being in very good preparation for them. There has been a great press for seamen."

Though perhaps there may be some hazard in bringing up large horses (in case of an actual invasion) yet I think Will Morrell might safely do it by way of Nottingham, there being no danger of soldiers on that road. Having sold both *Womersley* and *Turner* for twenty-three guineas, we are absolute prisoners for want of our coach, and it is an ill time to buy horses here, their price being so much advanced.

A place is taken for Peggy in next Monday's coach, in which there are two York women. 1 *p.*

Sir William Frankland to George Skaife.

1688, October 20.—I have received your bill for 50*l.*, which my son and I shall make use of between us. My son Harry's debts amount to more than 40*l.*, but I cannot learn that "he is anyways ill-given" and believe his expenses proceed from a careless humour rather than anything else. He makes me mighty promises of better husbandry and that he will study the law very hard when he is out of his time, which will be next month,

therefore pray send up the articles, by which he may be bound to Mr. Dearmer, by any neighbour who comes up for the term. We have decided to get a pair of horses here as soon as there is any appearance of quietness, but I am afraid you are mistaken in believing there is an end of the Dutch invasion, the news of their landing being expected every day.

I hope Mrs. Betty or Grace Tysen look often amongst the goods in the best lodging, where fires should be sometimes made, moths and worms destroyed, &c. My cousin, widow Belasyse, knows of something good for that purpose, which you may ask her for. Pray remember me to her, my cousin Wright, and parson Frankland. Tell Peggy Bows to let her father know that I have the letter about speaking to Lord Carlisle, and will do so on the first opportunity. Give my blessing to poor Jacky when you see him.

"Our reports here about the Dutch are very various. Sometimes we are alarmed with their being landed, sometimes that their design is not against us, but as the first is not yet true, so the last finds little credit. They had a general fast and prayers the beginning of this week for God's blessing upon this great undertaking for the defence of the protestant religion, and 'tis said, being all embarked, they were to set sail as yesterday, if the wind served. God send us peace and a good meeting."

Postscript. "Put postage upon my account, or else you will think you pay for news more than it is worth, though I suppose the seeing all undone (of which the Gazettes give the best account) in three weeks that has been doing these three years will not be unacceptable, no more than these enclosed proposals of the bishops, which tend the same way." 3½ *pp.*

Frances, Lady Russell to the Earl of Devonshire.

[1689?]—"I have received the honour of your Lordship's letter, and in it such a mark of your generosity as puts me into all imaginable confusion to find my thoughts were so ill-expressed in the letter I presumed to give you the trouble of, which I assure your Lordship was only intended to recommend my unhappy circumstances to your charitable endeavours of procuring something if possible in this revolution that might have given me a small support; my necessities obliging me to accept of any employment that might become a gentlewoman, many of which, I was informed, will either be absolutely in your power as Lord Steward, or mediately so by your great and deserved interest with King and Queen. This, my Lord, was what I only intended, however unhappily I may have expressed myself, therefore humbly beg your Lordship's excuses if I cannot prevail with myself to make other use of your favour than to keep it with me as a testimony of your generous disposition to the unfortunate." *Draft.* 1 *p.*

Endorsed—"Mine to Lord Devonshire."

Frances, Lady Russell to the Earl of Devonshire.

[1689?]—Thanks him for his generosity in owning her to the King as a relative, and prays him "to join with the Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday in Council to procure a further direction" to Lord Godolphin, without which she fears what is yet done will have but little effect. Both her sons are in the King's service, and the eldest has spent the small remainder of his estate "in order to this happy revolution," by which and other misfortunes they have nothing left. 1 *p.*

Earl of Devonshire to Lady Russell.

[1689?] Saturday.—Apologises for not answering her letter earlier, he having been obliged to go out of town. 1 *p.*

Lord Fau[conberg] to Lord Bel[asyse].

[Before 1689.]—"Whilst your hours are spent with variety of entertainments and novelties, ever delighting (that pleasing appetite of knowledge) curiosity, I enjoy a reposedness, not unlike (my conversation) that of the dead, which if you will admit this definition of happiness (that is, the resting and quieting of our minds in the fruition of good, convenient and agreable to our nature) and not as sensualists state it to consist (in the full and constant satisfaction of their senses) may vie for a true felicity with city, court or camp. Your diversions are like the hay and stubble the Apostle speaks of, easily lighted by every spark of pleasure, make only a short blaze and go out again, whereas my books afford me entertainments like the Psalmist's oil of gladness, and though they raise not so glaring and so sharp a flame of joy yet they entertain it in a more equal and durable temper. Tell me if to find wit in poetry, in philosophy profoundness, in mathematics acuteness, in history wonder of events, in divinity supernatural light and holy devotion, would not ravish any with delight; add to all these, that *summum bonum*, a quiet mind. Whether it be the Spanish interest to make a peace with France and assist the House of Austria, whether the Muscovites and Cossacks be joined with the Swede, or whether the French ought much to rejoice at their great success, are cases dare not approach this sanctuary of peace: who gets the treasure of Chelsey, who the pleasure of Newport house, who dances well, or who lays secret mines to blow up another though himself may succeed, troubles not me. Hence I can discover how all that live in public are tossed in these waves and pity them. That contentment I enjoy, Dioclesian and Charles the 5th bought with the price of their empires, 'tis that Papinian petitioned for under Antoni[n]us and which under Nero was desired by that sententious Seneca, who was enviously accustomed to cry out, *præbet somnos casa securos*, and in this sense every sequestered place (though built by

the hands of Tasso or Ariosto) may be termed a cottage, generally working this pleasing effect upon the inhabitants by freeing them from tumults, vices and discontents. To live retired was ever safe and to studious minds never unpleasant, but now by so much the better as the world is worse. It is a happiness not to be witness of the mischief of the times nor liable to the allurements of common evils which of necessity must either vex or infect us. Thus you see with Æsop's country mouse I undervalue all change of condition can be offered me in this age, wanting only for the completing my happiness a success to these endeavours of drawing your inclinations hither, for which my passionate concerns would make me still persist, but, they tell me, I shall lose the post if I make my letter any longer; this is equally my misery and your good fortune, for as it deprives me of the contentment to entertain time with you, so it doth free you from divers impertinent speeches, wherewith happily you would otherwayes have been importuned by your humble servant." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1689, May 14. [London.]—My brother Harry set out yesterday for Yorkshire. "He has the commission of peace and Custos Rotulorum, and also his own deputation for clerk. . . . This day our House had under their consideration the Act of Indemnity, but came to no particular exceptions, but resolved upon Thursday night to agree upon some general heads upon which some persons should be excepted. I believe they will not be many, for I find the House is much more inclined to mercy than sacrifice. The account you will find in the Gazette concerning Londonderry is confirmed by several letters and persons come from Ireland. Both Sir Richard Maleverer and John Reresby are dead."

Postscript. Our salary is 800*l.* per annum each. 1½ *pp.*

——— to [SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL].

1689, May.—Though I have not subscribed my name, be assured that I am one who honours and esteems you, as a man of honour, sincerity and integrity, and of an obliging and generous temper (even to a fault), which has endeared you to many, and has perhaps been the rock on which you have already split and may again. I have never been such a stranger to your circumstances as not to see (with pity) that they were very narrow, but by whose miscarriage soever they became so, you yourself have made them narrower, it being the fate, not only of you, but of most young men who come to encumbered estates, to augment and not lessen the encumbrances, puffing themselves up with a vain conceit of being men of estates because their ancestors were so, and thinking themselves as good men and as rich (especially if they have a title) as if their estates were clear.

As to the extraordinary charges you have had in the late expedition, "in my whole life I never knew or heard of any man

at home or abroad, that was preferred because he had a fine feather in his cap, nor any one rejected because he had none, and I am easily persuaded to believe that it was neither your embroidered coat nor fine scarf or hose that favoured your commission, nor by the neighing of your led horses that you were chosen a captain. . . . Tis true if the success of the protestant religion and the liberties of the nation had depended solely upon your life and fortune, it had not only been prudent but most honourable and your duty to have sacrificed the last drop of your blood as well as the last farthing of your estate in the service; but to spend all a man has upon fine clothes and a costly equipage, and to fare deliciously every day, is not to serve a man's country and the protestant interest but his own lust and vanity, and ends in contempt as well as ruin. . . . I understand that all the money that you allotted to your own use out of what you received for Chipnham is confounded and spent, and that, after all, your necessities are so dangerously growing upon you that you cannot resist them without a present considerable supply, which, for all that I can find, must be done too by plucking a feather where there grows none, I mean from your mother, who is now upon sending you all that which was allotted for paying off her debts. Give me leave to tell you, Sir, this is a very hard game she hath to play, and it requires your serious consideration. It seems her choice must be this,—to wrong her creditors (and consequently be a prisoner in her own house into the bargain,) or to see her son ruined. Justice forbids the one and natural affection forbids the other, but I am informed she is most inclinable to the latter [*sic*]. If this last stake then be trifled away to as little purpose as all the rest have been, she'll reap the misery and you the shame. . . . To conclude, because I find my paper at an end, if you are resolved to be extravagant . . . let me advise you as a friend to do it so that the King may neither see it nor hear of it, for I'll assure you that there can be no worse way in the world of making one's court to the King than by extravagancy, and no better way than by diligence and good husbandry . . . for I know his Majesty so well that he'll never have any great confidence in a man that is an ill-husband, for he believes, and that with great reason, that a man who cannot manage his own private concerns as he ought, will never be capable of managing that of the public." [*Four very closely written folio pages, with religious exhortations and advice concerning the future.*]

T[HOMAS] F[RANKLAND] to his father SIR WILLIAM [FRANKLAND].

1689, June 22.—"Yesterday, Duke Shomberg had a letter from Col. Kirk, which gave an account that he was arrived at the mouth of the river of Londonderry, but was afraid he should meet with difficulty to get into the town by reason of Kilmore fort, which stands upon the bank of the river within three miles of the town, but that he would use his utmost endeavours to relieve those poor people in it. Our House has this day resolved that the

King be moved to permit some of our members to inspect the Council books and the books of the Committee for Irish affairs, in order to find out where the miscarriage has been that that town has not been relieved all this while, and that the army is in no greater readiness to go into Ireland.

"The Bill for regulating the Militia was read this morning and ordered to be read again upon Tuesday. The Bill for summoning certain persons now in arms against the King, or adhering to his enemies, was read a second time and committed, and these persons following ordered to be inserted: the Duke of Berwick, Lord Powis, Lord Dover, Lord Hunsden, Lord Thomas and Lord George Howard, Lord Melford, Sir Edward Herbert, Sir William Jennings, Sir Roger Strickland, Sir Patrick Trant, Sir John Sparrow, Sir James Philipps, Mr. John Trinder, Mr. Collins, Mr. Hales, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Brent, Col. Sootherland, Col. Dominick Sheldon, Sir Henry Bond, Col. Trevanion, Col. Powell, Major Beech his two brothers.

"The King this morning passed four Bills, one for the exportation of leather, a second for exporting beer, ale and mum, a third about the Commissioners of the Great Seal, wherein there are several clauses concerning the Custos Ro[tulorum] and C[ommission] of the Peace that have occasioned its being so delayed, and the fourth the Bill of Subsidy. My cousin Talbot is going to be married to Lord Gray of Ruthen. I had not heard anything of Sir William Russ[ell] being married before I received yours, and can scarce tell how to believe it. My Lord desires that when the deputy-lieutenants meet they would appoint a certain place where he may direct his letters to them. My wife presents her duty to you, and her service to my brother and sister." 1½ *pp.*

THOMAS FRANKLAND to his father, SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

1689, September 21.—Yesterday Parliament met, but upon a statement by Mr. Wharton, the Comptroller, that such was his Majesty's pleasure, immediately adjourned again until October 19.

The King, wishing to raise money upon the credit of the fund for the Dutch, will grant the commission of Excise to those who will advance the required sum. I have better hopes of getting the annuities left us by Lord Bell[asyse] than I had when I wrote last, although he was never able to sign the declaration which he had drawn up.

Postscript. "Duke Shomberg has passed the Nury [Newry], and Villars' and Hewitt's regiments are arrived safe in Ireland, and Will Harboard with the money." 1½ *pp.*

A[NNE] L[UCKYN?] to MRS. [JOANNA] CUTTS.

1690, April 5. Little Waltham.—Although sick and uneasy, it shall not be my fault, my Cutts, if letter begets not letter, "but if you are absolutely relapsed into your old lethargic laziness,

farewell for ever, for I've much business, little health and perhaps less time." However busy you are, I pray you send to Thibal for a pot of hips, &c., and let me have it, and my book of military discipline, the first you can. ½ *p. Seal of arms.* [*Signed only A. L. Apparently written by Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir William Luckyn, of Little Waltham. The seal bears the Luckyn arms.*]

Addressed: "For Mrs. Cutts, at the honourable Col. Cutts' house in Soho Square, London."

E[LIZABETH, LADY] CUTTS to her husband, LORD CUTTS.

[1692*], May 10.—Captain P. will tell you why your horses have not been sent before now. Mr. Lagden has made up the account with my brother Acton, for himself and some of the other tenants, and has paid 60*l.*, of which Mr. Temple has had forty. "My cousins Luckins did me the favour to dine with me to-day, and I have been this afternoon to wait on them to Hide Park, where we have met all the rabble in the town, the train-bands being to be received by the Queen, and have made my cousins the greatest compliment I could make them, to go into such a crowd, there being nothing I dread so much." The children send their duty. 3½ *pp.*

MARCQ DE FONSECA to LORD [CUTTS?]

1692, [November 28-] December 8. Brussels.—Has sent M. la Riviere's demand and the bill of the physician, apothecary and surgeon some time ago, and hopes his Lordship received it. Less than 240 florins will not content these gentlemen. Prays him to mention to Monsieur Don Phelippe de la Guerra, agent of his Catholic Majesty, their little account, he having sent his lordship's note of hand for one thousand eight hundred florins to the said Don Philippe. If there were not great need of the money, he would not be so importunate, but necessity knows no law. His father and mother send their compliments. *French.* 2½ *pp.*
Endorsed "Mr. Fonseca."

P. DAUDE to [LORD CUTTS].

1693, April 1. Louis.—Expresses his distress at having incurred his Lordship's displeasure, and assures him that his conduct since "Madame's" death has been such as to give no ground for it.† His whole life has been given to his duties, as Mr. Trevor's

* For the date, *see* Luttrell's *Relation of State Affairs*, Vol. II., p 447.

† Lord Cutts' 1st wife died in February, 1693. She had been married twice before, her second husband being Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State to Charles II. The children here named are presumably his.

own letters may show, and yet he is suspected of being "*le plus grand coquin du monde.*" Acknowledges that he had his Lordship's orders to write twice a week concerning the health of the children, but thought these were given only to show his affection, and never dreamt that he wished to be so often troubled by letters, that being a liberty which other equally tender parents would never have permitted. Congratulates him upon the report that the King has committed one of the most important fortresses to his care, and upon his having been made Brigadier-General.

Mr. Trevor, his brother and his sisters all send their duty. *French.* 5½ *pp.*

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT to LORD CUTTS, at Scotland Yard.

[1693], April 4-14. Hague.—Congratulating him upon his appointment as Governor of the Isle of Wight. ½ *p.*

JOANNA CUTTS to LORD CUTTS, in the Isle of Wight.

[1693?] September 1.—Deploring the death of a sister, whose funeral is to be next day. Her niece and cousin Luckyn are going down, but she will not be able to accompany them, being obliged "for fear of an ill-natured impatient creditor to keep at home," for a few days. 2½ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to ————.

1693, December 7. Whitehall.—Announcing his intention again to stand as knight of the shire, and hoping to have the support of his correspondent and his friends. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

ISLE OF WIGHT.

[1693?]—"An abstract of Queen Elizabeth's letters patents to Sir George Carey for the Captainship of the Isle of Wight."

Granting him: 1—4. As Captain and Constable of the Island with its castles and forts, and steward and receiver of the Crown lands, &c., the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* *per diem*, and all other customary profits and emoluments, with power to appoint a deputy and thirteen other men to serve under him.

5, 6. As Keeper of Carisbrooke Park (with the herbage and pannage), and master of the wild beasts in the Island, 2*d.* *per diem*, with the usual fees, &c., incident to the office.

7. Power to let the lands, either for twenty-one years or three lives.

8. Authority to have and hold all writs and other mandates, to the end that the inhabitants may not be molested by the sheriff or any other minister outside the Island, who are to execute no writs, &c., save in default of Sir George or his officers.

9. Authority to hold "the assize and assay" of bread, beer, and all other victuals and weights and measures, without interruption from any other clerk of the market.

10. The exercise of the office of coroner within the Isle. 1½ *pp.* [*Probably made for Lord Cutts' use.*]

Remarks by Lord Cutts upon the Isle of Wight, considered as a frontier.

[1693 ?]—One of the principal foundations which Cardinal Richelieu laid down for securing a Prince's honour and greatness was to keep his frontiers in a good condition, and Queen Elizabeth's Council thought this maxim of so much weight, and the Isle of Wight so important, that she laid out a considerable sum in adding a new *enciente* of eight bastions and a hornwork to Carisbrooke Castle, "which was before only an ancient Roman work."

The island is of the highest importance to England for the following reasons :—

1. Its situation, opposite to France, and with anchorage for the biggest ships of war at Cowes, St. Helen's Road, Spithead, &c.

2. Its considerable size.

3. Its richness, and capacity to maintain troops, furnishing, as it does, the markets of Southampton, Portsmouth, &c., besides sending many things to London.

4. Its entrance to the main land at Hurst Castle, where troops may pass in open boats, with any wind or in any weather; so that a *corps d'armèe* having "taken post" there might be maintained until sufficiently re-inforced to pass to the mainland. The fleet has hitherto hindered anything of this sort, but fleets are subject to many uncertainties from wind, weather, accidents and the conduct of those who command them.

5. Its importance to Portsmouth, which might be starved without its help, if attacked by land.

6. The strength of Carisbrooke Castle, "the only inland fortification of any considerable strength now in England," from which in case of need small garrisons could be sent into the gentlemen's seats in the Island and which gives its Governor command over the whole Island, so that though all England should revolt the Isle of Wight would not, and therefore—

7. It may be considered a *corps de reserve*, by which, in case of disorders in England, the King may bring any numbers of troops, ammunition, &c. from beyond seas. "Queen Elizabeth's Council did not advise her to throw away her money *mal-a-propos*, and yet they advised her to lay out a considerable sum in adding to the strength of this island, and those who write anything of the secrets of her Cabinet assure us that, had she lived, she had

a design of improving it yet further. I mention Queen Elizabeth, because that Princess supported the royal authority as much as the circumstances of her reign would admit of, and was formidable to her enemies abroad." *Draft in Lord Cutts' hand.* 12 *pp.*

Isle of Wight.

[1693 ?]—"Reflections upon the Government of the Isle of Wight, with regard to the civil power," by Lord Cutts.

The three corporations, Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth, send each two members. The Corporation of Newport consists of a Mayor and twenty-four Aldermen, and these only have voices in choosing a parliament man. Many of them are substantial men, not depending on the Governor, but by good management (if supported by the State) he may always secure the majority. "This corporation is at present upon a good foot with regard to his Majesty's Governor, and 'tis the only Corporation of the three that has (in effect) a free election."

The Corporation of Newtown consists of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, and the present Governor is Master of this corporation. "The gentlemen (encouraged by the M[arquis] of W[inchester] and Major Morgan), are endeavouring to get the constitution of this corporation altered, but (if his Majesty's servants dont sacrifice his interests to their own) it may be prevented."

The Corporation of Yarmouth consists of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, who have a power to add as many freemen to the corporation as they please (who have all of them voices in the election of members of Parliament), "insomuch that the Mayor and any five of the Aldermen can turn the elections as they think fit. This corporation would be entirely at the Governor's disposition if Major Morgan did not oppose it; a thing as unheard of in any former reign as it is indecent and contradictory to reason, for an officer in the King's pay to put his own private affairs or inclinations in the balance with his master's service, at least to do it publicly, or for an inferior officer to oppose his superior in matters where the King's interest is in question. Upon the whole matter, the King may (if he please) be master always of six voices in Parliament, which any wise man will allow to be a thing of the greatest importance, if he remembers that the greatest point of the Revolution was turned but by one voice. . . . And since two of the corporations will always be managed by somebody, it will be as just for the King's officer to dispose of them as for any country gentleman (or faction) to do it. The Vice-Admiralty being vested in the Governor will have a great effect in putting things upon the right foot." *Draft.* 4 *pp.*

Lord Cutts' Case in respect to his election for co. Cambridge.

[1694, February 2?]—States that neither by himself or his agent did he use any unfair proceedings, but that on the contrary, the night before, he desired the High Sheriff and Sir Rushout

Cullen to meet him, when they agreed on and signed articles to prevent any disputes or disorder, and provided that a gentleman should watch the clerks on behalf of each candidate, and to determine matters arising in the poll. The election was finished without any dispute whatsoever, "insomuch that 'twas the general discourse that a fairer election was never seen, the High Sheriff and Under Sheriff both declaring the same thing on their own accord, although they both used their interest against Lord Cutts, and voted for Sir Rushout Cullen, which plainly shows that the High Sheriff proclaimed and returned Lord Cutts for no other reason than because he thought himself obliged in justice so to do, as also that the Under Sheriff did not in the poll show any partiality to Lord Cutts." Sir Rushout urged the closing of the poll himself, and afterwards, when the books were cast up, they were at his desire gone over twice more, the names of every freeholder were read and the books compared. By the Lord Cutts' books, his majority was 13, by the Sheriff's books 11, and by Sir Rushout's books 14. The Sheriff then declared Lord Cutts elected, with no objections from Sir R. Cullen, or anyone on his behalf. 2¼ *pp.* *

[Lord Cutts?] to ———.

1694, April 24. Pellmell.—His Majesty has been pleased to pardon Mr. John King, now Lord Kingston, brother to the late Lord Kingston in Ireland. He was never in arms, "but being a menial servant to the late King James, and wanting bread, went over with my Lord Shrewsbury's pass, and now, having some pretensions, has thrown himself at the King's feet," giving good security. ½ *p.* *Copy in Lord Cutts' hand.*

General T. Talmach to [Lord Cutts.]

[1694, May ?] Upt[on] Park.—"Your servant delivered me yours this afternoon at Upt[on] Park, where I came this day for some fresh air, having had some fits of an ague. The ships I have so long waited for appear in sight of Portsmouth, as I am informed by an express, so that I shall lose no time in enbarking the men. As near as I can guess, if you come on Thursday noon, you'll find us still at Portsmouth." 1¼ *p.*

Sir John Lowther, Sir Robert Rich and Sir George Rooke, Admiralty Commissioners, to Captain Pound, commander of the *Sally Rose.*

1694, July 10. Admiralty Office.—Desiring him, in pursuance of her Majesty's command, signified by Sir John Trenchard,

* "The committee of elections sat late last night upon the election of a knight of the shire for Cambridge between the Lord Cutts, sitting member, and Sir Rushout Cullen, petitioner, and it was carried for the petitioner." Luttrell, Vol. III., p. 264, under date February 3rd, 1694.

principal secretary of State, to take Lord Cutts on board, and carry him to the fleet. *Signed*, "J. Southern, by command of the Commissioners." ½ *p.*

[Lord Cutts] to Mr. Secretary Trenchard.

1694, July 27. Camp near Portsmouth.—"My Lord Macklesfield parting from hence the night before last, and leaving his opinion with me, my Lord Bercley thought it unnecessary to call a council of war, but his lordship, Sir Clovesly Shovell and I agreed to put on shore the regiments of Cutts, Collyer, Coote, Venner, Row, de Rada, in all six, his lordship desiring four to be left on board for the present at least. The companies are not all come on shore, so that I cannot by this send her Majesty an exact account of the state of them, only in general that they have suffered much more at sea than I expected, which I impute to their being crowded so much in the ships, and many of them wanting hammocks. By my next I shall send lists of the sick and dead, with the present strength of each battalion. In the meantime I think it my duty humbly to offer my opinion (which I do with the deepest submission to her Majesty's pleasure, and your better judgment) and that is, that the sooner I am sent with these regiments to the King, the better it will be; for if the King has not yet given battle we may happen to come *a porpos* [*sic*]; if he has given battle with success, the arrival of such a body (upon it) will have a great effect, and if the issue of the action should be otherwise (which God forbid) the reinforcements would in such a case be necessary. It's true, I have all along been of an opinion to make a diversion, but besides that the latter season is very far advanced and the troops we have diverted from Flanders cannot arrive there in time, though (upon her Majesty sending us) the enemy would change their measures; besides that, sir, the likelihood that his Majesty has fought, or is very near it, is a consideration of weight, and if her Majesty is of that opinion, not a day is to be lost that can be saved; and it is my humble opinion (with the advice of the commanding officers of battalions) that the regiments are certainly in danger of losing great numbers by desertion if we march anywhere else to embark; the fatigue of the sea, with the thoughts of Flanders, having some influence upon our men.

"I humbly desire her Majesty would be pleased to signify her pleasure to me (by yourself or the Secretary of War) not to let any officer stir from his post without her leave particularly signified to me, which her Majesty will please not to grant but for extraordinary reasons. I am encamped with them (to shew them good example) and shall not stir from them so long as they are under my care. I hope her Majesty will not think of sending any general officer with them but myself, since that was his Majesty's first intention. It would be for her service to recruit these regiments according to proposals I have given to my Lord Macklesfield." *Copy.* 2¾ *pp.*

QUEEN MARIE to JOHN, LORD CUTTS, Brigadier-General of the Forces.

1694, July 31. Court at Whitehall.—Ordering him to cause the detachment of foot Guards now on board the fleet to disembark and march to their former quarters in London. *Sign manual. Countersigned by Dr. George Clarke, secretary at war.* ½ *p.*

DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to LORD CUTTS.

1694, August 1. Whitehall.—Has not failed to represent his Lordship's opinion concerning the regiments; but it is resolved that only those three which he has now orders to put on board shall go to Flanders, together with that of Belasyse, which, being near town, will be embarked in the river. 1 *p.*

QUEEN MARIE to LORD CUTTS.

1694, August 3. Court at Whitehall.—Desiring him to cause the foot regiment commanded by Col. Samuel Venner to re-embark on board the fleet, and, with the other regiments now there, to obey the commands of John, Lord Berkley, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, or, in his absence, of the commander in chief of the said squadron. *Sign manual. Countersigned by Dr. George Clarke.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

1694, August 5. Camp near Portsmouth.—Announces the embarkation of the three regiments, Cutts', Collier's and Rada's, and prays his favour in the following particulars:—

That he may have an order for the transport of horses for the regiments and for his own use;

That the officers of the three regiments may have something upon account;

That the regiments may have money enough to carry them to the camp or to their quarters in Flanders (as otherwise there will be great confusion and extreme prejudice to the forces);

And that her Majesty may be pleased to order each regiment a draft of a hundred men from the regiments remaining in England (as the King has formerly done in many cases), the drafts made at London to be embarked with Belasyse's regiment.

Supposes that he is appointed to take care of the regiments, and hopes to receive her Majesty's commands. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

THE DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to LORD CUTTS.

1694, August 7.—"If all the regiments had gone for Flanders as your lordship proposed, it had no doubt been most proper that a general officer had been sent to take care of them, but her Majesty having resolved upon these three only, and they not in a very good condition, I doubt, for service, and at the latter end of

a campaign, I did not know whether your lordship would much covet the employment, and hearing nothing of it from yourself, I deferred mentioning of it to her Majesty till now I received your lordship's last letter; and her Majesty leaves it wholly to your own inclinations, without interposing her commands.

"There has all the solicitations imaginable been used with the Lords of the Treasury in favour of the officers now to be sent for Flanders.

"There is no resolution taken yet whether any drafts of men shall be made out of the regiments here for the completing those three that are sent." 1 *p.*

Dr. George Clarke to Lord Cutts.

1694, August 7. Whitehall.—Regrets that any mistake should have occurred in his office to his Lordship's prejudice, but never heard of any commission that he had to command nine regiments in chief, and believed those at sea to be no more under his direction than any other general officer's; nor those encamped, further than as his Lordship happened to be the eldest officer upon the place. Must confess that he took both those and all the other land forces in England to be under the only commander-in-chief that he knows of, who is the Duke of Schonberg; but if better informed will willingly rectify his mistake. 1 *p.*

William Blathwayt to Lord Cutts.

1694-5, January 22. Whitehall.—It will be a great misfortune if the convoy have overshot their port, as it will mean delay. Col. Dudley has "advised the receiving of the 300*l.*" designed for his Lordship, "which is therefore in doing." His Majesty orders Col. Lillingston's disbanded officers to be placed in the first vacancies of the three other regiments now in the west. 1 *p.*

King William III. to Lord Cutts.

1694-5, March 12. Court at Kensington.—Ordering him to repair to Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, and elsewhere, to take a review of the regiments of Brigadier Stuart, and Cols. Venner, Coote and Rowe (about to embark to join the fleet at Cadiz), and, upon the arrival of the transport ships at Spithead or St. Helens, to take care for the embarkation of the troops, with all possible expedition; also, to order Brigadier Hastings' regiment to march to Portsmouth, and from it to make such drafts as will fill up the other four regiments to the strength of the establishment, and, in case of any vacancies of commissioned officers, to supply the same with such of Col. Lillingston's officers as shall accompany him to Portsmouth. *Sign manual. Countersigned by Blathwayt.* 2 *pp.*

King William III. to Lord Cutts.

1694-5, March 13.—Further orders, desiring him to take care that, at the embarkation, the respective officers satisfy the subalterns and privates what is due to them for their Irish arrears, sea subsistence, and otherwise, "for so long time as the same shall have been paid" by his Majesty. *Sign manual.* 1 *p.*

[Dr. George Clarke to Lord Cutts?]

[1695,] March 16.—"About twelve yesterday the Black Rod came with a message to the House of Commons that the King expected their attendance in the House of Lords, where the Speaker elect* coming up to the Bar, acquainted his Majesty in a short speech that the Commons having fixed their choice upon him, notwithstanding the just excuse he had made to them of his many imperfections, he would not urge his own private opinion any further, nor interpose it against their election, but humbly implored his Majesty's gracious approbation, being resolved to supply the deficiency of his understanding by his application and industry. My Lord Keeper in the usual form signified the King's consent, and then the Speaker, expressing in a few words his sense of the great honour conferred upon him, desired that his crimes of ignorance or inadvertency might not be imputed to the Commons, and that he humbly threw himself upon his Majesty's gracious pardon for any personal errors and omissions, after which the royal assent was given to two private bills. The Speaker at his return reported what had passed in the House of Lords, and proceeded in a short speech (after having repeated his thanks) to take notice of the disorders which were crept into the House, both by the excursions in their debates and the frequent reflections one upon another, and concluded to this effect, that whatever his failings might be, he would still preserve clean hands. The rest of the day's proceedings being in print need not here be repeated, as not affording any particular remark.

"This morning the Speaker was in the chair by nine o'clock. Two private bills, the bill for raising the militia, that for encouraging seamen and a money bill, were read; and then a motion being made that the Lords had in the case now depending between the Earls of Bathe and Mountacute taken cognizance of it in such a manner as if they designed to extend their judicature even to original causes, it occasioned a debate, which after an hour fell through without a question; the argument on one side being formed from the necessity of vindicating the rights of the people, which were daily intrenched upon by the Lords, that on the other insisting how improper a time t'was at the end of a session to controvert a point which might cause a breach, to be avoided above all things in the present posture of affairs. By this time it was two o'clock, and it was either moved or seconded

* Paul Foley, Esq.

by Sir Edward Hussey to expel the late Speaker* out of the House. Jack How spoke in his favour, so did some others, but in vain, for the vote was carried against him without a division. (He was elected somewhere in the Isle of Wight.)

It was afterwards motioned that Sir Robert Clayton should say what he could for himself as to his part in being the proposer of giving the present to the late Speaker, but he was withdrawn just before very ill, as several gentlemen affirmed, and the consideration of his doom is adjourned to Monday, and the House rose about three o'clock. 2½ *pp.* [*The letter is unsigned, but appears to be in Dr. Clarke's handwriting.*]

William Blathwayt to Lord Cutts.

1694-5, March 19.—I am directed by his Majesty, through Lord Portland, to imform you that he designs Sir H. Belasyse to stand for Yarmouth, if you can be assured of a majority there; but otherwise, you are to give your interest to Major Holmes, "as he is the King's servant and a neighbour of that corporation." Col. Dudley, who sets out to-morrow, will further inform you in the matter. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1694-5, March 20. Whitehall.—Lord Portland has brought me another message from the King, who now says that you are to exert your own interest and his Majesty's recommendation to the utmost for Sir H. Belasyse if you see "a fair probability of success . . . but that if there be more reason for despair, the person to be set up be Mr. Wolseley, the King's envoy at Brussels, now here." His Majesty thinks it absolutely necessary that you stay in those parts until the election be over.

Postscript.—Your express arrived in the night. "I am glad things are like to go so well, and particularly for Brigadier Stewart's sake." 2 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Brigadier General Stewart.

1694[-5], March 23. Portsmouth—"Having received instructions in writing from his Majesty (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) whereby I am commanded to review, recruit, and embark the four regiments under your command designed for the Straits (viz., Stuart, Coote, Brudenell, and Pizar†), and to order and dispose of all things relating to the embarkation of the said regiments, I have thought fit to give you in writing what I have done therein, in obeying his Majesty's commands to the best of my judgment and power, as also what orders I have (from time to time) received relating thereunto.

---

* Sir John Trevor.

† Lieut. Col. Thos. Brudenell and the Marquis de Puizar had just been appointed to the regiments of Cols. Rowe and Venner, "suspended by a court martial upon complaints of some officers." *See* Luttrell, vol. III., p. 450.

"His Majesty's first orders were (as appears by the foresaid instructions) that I should make the foresaid four regiments complete, according to the establishment of a regiment of foot. But finding (at my arrival here, upon enquiry) that there was not transportation and victuals provided for above three thousand men, I represented the same to his Majesty by Mr. Blathwayt, and humbly proposed (as absolutely necessary for the service) that orders might be given to appoint more transports and provisions, to answer which I received a letter from his Majesty by Mr. Blathwayt to this effect, that though transportation was provided but for three thousand men, and though the establishment of a regiment of foot complete amounted to more, yet that it would be thus supplied :—The embarkation is calculated at the rate of a ton each man, but ('tis alleged that) a ton will quarter a man and a quarter, and the odd quarter in each ton will more than supply the supernumeraries. Notwithstanding which I had orders to appoint a supplement of transportation and victuals, as I should see occasion.

"Soon after this, upon the disorder which happened in the four companies at Salisbury, his Majesty (apprehending that there would happen a great desertion thereupon, and that men would come short) signified to me his commands by Mr. Blathwayt that (notwithstanding my former directions) I should regulate the embarkation upon the number of three thousand men only, for which 'twas thought there would be no occasion of an increase of transportation or victuals. But the commissioner of transportation, and the agent to the victuallers, having made some steps therein (to the number of about four hundred and four), and the time for sailing drawing very near, and understanding by all Mr. Blathwayt's significations of his Majesty's pleasure (by letter) that by no means the sailing of the fleet was to be delayed a moment, I thought it not practicable to countermand what was done.

"When I came to make a regulation for the recruiting of the four regiments, I proposed to myself to pitch upon such a medium as that on the one side the transports might not be too much crowded, nor Sir John Jacob's regiment quite broke ; nor (on the other side) the four regiments so weak (in entering into the campaign) as to disappoint his Majesty's intentions. Besides that, it was not specified in the article of the three thousand men to be embarked, whether the officers and officers' servants were understood to be exclusive or inclusive.

"Upon this I had the honour to advise with yourself and the colonels thereupon, and 'twas agreed to regulate the regiments at fifty private sentinels (servants exclusive) per company, and 'twas unanimously agreed that a lesser proportion would be inconsistent with the service. What has happened since, you have been yourself a witness of. I'll only make this remark upon the whole : at a man per ton the transport falls short; at a man and a quarter per ton it comes over, though I fear the calculation is too narrow.

"Having laid this before you, sir, I have only to acquaint you with his Majesty's pleasure for the rest, so far as it has been signified to me by Mr. Blathwayt (*per* letter and instructions) and by his Majesty by verbal order: —

"That after having embarked the forces pursuant to my foresaid instructions, I was to deliver the care of all thing[s] (relating to the land-service) into your hands, which, in obedience to his Majesty's orders, I do by these presents, that especial care be taken not to delay the sailing of the fleet a minute upon any account whatsoever, but rather (as his Majesty expresses himself) to want of the numbers. I heartily wish you a good voyage." *Copy.* 4 *pp.*

William Blathwayt to Lord Cutts.

1695, March 26. Whitehall.—I have received your letters, and laid abstracts of them before his Majesty.

It is reported here "that your Lordship has ordered the two companies from Portsmouth to come and quarter at Yarmouth during the election, where none or no such proportion of men used to be at another time. I hope, my Lord, it is quite otherwise, for that it is a constant rule and his Majesty's express pleasure that all soldiers do ever remove from a place where there is to be an election, as it is absolutely necessary in this case, where the least intimation of such quartering would set the House of Commons in a flame, and make void any election your Lordship should countenance." Lieut.-Colonel Hussey is here, but his case in reference to Brigadier Stewart will not be heard until you are present, who I suppose did nothing unwarranted by your instructions. "The House of Commons is very warm about the East India Company's business, having sent Sir T. Cook to the Tower for refusing to discover his knowledge." 2 *pp.*

Notes of Intelligence.

[1695, March ?]—Seven Spanish battalions are destined for Germany. A man who left Antwerp on the 8th says that all is quiet there, that the bridge on the Scheldt is restored, and that he saw at Merxem the pioneers destined to repair the l[ines ?] on that side.

The enemy have resolved to let their troops stay quietly in their cantonments unless we make a movement.

Paris, the 4th.—The K[ing] has reviewed his g[uards ?] but their departure is deferred, and also that of Marshal Villeroy, who is still with the King. All the troops have arrived in the Low Countries.

Louvain, March 6. — The regiment of Alsace was still at Brussels, and the following had arrived:—Beringham's, Bossart's, Fustemberg's, the Bavarian horse guards. The Rheingrave had also arrived. Five companies of carabiniers, the fusiliers, and the artillery are at Malines, and the *Royal Etrangers* near Louvain. *French.* 2 *pp. In Lord Cutts' hand.*

Sir William Trumbull to Lord Cutts.

1695, June 3. Whitehall.—Has received his Lordship's from Quinbourg [Queenborough] and regrets his being hindered by contrary winds, but believes he will be with the King and army time enough to have his share in the honour of any action. Prays God to send good success to all. Two mails have arrived from Holland and he sends an abstract of the news they bring (*wanting*). 1 *p.*

Mar[garet] Acton to her brother [Lord Cutts].

1695, July 25.—Is heartily glad to hear that Sir Harry is chosen for Cambridge, and hopes it is a good forerunner of her brother's own election. Sends her services to Sir Harry and his lady. If the latter will favour her with a visit on her way to the "Oyll of Whett," she shall have a hearty welcome. Mr. Acton is in town. Peggy sends her duty. 2 *pp.*

Mary Mason to Lord Cutts at Newmarket.

1695, October 18.—"I doubt not your Lordship's pardon if I am very impertinent, because 'tis a woman after all, and your Lordship can expect no better." I pray for your assistance for my nephew, Natt. Salmon, who desires to be a fellow of Bennet College; but unhappily he has been admitted a lawyer, and has his degree in that form. I am informed however, that, by the King's mandate, he may have a Master of Arts degree, and I believe that if it is in your Lordship's power to get this favour from his Majesty, my nephew will not want it. A word also to Dr. Stanley may further his choice in the College.

I heartily congratulate your safe return from this summer's expedition, and pray that you may be further serviceable in your generation, and that you may be as great a conqueror in your spiritual warfare, thus at last to attain immortal glory. I hope to hear of your triumph again at Cambridge, for all the country speaks well of you. 1¼ *pp.*

Monsieur St. Paul to Lord Cutts.

1695, October 18-28. Bush.—Regrets that he was not in the camp at St. Quintin when Mons. de Boislin (now with the Count of Nassau) came to see him on his Lordship's behalf, he having been obliged to escort the King to the neighbourhood of Breda. On his return, learnt that his Lordship was at Brussels, and would have gone over there, but his troop was ordered to march on the morrow, and he could not leave it, owing to the paucity of officers with the corps. Made enquiries at Antwerp, but heard nothing, until, on arriving at this place, Col. Sylliar [? Sulyard] informs him that his Lordship has gone to England.

---

*Lord Cutts was elected for co. Cambridge in October, 1695, but Sir Henry did not sit for the borough until 1698.

Will find means to rid himself of his lieutenancy in the Grenadiers if his Lordship should accept "*les propositions pour aide de camp*" which he made a year ago at Loo, and repeated at Namur, on the evening of its capitulation. *French.* 2 *pp.*

E. Laurence to [Lord Cutts?]

[1695?] December 1. Litchfield Street.—I have done my utmost to get the letter to send you, "but there being nothing in it more than professions of friendship, very handsomely expressed, she thought it could be of no great use. They keep a constant correspondence together, and my s[ister] takes all opportunities to suggest everything which she thinks may be of service, but she dares not be very particular, because they open all her letters.

"There has been of late several proposals made to the Princess, Lord Sherrard one, he has been proposed by Mr. Hodges, a Leicestershire gentleman and a relation to the family of Katesby; Sir Thomas Alston, a Bedfordshire gentleman, and Mr. Peto, a Warwickshire man, who has a very considerable estate and one of the finest seats in England; this last was named before I left Northamptonshire, and I heard the Princess except against him because of his age not being more than eighteen; but I find by Mr. Parkhurst there is none of these motions so well approved of by him as the first, but there's no progress as I know of made yet, and I have heard the lord say no fortune that was not in money could be convenient to him; the princess in her last to my sister is very earnest with her to go down and keep her Christmas with her; she tells her she has no pleasure without her, and if she won't go down she'll come up. Young Mr. Parkhurst is come to town and has been with me, and says that for a week after my sister left them the spotless fair cried every day for the loss of her.

"Upon the whole, my lord, I am satisfied. Was your Lordship here, it might easily be effected, neither is it in the power of anything but a long absence to prevent it, and therefore my daily wishes is for your lordship's presence here to take possession of the greatest prize England can afford." 4½ *pp.*

J[ohn] Tucker to Lord Cutts.

1695-6, March 5. Whitehall.—Requesting him (with his secretary) to meet Secretary Trumbull at his office in the afternoon, the Lords of the Committee of Council having given some directions concerning the papers seized in the hands of several persons and sent to the office by his Lordship.* ¾ *p.*

Lord Cutts to ————————.

1696, August [18-]28. Elector of Bavaria's Camp at Gramont.—The Duke of Wyrtenberge and all of us are much surprised by your order to us, communicated by Major-General

---

* Probably in relation to the Berkeley plot, which Lord Cutts helped to defeat.

Earle, to send for our money to Dermonde, Brussells being nearer, and our quartermasters already there. I doubt not of your zeal to the service, but "wish your hurries would give you leave to take a little more care of the troops." I have commanded a party to Dermonde, and (being major-general of the day) have sent an express to Brussels to send the quarter masters thither. Mr. Woollett has told me that you would not be troubled with my accounts any longer. "Since 'tis so great a trouble (as it seems it is) I do not desire it, but when the campaign is over I must desire that I may have some account of my forage money and some other matters, for which I think myself very ill used." *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to [Elizabeth Pickering* ?]

1696, October 27. Kensington—"You find by the dates of my letters that Kensington has all those hours that I can call my own, and I assure you, all my thoughts, when I am alone in my retreat there, are solely devoted to you, excepting such as have no share in the things of this world. . . . I have no visitors. no company upon business, no officers, nobody comes near me . . . but the minute I set my foot at my house in London, my rooms are full of company and my head crammed with business. I mention this because I was speaking of it once at Mrs. Hagar's, and I think you were by, Madam, when somebody said it would be impossible ever to be master of any such retirement in so public a station as I am in. I wish Sir Harry would give leave to somebody about you to give me an account of your health, and to let me know if you receive my letters, as Mrs. Mally Hagar used to do." 3 *pp.*

John Phillips to Lord Cutts.

[1697, April ?]—Informing him that the gentlemen at Newtown strive only who can get most votes, and accuse him (the writer) of being the only man to keep them out, and so are resolved to ruin him. Supposes that his Lordship has had particulars from the Mayor, but thinks fit to send the enclosed, of which he has five or six more. Wonders that Sir William Stephens and parson Williams should desire to serve, "when neither of them but refused to what the King set out." Prays his Lordship to stand by them, and assures him that if he stands it out they will all serve him to the last. Begs for reimbursement of what he has paid to Captain Marshall, of Sandom [Sandown] Fort. ¾ *p.*

Enclosing,

King William III. to the Mayor and capital burgesses of Newtowne, alias Franckville, Isle of Wight. It having been the custom, time out of mind, that anyone holding any

*Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Pickering, of Whaddon, co. Cambridge, became Lord Cutts' second wife in 1697.

messuage or lands adjacent to the town, by what is commonly called burgage tenure, or holding any free tenement in the town, and paying what is commonly called town rent, should be counted a capital burgher of the said town: and it appearing that Sir Robert Worsley, Bart., holds the land called "Pentons" *adjacent to the said town, yet that you, the Mayor and capital burghers, refuse to admit him to his due rights and privileges, we hereby require you to admit the said Sir Robert as a capital burgher, with all the rights and privileges thereto appertaining. Signed* Harcourt *and* Astri [Astry] *in Court hand at the foot.* "*Westmonasterium, xxj° die Aprilis, anno regni nostri i.x°.*" *Latin.* 1 *p.*

MRS. REVETT to her husband, LIEUT.-COLONEL REVETT.

1697, July 9, August 2 and 27. Kensington.—Letters to her husband in Flanders, expressing her affection for him. 4, 8, *and* 4 *pps. respectively, but the end of each letter missing.*

EARL FAUCONBERG to SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND.

[July, 1697?*]—"It is not conceivable what trouble I was in to find by your last all hopes destroyed of ever more conversing with my best friend, for though it be not impossible that either or both of us should survive this year, yet I judge it altogether so either for me to find myself less oppressed with age or you with infirmities in the next. We must acknowledge it a great providence that as our bodies die and decay by degrees before they tumble into the grave, so do our pleasures and sensual appetites proportionably decline, and for my own particular, that have seen all the vanities and acted an unhappy part upon all the scenes and stages of human life, it is more than time I should endeavour to get the taste and relish of this world out of my mouth by withdrawing from the noise and bustle of it to a more heavenly conversation, such a conversation, brother, as will discover to us objects worthy of all the love and admiration of our souls, will rectify our opinions and dispel our errors, will expiate our guilt and extinguish our fears, will discover to us the happy tendencies of temporal evils and the glorious reward of them. These are subjects worthy of our remaining time, that ought to be intermixed only with praises for the grace and opportunity given us. I could dwell for ever upon this subject, if my weak eyes and feeble hand were able to follow my thoughts, but those failing, must conclude with my prayers for our happy meeting in a better world." *Draft, endorsed by Lord Fauconberg,* "My last farewell letter to Sir W. Frankland."

---

* Luttrell, writing on August 7, 1697, speaks of Sir William Frankland as "lately dead." The date of his death is not given in the Baronetages or in *The House of Cromwell.*

LORD FAUCONBERG to [SIR WILLIAM FRANKLAND].

[No year,] May 4.—. . . "My brother B[elasyse?] went down yesterday on horseback in company with Sir Thomas Slingsby, leaving me confined to my bed by a strange mischance of the horses running away with the chariot as we came the other day from church; broke the chariot all to pieces, hurt the coachman, broke the little page's arm, and almost killed poor Lady Russell and myself. My hat happening to be upon my head did me great service, but my Lady R., I fear, will be forced to keep her bed some weeks, and 'tis a great mercy we were not all killed. My postilion has now lain thirteen weeks in bed with his leg broke, so that the mettle and good keeping of my horses has worse effects than Mun's neglect of them."

I have long promised my cousin C. B. the muster master's place when it falls, otherwise poor Anthony should have it. Pray send me up a particular of Oldwark,how it is let, &c. Sir William Turner was here yesterday, and though he says it is the dearest purchase in England, he is desirous to know about it. "Perhaps I may go a snip" with him myself. I hear that your son Tom is well. I hope to attend you and my sister at Thirkleby about two months hence. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[No year,] February 23.—"It is not difficult to imagine how great my surprise and concern must be at the reading of yours, which came to my hands last night, but dated (I suppose by mistake) the 15. We are not by these accidents so much instructed as minded to have our lamps ready trimmed, for we know not the hour. I pray, let me hear how my poor sister bears her affliction, and how she designs to dispose her concerns here below, till she take her flight after him, for which I pray God fit us all." 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[No year,] April 22.—I have been some days confined to my bed by an indisposition which I hope will have a good effect upon my eyes. My brother says nothing of his return, "which makes me suppose he expects the widow there" . . . I wish your resolutions of being a little thrifty may continue, for I judge it high time to be so, and that Lady Monmouth's house upon the water would not be inconvenient. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

[No year,] June 8. Sutton Court.—Is about selling his house and buying another, which he hopes to find less damp and

cold, though otherwise not so convenient. Has sent his sister a present of fruit by Mr. Preston, which he would like his sister Dalton to see. 1 *p.*

A[NNA, LADY] FRECHEVILLE to LADY RUSSELL.

[1697 or later,] July 30.—It is not from want of a real respect for my dear Lady Russell that I only answered your ladyship's letter by Sir Thomas Frankland, "but the Duke of Somerset being the only proper person for me to speak to upon the occasion, and having no interest any where else, I durst not presume to speak, but I think it would be more proper for my good Lady Falkconbridg to put her Majesty in mind of her gracious promise." 1¼ *pp.*

Endorsed by Lady Russell, "La: Fretchvill."

LIEUT.-COLONEL E[DMUND] REVETT to his WIFE.

1697, [August 29–]September 9.—From the English camp at Cockleberg, commanded by Prince Vaudemont.—Letter of affection to his wife, whom he addresses as his "lovely child" and "glorious heroine," assuring her that her expressions of love and goodness have put his mind in "a most heavenly state of tranquility." 4 *pp. End of the letter wanting.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL E[DMUND] REVETT to LORD CUTTS.

1697, October 2. Basingstoake.—Assures his Lordship that as he owes to him all his good fortune, reputation and knowledge, in his trade and otherwise, he can do no less than devote his life to his service, and that if given a post in the Isle of Wight, he will make it his study to approve himself his Lordship's very faithful servant. 2½ *pp.*

J[OANNA] RIVETT [*sic*] to her Uncle, LORD CUTTS.

[1697?] October 10.—Congratulating him upon his safe return, and offering a thousand thanks "for bringing Mr. Rivett over so soon." Rejoices at the peace,* and hopes his Lordship will not again have to venture himself abroad. Sends her services to "my lady." 2¼ *pp.*

THE ARMY.

[1697 ?] — Memorandum by Lord Cutts, concerning his Majesty's English forces.—Suggesting that as there is evidently a faction of malcontents in the army (particularly this last campaign), including some of the general officers, and there being many cunning, intriguing and deceitful men amongst them, with others "allied to very busy men in both Houses of Parliament"— it would be very advantageous to his Majesty's

* Probably the Treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 10, 1697.

interest (if any English forces remain in Holland or Flanders) to leave beyond sea such general officers or colonels as he knows or believes to be of the faction, or inclining to it. If, however, it is resolved to bring them to England, their regiments should be quartered as far from London and from each other as possible, and it would be well not to leave this matter to the clerks. *Draft.* 2 *pp.*

SIR HENRY PICKERING to his son-in law, LORD CUTTS.

1697-8, January 9.—I was very impatient to hear from you after the news of the fire in Whitehall, for, knowing your Lordship's fearless temper and constant inclination for doing good, I was concerned lest you should venture so far as to come to harm, or at any rate take cold, which you tell you have done. I hope you will soon get rid of it.

"I am very sorry to hear the Parliament are of opinion still 'tis best to be without an army in England. I pray God they do not repent it when 'tis too late." If the business of our election is heard in the House, be so kind as to tell me how it goes, and also let me know when I shall have the happiness of seeing you here, your company being the greatest satisfaction I have left. 2¼ *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. E. REVETT to LORD CUTTS.

1698, July 20. Kensington.—Has no news to send. Everybody is mightily concerned for Mr. Mountague, and unhappy if they have not the opportunity of serving him. "Notwithstanding all the bustle is made, Sir Henry Dutton Colt, with his justice of the peace, will push it a great length."* Hopes Sir Henry Pickering has his inclination by this time, and sends services to him and his lady. Will be at Whaddon early on Saturday. 1½ *pp.*

JOANNA CUTTS to her brother, LORD CUTTS.

[1698, July, about the 20th.]—I was sorry I was out when you called on Saturday, "but believe you are very much in the right to make haste to secure Sir Harry's and your own election, in both which I wish you good success with all my heart. Here is very few alterations, at least yet declared. You know my Lord Marlborough and Mr. Mountague are added to the King's [justices] instead of lord Sunderland and my lord Shrewsbery. There's no dukes made. For peers, Mr. Martin as he is generally called, I mean Count Marton, is made an Irish lord; Mr. Overkirk's eldest son an English earl; my cousin [Christopher] Vane, to the surprise of everybody, is a peer of England.† 'Tis not known yet who has got his money, but most think it went into the bargain with his father-in-law the duke of Newcastle's

* Sir Henry Dutton Colt opposed Montagu (unsuccessfully) in the election at Westminster. Sir Henry Pickering was returned for the borough of Cambridge.

† The peerages give the date of Vane's being made Lord Barnard as 1699, but the date of this letter is fixed by the mention of the new Lord Justices.

Garter, which he gave six thousand guineas for to a friend of yours, which, with Vane's money, they say paid for Twitnam [Twickenham] park. There's no lord chamberlain as yet nor 'tis thought will be none till next winter session is ended."

Postscript. Lord Albemarle is ill, and is removed to Whitehall. A yacht stays for him. 3 *pp.*

Lord Ranelagh to Lord Cutts.

1698, July 22. Chelsea.—I tried vainly to see you on Monday, and now find that you have gone into Cambridgeshire. I am anxiously expecting to hear from you, "since, upon the repeated assurance you were so kind to give me of being chosen in the Isle of Wight, I have declined standing for Chichester, where I formerly served. What methods your lordship hath been pleased to take for my being one of the representatives of your island I would therefore be very glad to know, and what part I am to act therein." His Majesty has left me such a crowd of business that I cannot possibly go there myself, but Mr. Wallis will be my envoy extraordinary. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1698, July 22. Six at night. Chelsea.—"You may wonder to receive two letters from me, writ in one day, but since I wrote my first, which was early this morning, I have received the favour of your lordship's, dated from Cambridge, the 21st instant, in which you are pleased to tell me, that in order to make my election more sure at Newporte, you are resolved to be chosen there yourself first, and that you can then the easier transfer it to me; so that I find I am not to be chosen till the parliament hath met, and that you have there declared you will serve as knight of the shire for Cambridgeshire, and thereupon a new writ must go for Newporte, when, it may be, I may come in.

"This being the case, as it appears plainly by your lordship's letter, I must confess I am not only surprised but troubled, for though vanity is none of my faults, yet I cannot but think that a man who hath served so long in parliament, and in the post I am in, must be thought a bankrupt, both in his reputation and favour, to come in at the second bound; and therefore, if I am not to be chosen but under a mask, I must think myself very little obliged to your lordship's favour, and I shall never desire to be a Sir Harry Colt, or to be put under hatches when Sir Robert Cotton, who hath as little interest in the Island as myself, shall, by your favour, appear openly chosen. This pray, my dear lord, consider, and if you will oblige me, let it not be in a way which will be very disagreeable." 1 *p.*

Joanna Cutts to her brother, Lord Cutts.

[1698,] July 26.—I rejoice at Sir Harry's good success, and am sure "the carrying such a point will be a vast advantage to

you, and show your interest to be more considerable than some persons would wish it. There's no news here. The Westminster election is not yet over. Sir Colt (*sic*) whose standing was thought so great a jest, is much nearer carrying it than could be imagined, but has met with great mortifications. Your Mr. Steel coming to vote, he knew him, and reflecting, asked him if he kept a house. He told him, not a gaming house. There has been ev'ry day cards and dice thrown up by the other party. The Princess, it's said, is dissatisfied at the King's striking out several places in the Duke of Gloucester's establishment, and bringing it down to 15,000*l.* This, and a commendation the King gave to the Prince of Wales in public, mades a world of odd stories about the town. There's no Flanders news to-night, and besides, my living gazette, Sir James, is out town. . . . My Lord Sunderland goes soon out of town, it's thought to retire in good earnest, and he expected to have been more missed by his master than he finds himself." I hope next post to hear that you have carried your own election, of which I believe there is not much doubt. 2½ *pp.*

J[ohn] Acton to his brother-[in-law], Lord Cutts.

1698, August 14. Newport [Isle of Wight].—"Since my last, the election for the county hath been finished here (as to be sure your lordship hath heard before this) and my lord marquis* hath lost it by upwards of seven hundred votes. The day before that of the county election the commissioner of the duke was here and treated again, but I do not see that he gets any ground, for the same that were with him have been with me and I find there are a number of them that love treating. After the election Mr. Norton was made a burgess of the town, and Mr. Mayor and the corporation were pleased to compliment me with the same favour, but my lord William [Paulet] and Mr. Jervoyce went away that very night, which shews that Mr. Norton hath acted a more prudent and politic part than the other two in endeavouring to secure the freeholders of this town for another time.

"While I was writing this, Mr. Hayles shewed me a letter in which his son informs him that Mr. Priestman intends to stand for this place. Now though I am not at all doubtful of carrying my point upon your lordship's interest, yet I cannot omit still pressing your lordship to hasten down.

"On Thursday last I went to Cowes, and from thence Colonel Dudley and his son and I went to Major Morgan's, where were most of the gentlemen except Sir R. Worstly and Sir John Dillington. They drank all to your lordship's health with a great many assurances of their being hearty in your lordship's interest, and I hope they are so."

Postscript. "Since I wrote this I received a letter from my clerk in which he tells me the Guards' seven months' subs[istence] will be soon paid, which makes me long to be in town, fearing

* Charles Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, son of the Duke of Bolton.

lest he should make some great mistakes to my detriment*; and yet I dare not venture to stir till I see your lordship here, which I hope will be soon." 2 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [A GENTLEMAN OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT?]

1698, August 16. Kensington.—I pray you to use your best endeavours with the corporation of Newport to secure the return of my brother, Mr. Acton, as it would look very strange to the eyes of the world "if the corporation of Newport, which showed me so much kindness when almost all the gentlemen opposed me, should now be unkind to me when all the gentlemen of the Island are on my side." *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*Perhaps a circular letter.*]

FRIEDRICH, [HEREDITARY] PRINCE OF HESSE, to LORD CUTTS.

1698, December [2-]12. Cassel.—Assuring him of his regard and hoping to see him shortly in England, if he can carry out his wish to make a tour there. *Holograph. French.* 1½ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS [to ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE?]

[1698?]—I beg you to assure the K[ing] "That my int[erest] and cr[edit] in the I[sle] of W[ight] is (as it o[ught] to be) totally at his Majesty's disposal, and if (as you know) I excused myself once upon a re[quest] of my Lord O[rford's?] I had such particular reasons for 't that the King was pleased to hearken to th[em]. I believe Col. St[anley] so well qu[alified] and inclined to serve the King that I onl[y] w[ish] he had m[any] such, and if his M[ajesty] is pl[eased] to rem[ember] wh[at] I have said to him upon Col. Stan[ley's] subj[ect] in form[er] occasions he'll know my op[inion] of him, he being one of the o[fficer]s I made ch[oice] of, when his M[ajesty] was pl[eased] to leave it to me (and me only) to fix the c[ommissioner]s upon the Int[endant's] assassination, and to take my own m[easure]s with[out] subj[ecting] me to any orders.

"When I have said this, 'tis my d[uty] to acquaint his Majesty that h[aving] not received any d[irections] from C[ourt] I did ab[out] a m[onth] since give my c[redi]t to Sir Robert C[otton] to stand for Newport in the I. of W., desiring Sir R. C. to apply hims[elf] to m[y] L[ord] M[arlborough] in my n[ame] that his M[ajesty] might be acquainted with it for his appr[obation], and having heard n[othing] more of it, I concluded it was app[roved] on.

"Now all th[at] I h[ere] beg of his Majesty is that he w[ill] be pl[eased] to m[ove?] Sir R. C[otton] in th[is] matter so far th[at] I m[ay] not ap[pear] to do a dish[onest] th[ing] by him, in which if his Majesty auth[orises] you, you may be very instrumental, be[sides] th[at] the ad[ditio]n of Sir R. C[otton's] int[erest] there will be of s[ervice] to Col. St[anley].

* John Acton was Solicitor to the Coldstream Guards from 1695 to 1711.

"And if m[y] L[ord] M[arlborough] has sp[oken] to the King it w[ill] be nec[essary] to sp[eak] to his E[xcellency] likewise, lest it sh[ould] breed a dif[ference] betw[een] him and me, which, as I dont des[erve] it, might be a pr[ejudice] to the serv-[ice] as well as inj[ury] to me.

"I will concl[ude] as I began, that his Majesty's sent[iments] in th[is] aff[air] sh[all] be my guide, but for Mr. St[anley']s int[erest] and the s[tate] as well as in j[ustice] to me, it ought to be prudently m[anage]d."* *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

JAMES KENDALL† to [LORD CUTTS ?]

1698-9, March 13. [London.]—Though the Admiralty Board had no directions to attend the King last night, I should have waited upon your Lordship if it had not been too late when your commands came to my hands. This morning I must be at the office to prepare for this day's debate in the House, where if I do not see you, you shall certainly find me at your levee to-morrow. 1 *p.*

J[OHN] FRANKLAND‡ to his brother [SIR THOMAS FRANKLAND?]

[1699,] August 22, O.S. Utrecht.—States that the French Protestants in Holland are "a pack of as arrant villains as ever lived," who have, under the specious pretence of conscience, quitted their country, where, had their circumstances pleased them no worse than their religion, they would have remained to this day. Trusts that those in England are better, or surely the gentlemen there would be wiser than to make them governors to their eldest sons at home and abroad. If the language is the object, a tutor at home or six months in Paris would be quite as effectual. As it is, he knows of young Englishmen travelling to Italy who could not go through France lest their tutors should be seized as refugees. Complains of the inordinate time given to Latin in England, eight years being spent in what he is assured might be learnt in two, leaving the other six "to bestow upon sense which is usually spent in getting words, so that generally speaking, a girl which is educated at home with her mother is wiser at twelve than a boy at sixteen." 2 *pp.*

Endorsed: "Answered, Sept. 8, 1699."

RALPH, EARL OF MONTAGU to LORD CUTTS.

1699, September 15. London.—When my son§ was in Holland and Flanders, I obtained leave from Lord Rumney for Captain Pujolas‖, who had been my page, to travel with him, thinking it

---

* The filling in of the words can be only hypothetical.

† Admiralty Commissioner, 1697-1699.

‡ Afterwards Dean of Gloucester, Master of Sydney Sussex College and Dean of Ely.

§ Winwood Montagu, who died in Hanover not long after this.

‖ Of the 1st regiment of Guards.

better than for him always to be in the conversation of his governor. My son being now in Rome, and to return home through France, Captain Pujolas, being a French protestant, must leave him, and I have prayed Captain Cecill* to do me the kindness to go to my son and come home with him. This he is quite willing to do provided he has your leave and approbation, which I should consider a particular obligation to me as well as to him. 2 *pp.*

Dor[othy, Lady] Pickering to Lord Cutts.

1699, December 9.—Requesting him to do her the favour to carry Lady Bowyer and her daughter to Kensington on the following Monday night. ½ *p.*

Earl of Gallway to Lord Cutts.

1700, November 18. Dublin Castle.—Recommending Mr. Pocack, a young man of courage and good sense, and filled with ambition to serve his king and country, who wishes to enter his Lordship's regiment. *French.* 1½ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to his brother[-in-law, Sergeant Thurbarne].

1700[–1701], January 29. Downing Street.—As you engaged in future to pay my niece Rivet the interest of her fortune, I have been several times to your chamber about it, and now beg to know when I may wait upon you for it, as she is in great need. 1½ *pp.*

[Colonel ?] Charles Hara to Lord Cutts.

[Not later than 1701,] May 21. London.—I return your book with many thanks to you for lending it me. The first part of it I saw in print last Christmas with hardly any difference, but the Scotch part is wholly new, and I see no reason to mention Scotland at all, but that the author had a mind to compare the victories and military skill of the Marquis of Montrose, assisted only (as he says) by the vassals of the family of Gordon, with those of Cæsar at the head of the Roman power, and also to show "that he thinks the English nobility and gentry have nothing commendable in them, for . . . he says the Scotch gentry are born to excel in arts and arms, and for the English, they are good rich folks and industrious, and the commonalty a stout sensible people. Our author's project of a militia is for the most part new, and will not only reform the militia but destroy the Church too, which is a pretty fetch by the by." As he excludes all but soldiers from his camp, no parson can enter, therefore some qualified person (that is, someone who thinks himself so) is to preach Christian and moral duties. There is a sacrament "where good Christians are used to communicate. Must these qualified

* Captain Arthur Cecil of the Coldstream.

young men administer that too ? . . . Their way of living likewise in the camp upon bread and water is admirable, but I know no discipline can bring 'em to it unless all the people of England will consent to live so too. I presume he intends there shall be no taxes, but I am concerned in the annuities and cannot consent to see the excise thus destroyed." His main point he says is "that the officers should be named and preferred, as well as they and the soldiers paid, by those that set them out. Why that's fairly said, now tis out; we are then once again, by our author's advice, to receive our commissions from the hands of——— ! But when that was so, the army marched by him and saluted him, in token of their submission to him as general; now in my poor opinion that would be something hard upon the King." He desires that his militia should answer the same end as that of the Barons did, "the loss of which he so much laments, and lays the death on't to learning, printing, the compass, and, in the height of his grief, to almost everything." He tells how amongst the Goths and Vandals, the General made himself King and gave lands to his chief officers, whom he called Barons, and they to those below them, on condition to serve the King in his wars. Surely this was as much the King's army as if he had paid them, and the practice still obtains in countries not very famous for liberty. The greatest part of the Turks' army is on such tenure, " and the Grand Seigneur exacts their service with such rigour that if one so liable to serve be yet in the cradle, he must serve the whole campaign in that equipage." As our author takes care that the King shall have nothing to do with his new army, his business is not "to model a new militia but to set up a new form of government, ecclesiastic, military and civil, enthusiastic, wild and inconsistent; to which purpose he hath misunderstood or misapplied all history ancient and modern. Who could imagine that to make the government of kings odious, a man should have the face to say they have newly invented garrisons, forts and citadels, for a pretence to have standing armies to man them, and that sieges are new things and the consequences of gunpowder. . . He may well be offended at the invention of printing, for by that everybody knows the Israelites had their fenced cities, the Greeks their Acro-Corinthus, Pylus, &c., and battering-rams are not the invention of Monsieur Vauban. Thucydides, Polybius and all histories, both sacred and profane, are full of this matter, from the taking of Jericho to Namur." Such a pamphlet as this does much mischief and it ought to be well answered. I know no one so capable of doing it as L'Estrange, if he is yet alive. 5 *pp.*

[Lord Cutts?] to Brigadier Ingoldsby.

1701, [August 25–] September 5. Hague.—" My Lord Marlborough commanded me to let you know that the King designs to see all his English forces soon, whether by making them encamp a day or two or by marching them to two garrisons he cannot yet tell, nor does he know the time, but of this you

must give notice to the four battalions at Boileduc, the two at Huesden, and that at Warcum (Guercom). It will be absolutely necessary now to put on the clothes on the recruits, and that the regiments be put in the best order that may be. My Lord Marlborough and I are both of opinion that if you made a step to Boileduc and Warcum to see a little how they are since we were there, and to put them upon appearing as well as may be, it would do well. My Lord has received your letter and will answer it from Loo (where he goes on Wednesday) or upon his return. Pray let me know (with the first conveyance) if you receive this; direct my letter to be left at Mr. Stanhope's, the King's envoy here." *Copy.*

Richard Steele to Col. Rivet.

1701, September 2. Wandsworth.—"I am very glad to hear you are so well pleased in the country. As to the civil or military affairs, I can answer nothing, for I have not since I saw you regarded anything but two or three excellent authors in a very agreeable solitude on the river Thames. At the other end of the house my landlady teaches girls to read, make bone-lace, and a curtsy; but I this minute hear my man Will repeating to her out of Alexander the Great.

'Tis Beauty calls and Glory leads the way. W[hen] the miller, our neighbour hard by, drank a pot w[ith] me last night, my landlady told his wife that she had seen gentry, perhaps as well as another, but never the like of her lodger, for his very man was as pretty a well-spoken gentleman as ever she saw. Some of her scholars are a little too tall to be looked at with the indifference that I would be master of were I able, though she sends 'em in to me now and then upon a very hard word, I suppose that I may at once see their breeding and their learning. You enquire about Black Moll. There's no guessing at women, for nature, who knew it in us to be inclined to delude 'em, has armed 'em with a natural cunning; but my method is this. I have the intimatest acquaintance she has in the world wholly in my interests, and whom she does not understand to be at all known to me. This person carries her down to Greenwich, where *en passant* in the park, on a bench, or some such accident, they are to fall into acquaintance with my sister, who is now there. When they are very well together, which you'll own to be probable, things will come so oddly about that I all this while am this gentlewoman's o[wn] brother. But however this succeeds I shall I [hope] pay my debts with my play, and then in spite of [D]elia, be very easy, for whatever I may tell her, nothing can really make my heart ache but a dun, from which Lord deliver you and your most obedient servant." *Torn.* 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "To the honourable Col. Rivet at Sir John Robinson's, at Deanson [Denston] Hall, in Suffolk. By Clare bag."

Endorsed: "Sir R^d. Steele."

EARL OF MARLBOROUGH to LORD CUTTS, at Breda.

1701, September 13–24. Loo.—"The King will not be at Breda till Thursday, and [will] see the English the next day, so that you will be pleased to take care that they do not encamp till Wednesday or Thursday morning early. I desire the favour of your letting Groffey, my steward, know that the King will dine with me upon the Friday. I hope you will remember to have your house as near mine as possible, for here is so much company that it will be all that you and I can do to take them between us. If this messenger should return hither, I desire you will keep him till Sunday night, that I may know how you have ordered everything." *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to [one of the ENGLISH COMMANDERS].

1701, [November 26–] December 7. Hague.—"My Lord Marlborough commanded me before he left Holland (and repeated it again to me on board the yacht in the presence of Brigadier Ingoldsby) to give orders to all the regiments to be complete by the first of January, English style, the present posture of affairs making it reasonable to imagine that there will be movements early in the spring, if not sooner, and the recruits which are not with their regiments some time before they move will not be of so much credit and service to his Majesty and their respective corps as they ought to be. I think it not improper at the same time to let you know that either myself or some other general officer, if I should be at that time in England, will have directions to make an exact review of all the regiments, about the fifteenth or twentieth of January, English style, at farthest, and at the same time, to take a particular account if the clothes, accoutrements, arms, and tents are complete and in good order, the report of all which will be forthwith transmitted to his Majesty and the General, and therefore it will be necessary for you to send immediately a particular account of these orders to Colonel Withers or Colonel Shrimpton in England or elsewhere, that such measures may be taken as the service requires.

"I would have you send me by the first post after you receive this, an account of such alterations as have happened in the regiment under your command, from the day that I reviewed it to Saturday last, being the 23rd, new style, and to do it according to the form here enclosed, continuing afterwards to do the same weekly by every Monday's post, dating the alterations from Saturday to Saturday. If any orders come to you for the battalion under your command to march or to give any detachment, otherwise than for the service of the garrison where you are, you will do well to say you are ready to obey the order, but that you must first acquaint me with it (being the General commanding his Majesty's forces in chief in my Lord Malbrough's absence) and in that case you will immediately send me an express to acquaint me with your orders and expect an answer, unless it should be upon any extraordinary occasion where the

service would not admit of a delay, in which your own discretion with the directions of the commander in chief of the English in the garrison where you are must be your guide; but I would not have you execute any such orders without my approbation, except in a case of absolute necessity.

"I dare not neglect giving you these instructions, because if anything should happen to the prejudice of his Majesty's English forces in any case where there were not an absolute necessity for it, I may be called to an account for it afterwards, as commanding in chief and being responsible for the whole. I desire you will give me an account by the first post of the receipt of this letter, and I think it not amiss to hint to you that I transmit an account of it to my Lord Malbrough in England.

"As anything happens extraordinary in your regiment from time to time, besides what is herein mentioned, you will not fail forthwith to write me an account of it by the post, unless it should be of so extraordinary a nature as to require an express. I have no orders yet to go for England, and if I do, you shall not fail to have notice of it and to what general officer you are to apply yourselves in my absence. In the meantime (as always) I shall be ready to serve in anything wherein I am able. I need not tell you that no officer is to go out of the country without my leave upon any pretence whatsoever."

Postscript. "If Count Noyell desires to review you, you are to draw out and salute all but colours. You may go for England when you please, and I shall be glad to see you here." *Copy.* 4 *pp.*

Earl of Marlborough to Lord Cutts.

1701, December 9.—Sending a paper, which he has signed, and finds so just that he desires the necessary orders may be given concerning it. *Holograph.* ½ *p.*

Lord Cutts to ————.

1701, December [11–]22. Hague.—"I am obliged to repeat my orders to you to deliver the man that was taken from Count Noyell's sergeant whenever he shall cause him to be demanded. And you'll give me leave to be the proper judge what I am to do in these matters. The matter will be examined afterwards and justice done to everybody; but the way of doing things is the only question. I am sure you understand the discipline too well to make any more words upon my orders." ½ *p.*

Lord Cutts to Col. Hastings.

1701, December [16–]27. Hague.—"Thanks him for his letters and his friendship, and hopes to see him at the Hague on his way to England. Has now taken a house, and has always a piece of mutton and a glass of good wine for a commanding officer or a friend. Sends his service to Col. Elliot and asks for his last weekly account, it being the only one not yet come in. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. TATTON.

1701, December [16–]27. Hague.—Praising his prudent conduct in the affair proposed by his Governor, thanking him for sending such speedy intelligence thereof, and asking him for the last weekly account of his garrison, all the other regiments except one having sent theirs already. *Copy, on the same sheet as the preceding.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to ————

1701, December [19–]30. Hague.—I send you herewith a copy of Lord Malborough's order. His Excellency wrote me a letter with his own hand signifying his sense of the justice of the demand, and I therefore desire you to go to Bois-le-duc and Worchum [Guercom] and to cause my orders to be executed, by drawing the respective battalions under arms or otherwise (as you think fit on examining Major-General Stewart's sergeants and talking with the officers). I will not trouble you to go to Breda or Gertrudenberg, and have therefore sent my orders to the commanders of the English in those garrisons. If any deserters are delivered to Major-General Stewart's sergeants, give them any assistance they desire towards getting the men safe on board for England, acquainting the governor with the whole proceeding, "as I have done the Prince of Nassau here."

Postscript. "Mons. Rolas, my aide-de-camp, will tell you the rest." *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

GENERAL JU. GOOR to LORD RUMNEY.

[1701, December 22–]1702, January 2. Mastrigt.—Recommending "le sieur Coenen," who has served the King with great care and fidelity, as commissary of horses for the artillery in Ireland and the Low Countries, and who desires, if artillery should be sent over in the ensuing year, to be allowed to provide horses for the train. *French. Copy.* 1¾ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [the EARL OF MARLBOROUGH].

1701-[2], December 30–] January 10. Hague.—I am entirely of your Excellency's opinion that the King's orders in all cases are not to be interpreted rigorously to a day, and thought it better to be five days late than one day too soon, especially as wind and weather made it impossible for me to be in England in time for the Speaker's election. I expect Brigadier Ingoldsby this week, with whom I shall leave instructions pursuant to your commands, and some time next week I hope to embark.

"As to what your Excellency says of telling Brigadier Ingoldsby that whatever Prince Nassau Sarbrouck commands the English forces, it must be obeyed, I shall be sure to do it particularly; but I'm sure your Excellency means it that the orders shall

always be given to In[goldsby] and not sent to particular regiments under his command with[out] his knowledge, because that would be yielding a point that a general officer could not justify to the King, the nation, or his own honour, and an accident might unfortunately happen at some time or other, which might ruin a man's fortune and reputation, if he suffered himself to be a cipher at the head of an English army in a foreign country. But I'm sure your Excellency may depend upon it, that both I and Ingoldsby will manage all things with so much caution in general and so much respect to everybody concerned in particular, that everything will go according to your Excellency's mind, and nobody will complain of us.

"And whilst I am upon this subject, give me leave to inform your Excellency of what has happened already relating to the matter I am speaking of. Orders were sent to some of the Danish regiments to march, and the Prince of Wyrtenberg was not acquainted with it, of which he complained to the States, and the Prince of Nassau Sarbrouck telling (*sic*) them that if the same should happen again, he would not be responsible if the service should suffer any delay by it; and at the same time he wrote to the Court of England to complain of it, and to desire that orders might be given in it. His answer from the English Court was, that he was in the right, and that directions should be given that all orders for the future should be sent to him, and that he should give them out himself to the Danish regiments under his command, and his answer from the States and Prince Nassau Sarbrouck was the same. The Prince of Wyrtenberg told me this himself. Upon which in my visits and conversation I carelessly insinuated to the States and the Prince that I was sure the same regard (at least) would be had to the English, and they have assured me that no orders shall be given to the English but through my hands or the next commanders in chief in my absence. And indeed, my lord, it would be a disregard to the crown of England, a hardship upon the nation, and a slight which no man of honour (that commanded in chief) if it were otherwise [could] bear. I beg your Excellency's pardon for troubling you with this long detail, but it being a matter of moment, and a nice point, I thought it deserved to be fully represented to your Excellency."

Pray continue to direct your orders as before, until I see you, for fear of contrary winds or the like. *Copy.* 5 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to [the English Commanders of Garrisons].

[Before 1702.]—His Majesty continuing his resolution that his English forces shall encamp, Lord Marlborough believes it will be necessary for the regiments to have bread delivered to them in the camp, but will not do it, unless the commanding officers have a mind to it. He therefore desires to know whether those in your garrison wish to have it, and if so, for how many men, that it may be provided. *Draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to the L[ORDS] C[OMMISSIONERS] of his Majesty's Treasury.

[Before 1702.]—The stoppages to certain officers designed for Flanders (without which they cannot go over) being, by neglect either of the agent or of the clerks in Lord Ranelagh's office,* forgotten to be given in, he prays their Lordships' order to remedy the omission. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [the ENGLISH COMMANDERS in the Low Countries].

1702, February [17–] 28. Hague.—My voyage into England is put off by a letter from Lord Marlborough desiring me to continue with his forces here, and signifying his Majesty's pleasure that I cause the respective commanders in chief with his English regiments under my command to put their regiments into a condition to march upon the first order.

"I must tell you upon this occasion that these orders are not designed only to put you in a good condition for the opening of the campaign, but that you will have a movement very suddenly, and I have it in my orders (among other things) to take a particular account of the strength and condition of every regiment, and when we meet to return the same exactly to England.

"I am doing my utmost endeavour in soliciting the business of waggon-money and forage-money, but I am yet in no certainty. You must in the meantime be sure to provide a good able horse to carry the soldiers' tents of every company for which you have made stoppages. And, though possibly you have not stopped all the money yet, the service is of that consequence that you must provide for it, and I shall endeavour to find out some expedient to help the officers afterwards.

"Some gentlemen may think these orders hard; I can only say, 'tis the King's orders, and (at the same time) the importance of the service and the consequences of this war make it necessary. You'll please (without fail) to give copies of these orders to the commanding officers of the respective English regiments in garrison with you, and tell them from me to execute them as recommended by his Majesty and the General in a more particular manner than ordinarily. I believe we shall have orders to march in seven or eight days at farthest; but keep this among yourselves.

"Colonel Seymour is removed to late Brigadier Trelauny's regiment, and my Lord Malberough has Colonel Seymour's." *Draft.* 4 *pp.*

EARL OF MARLBOROUGH to LORD CUTTS.

1701[-2], February 23.—"I should have writ by the last post to have desired what I now do, which is that you would let

*Lord Ranelagh was Paymaster General of the Forces from 1689 until 1702, when he was charged with mis-application of the public moneys, and resigned.

Wiville, who is ensign and adjutant to your regiment, be now made lieutenant in the place of Mr. Markham. I hope you will not have failed of improving the opportunity you have had of my Lord Albemarl's company, so that he may show his friendship to you when the King shall think fit to make a promotion of general officers. I know not as yet when I shall have the happiness of seeing you, but be assured that where e'er I am you have a friend and servant of Marlborough." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Seal of arms and coronet.*

Lord Cutts to [the English Commanders in the Low Countries].

1702, [February 24–] March 7. Hague.—Hopes to get waggons for the officers' baggage, but desires that horses may be provided to carry the tents of every company, as they may have to march so near their neighbours as not to admit of any "wheel baggage." The commanding officer of each regiment is, if necessary, to draw upon his agent in London for 130*l.* which will buy twelve horses; sending the paymaster of his regiment to Roterdam, where Sweet will try to provide the money at once. Lord Marlborough shall be asked to see these bills paid, and the regiments must be ready in ten days at the farthest, without fail. 2¼ *pp.*

Memorial of Lord Cutts to the [Dutch] Council of State.

1702, March [3–]14. Hague.—Having received orders from Field Marshal the Prince of Nassau to march with the twelve battalions under his command, and being destitute of the necessary baggage waggons, he prays that a sufficient number may be provided, and also that the English troops may be supplied with straw and firing. *French. Draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to the Governor of Williamstadt.

1702, March [4–]15. Hague.—Having the honour to command the troops of the King my master in the absence of Lord Marlberough, I take the liberty of sending you the orders for the regiments which we are expecting, according to advices received from the Court of England, Field Marshal the Prince of Nassau having left instructions to that effect. You will have the goodness to retain the orders for the regiments not yet arrived. *French. Copy.* ¾ *p.*

Lord Cutts to Brigadier Ingoldsby.

1702, March [10–]21. Hague.—Has agreed with Mercado, the undertaker of the forage, for fifty rations of hay and oats to be delivered to each battalion, for which the commission officers must give acquittances.

All the officers must be told that he has had to engage, in getting the carts, that every officer or company having a cart, shall allow the carter two shilling a day, with a ration of hay and oats for his horses, and shall not suffer him to be ill-treated by

any soldier or servant. Otherwise, the States have signified that the men will desert. Prays him to tell Lord Athlone and Count de Noyélle that he is only waiting for the coming of the English mails (of which there are two due) and will then come to the camp; also to put them in mind that the sufficient supply of straw and firing to the men was part of the memorial presented by the Prince of Nassau to the Council of State, after the meeting at Lord Athlone's house. *Copy.* 3 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Brigadier Ingoldsby.

1702, March [16–]27. Hague.—I have ordered Sweet to send you word whether he means to pay the money at Rotterdame or Breda. You must send the quarter-masters for it, and had better consult Lord Athlone and Count Noyelle about a party to meet them on their return. "Give effectual orders that the regiments be all regularly and equally paid, and inform yourself without noise if the officers use their men kindly at this critical moment. I am sorry I am not with you, but I'm glad you have so good an occasion of showing your zeal, diligence, and capacity, which I shall improve to the utmost. We expect my Lord Marlberough or directions from him every hour, and the minute either of these happen, I'll come to you." If it is necessary to send any horse or dragoons with the money party, I am sure Lord Athlone will not refuse you. *Copy.* 1¾ *pp.*

Sophie, Electress of Hanover, to Lord Cutts.

1702, April [10–]21. Hanover.—"Je suis tout a fait sensible que vous aves bien voulu me confirmer vous mesme ce que feu my Lord Macquelsfild m' avoit assure de vostre part, car on ne scauroit estre plus sensible que je la suis de voir une personne de vostre merite dans mes interres, et en celle de ma maison. Je vous en demande la continuation, et sur tout que vous me donnies lieu de vous tesmoigner par des services ma parfaite reconnoisance. Je desavourois tous ceux qui m'apartienent s'il n'auvoient les mesme sentiments pour vous, dont ils m'ont charge de vous assurer. Cependant je vous souhaite une heureuse campagne, et en suite que je puise estre connue plus particulierement de vous comme une personne qui estime les personnes de vostre valeur et de vostre conduite, dont j'ay ouy desja parler beaucoup. My lord Malbourghe m' a fait la plesir de me faire assurer de son amitie par Mr. Cresset. Je vous prie de l'en remercier de ma part et luy tesmoigner combien cela ma este agreable, et le plesir que cela ma fait. Cependant je seres tousjour, my Lord, vostre tres affectionee a vous servir, Sophie, Electrice." *Holograph.* 3¼ *pp.*

Col. Hugh Wyndham to Lord Cutts.

1702, May [12–]23. Boisleduc.—Is extremely sorry to hear that there have been any complaints of the horse or dragoons at the Hague or in London, as he can answer for it that no wrong has

been done by any of the troops in this town, nor has he heard of the least disorder in any of the other quarters. If the people had had reason to complain, he would certainly have heard of it.

Lord Raby's regiment has been so harassed by marching and shipping and unshipping in England, that it would be of great service to them if they might turn their horses out to grass, the forage out of the stores being so very bad that the horses will not eat it. Desires that Lord Athlone may be told that the country people hereabouts will let no grass under forty-four stivers a week for each horse, which is an extravagant price. Hopes his Lordship will regulate the matter. The dragoons mustered yesterday, and were, he believes, complete. 2½ *pp.*

Earl of Marlborough to Lord Cutts.

1702, May 24. Hague.—Announcing that he has this day arrived at the Hague, and that the first fair wind will bring the rest of the troops from England. Sends his service to the Earl of Athlone, Col. Ingoldsby, and the other officers, and desires that Sir Beville Grandville may be sent to him at once. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Richard Warre to Lord Cutts.

[1702, May 24–] June 4. Sunday evening. Hague.—"My Lord [Marlborough] is just now arrived. I have only time to acknowledge your lordship's of the first, and to tell you the news I have received from the servants that are come with him, having not been able to speak two words to his Excellency.

"My Lord Godolphin is made Lord Treasurer; my Lord Rochester, Master of the Horse, with a pension of 3,000*l. per annum*; my Lord Pembroke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He quits his place of Lord Admiral to the Prince. I cannot say this is true: a servant told me so. My Lord Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges are the two Secretaries; the last has chosen under him Mr. Ellis and Mr. Tucker, and my Lord Nottingham has not forgot your humble servant, and for the other has chosen Dr. Aglionby. Mr. Cardonnell is come over with my Lord and is to supply Mr. Whitfield's place and mine. Mr. Whitfield is Paymaster of the Marines, independent of my Lord Ranelagh.

"Pray excuse my haste and communicate this to the Brigadier with my humble service. Brigadier Wyndham is here and your humble servant. We want six posts from England." 1½ *pp.*

Earl of Marlborough to Lord Cutts.

1702, May 30–June 10. Hague.—"I am using my utmost endeavours for the obtaining from Hanover the ten thousand men we want of our quota, which will keep me here for seven or eight days longer. If the wind continues as it now is but a very few days, I hope we shall have all we expect from England. . . . As to what you write concerning our having an hospital of our

own, if you will consider what the Parliament has done concerning that, you will see that it is impossible for this year. As for the surgeon's chests, Dr. Lawrance and the apothecary-general are gone to Rotterdam to provide them. I gave orders before I left England for the provost-general to come over, so that I expect him by the first convoy. Since I shall be with you in ten days, I hope the service will [not suf]fer for w[ant of?] majors of brigades . . . [I th]ank you for making [my com]-pliments [to] all the general officers. [As] occasion offers, you will continue the doing of it. About four or five days hence, I shall be sending my equipage away, so that it may be at the camp before me, but I shall be sure to give you timely notice that the quarter-master general may have a place for me." *Holograph. Very much damaged.* 2¼ *pp.*

Lord Godolphin to Lord Cutts.

1702, July 21.—I have laid your memorial before the Queen, who expressed much consideration for your Lordship, and great reliance upon your duty and service. "She thought it might be very inconvenient to allow anything as a pension or arrears of a pension, but would be willing to show a distinction in your Lordship's favour," especially as being recommended by Lord Marlborough. Please let me know the exact time that you commanded in chief in Holland, and be assured of my readiness to serve you to the best of my power. 2 *pp.*

Earl of Nottingham to Lord Cutts.

1702, July 31.—"I ought to say something to your lordship's of the 25th, though perhaps it may not be to your lordship's satisfaction. As to the lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, I believe there will be nothing done in it till your return, and I think 'twill be for your service to make no further attempt in it till then, that your lordship may better support your pretensions than at this distance, and I shall then very gladly assist you in it as far as I am able.

"The clause in your patent is indeed altered by the present warrant, which your lordship apprehends to be a diminution to you. I must own it is a circumstance that in appearance lessens your power, but when you consider that, notwithstanding the authority vested in you by your former patent, the late King interposed and by his own commission constituted a lieutenant-governor; that whatever your right in that case is, it cannot be insisted on with prudence because your own patent is only during pleasure, or, if 'twere during life, yet you would never have claimed this power in opposition to the King's inclination, and that you now declare the same with great duty to the Queen; that, though the present clause differs from the former, yet it differs too from the patents of other governors who have no such clause in their patents empowering them to name a lieutentant, particularly there is none such in Major General Earl's nor in

the patents to the governors of the Plantations; when your lordship reflects on these things I hope you will perceive that there is a considerable distinction made between your lordship and others, which should be some satisfaction to you; and that should your lordship have an absolute power to name your lieutentant, other governors would thereby pretend to some power like it, whereas they have not now any power to nominate, not even with the Queen's approbation; and though your lordship is entirely to be relied on in the exercise of your power if t'were not restrained otherwise than by your word, and though I have no reason to doubt but that they are all men of honour and would use their power well and with just respect to the Queen, yet 'tis not advisable for her Majesty to put the like trust in all; methinks your lordship should not press a thing which may be attended with such inconvenience. Your lordship will do me wrong if you conclude from my arguing against your inclination and desires that I am less your servant than I have professed to be, but when I doubt of prevailing for you in the manner you propose, I think the next best service I can do you is to state the case so to you as to show what grounds there are for your acquiescence, and if I can't obtain your gratification in the thing, I wish I could make you easy under the disappointment.

"I have yet had no orders for your commission of lieutenant general. I suppose it may be deferred to the end of the campaign. Nor have I spoke to my Lord Treasurer about your pension, partly because I am not fully apprised of it, but chiefly because your Lordship says that my Lord Marlborough has writ to him about it, and he is a much better advocate than myself; and if there be a disposition to oblige you in this, it is fit that the obligation of it should be owed to them. But in this and all the other things I have mentioned let me know what you would wish me to do, and I will endeavour to do my part." 2 *pp.*

Earl of Rochester to Lord Cutts.

1702, September 18. Newparke.—"I cannot hear of so glorious an action performed by your conduct and personal hazard in the undertaking of it, without making my very hearty congratulations to your lordship upon it, and assuring you that nobody can take a greater share in the great honour and universal reputation you acquire than I do, nor can wish you better success nor more recompense for it.

"I beg your pardon for not answering your letters writ some time ago concerning your affairs in the Isle of Wight. It was because I found that matter was not like to be dispatched so soon and so well as I wished it, and that I could not contribute anything to your satisfaction in it. I assure your lordship, whenever I can, you shall see that I am with great truth" your most faithful humble servant. 1½ *pp.*

EARL OF MARLBOROUGH to LORD CUTTS, at the Camp.

1702, September 21. Sutendal.—"I have received yours of yesterday, and I hope in a few days to hear you are in Venlo, so that if the weather prove favourable, that we may yet clear the Meuse this campaign; for I am very confident Ruremond will make a less defence than Venlo. I am obliged to you for what you have done to the Prince of Hannover; I must desire your further favour in making my compliments to him."

Postscript. Pray give the enclosed (*wanting*) to Mons. Gilder-Malzen. *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, Lord High Admiral, and Generalissimo of all her Majesty's Forces, to CAPT. WYALT, of H.M.S. *Winchester*, at the Maez.

1702, November 17.—Ordering him to sail with his own ship and the *Fowey* into the Goree, and to send notice to the Earl of Marlborough at the Hague (or in his absence to Lord Cutts) that he has orders to carry home the recruiting officers, and discharged and invalided men. Having taken them on board accordingly, he is to repair to the Maez for the trading vessels, and convoy them safe to Newcastle and Hull (the *Fowey* escorting those bound for Yarmouth), after which he and the ships under his command are to make their way to the Hope, land the officers and soldiers there, and finally repair to the Nore to await further orders. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

EARL OF MARLBOROUGH to LORD CUTTS.

1702, December 3. *Peregrin* galley.—"I have had the favour of yours, and have writ the Pensioner word that I desire there should be no change, but that if he continues to desire it, that you have directions to allow it. I should have been glad you had sent me the name of the quarters they propose Hamilton's regiment should go to; for if at any time they propose your sending men to Berg[en] opp Zoome or any town in Flanders, you must not give way to it. If the wind should not come fair between this and Wednesday I am resolved to return to the Hague. My service to Mr. Stanhope and all our friends at the Congress." *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Seal of arms and coronet.*

MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, C.P.S.,* to LORD CUTTS.

1702, December 3. St. James' Park.—"I was agreeably surprised with the honour I received from your lordship, being so far from having said anything of that kind with design of your being told it, that I cannot the least guess at the person to whom I am so much obliged. All I know of the matter is, that if I had the misfortune of being your enemy, I should have said as much

* John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby, and afterwards Duke of Buckingham, was Lord Privy Seal from April, 1702, to March, 1705.

of that action, and from that minute wish'd to be your friend. The serving a man of your quality and merit is in my opinion so great a satisfaction as well as obligation on persons in any power, that I think ambition excusable on no other account; and therefore your lordship I hope will not doubt of my employing the little I have in shewing myself on all occasions, my Lord, your most humble and faithful servant." 1½ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to the Duke of Marlborough.

[1702, December 22–]1703, January 2. Hague.—Watkins and Martial have not yet returned from their circuits. I doubt not your Grace has given orders for hastening the recruits, all letters from France giving accounts of the enemy's resolution of being early in the field. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Jean de Rey to Lord Cutts.

[1702 ?]—Having served the States General and the late King William III. of England for fifteen years, and being willing to continue in the service and to act with the same courage, zeal and fidelity as heretofore, he prays for some consideration. He suffered two years' imprisonment in France for his religion, abandoned all his property, and followed King William to England in 1688, after which he served in Ireland and Flanders as cornet in Lord Galway's regiment of horse, the King granting him a pension, which he gave up in Ireland in order not to remain there inactive, but to continue to serve his Majesty in the company of the Guards commanded by General Auverkerth. Mons. D'Auverkerth and the States have given him hopes of employment, which he prays his Lordship to obtain for him by his influence and recommendation. *French.* 1½ *pp.*

Marquis of Normanby, C.P.S., to Lord Cutts.

1702[–3], January 1.—Has lost no time in discussing his desires with the Duke of Marlborough, whose only objection is that there are many others "whose pretentions in seniority are as valid, according to the formal rules in those cases," as his Lordship's are in merit. The utmost that he can do, and indeed that the friends of the others will suffer him to do, is to hasten their advance, and so bring about as quickly as possible his Lordship's promotion, which will be as honourably distinguishing as if he were alone in it; "and everybody will know the reason." 2 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Mr. Cardonel.*

1703, January [1–]12. Hague.—Praying him to send him "the Gazettes, one of the best of the other printed papers, the

* Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough.

votes, and what is commonly called the Whitehall letter," for which he will gladly pay, and be thankful besides. Also he would be grateful for an account of what passes in the army, with what other news he can spare, and begs him to persuade the Duke of Marlborough to let him have particulars of what is being done concerning the recruits, of which he would make good use for her Majesty's service and his Grace's honour. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

T. Fairfax to ————.

1702[–3], January 5. Limerick.—Thanks her for telling him of the tricks put upon his regiment by charging moneys already accounted for, and assures her that the informant shall be liberally rewarded and his name kept secret. Has written to his agent, Mr. Pain, of Prince's Court, Westminster, to advise with her and her friend in the matter. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to the Duke of Marlborough.

1702[–3], January [8–]19. Hague.—Will without fail obey his Excellency's commands, sent by Mr. Cardonnel, and make good use of what he says about the recruits. Prays that he may still feel the effects of his Grace's generosity and favour. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Duke of Marlborough to Lord Cutts.

1702 [–3], January 12.—"I am obliged to you for your constant letters, and if it were for your service I should write to you oftener.

"The Queen, being resolved to join with the States in the treating for a cartel by land with France, has pitched upon your lordship to do it, so that you will have powers for it. I shall always be ready to forward everything that may be for your honour and service. I am using all diligence for the recruits, being resolved to be with you myself at the Hague very early this spring." *Holograph.* 1 *p. Seal of arms and coronet.*

Lord Cutts to Mr. Cardonel.

1702–3, January 15–26. Hague.—Has reason to hope "that good resolutions will be taken here with regard to the augmentations proposed by England," but is sorry to hear of such violent jars in the two Houses. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to Col. Fergusson.

1702–3, January 18–29. Hague.—Thanking him for his letter, desiring him to give all necessary orders for preserving the garrisons under his care, and praying him to send the list of every regiment of foot in the garrisons, when he sends his own and Rowe's, which hitherto have been the only two received. *Copy. The initial letters only of most of the words given.* 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to the Duke of Marlborough.

1703, January [19–]30. Hague.—"My Lord Athlone (one day last week) acquainted me that there was to be a conference at Wesel, where was to be a general of the Emperor's, one of the king of Prussia's, himself on the part of the States-General, &c., and he offered me to go on behalf of the Queen of England, where they are to confer about the siege of Bon, Ryhnberg, Gueldres, &c. But your Grace having left me no instructions, either in writing or by word of mouth, relating to any councils or conferences to be held out of the States' dominions, I excused myself in the most decent manner, thanking the States-General for their intentions communicated to me by my Lord Athlone, but representing at the same time that I could not, according to the rules of good discipline, go out of the States' dominions and leave the troops, having only one brigadier with me at the head of them; that if any accident should happen during my absence, it might endanger my reputation if not my head; besides that, as their consultations there might possibly affect the succeeding operations of the campaign, I had no power to give my opinion in [such m]atters, not knowing your Grace's sentiments [or] the plan of the next year, and that if I should undertake to make such a step, I might innocently make some mistake. I told them I was ready, pursuant to my instructions, to march with any detachment of her Majesty's troops, joining with a proportionable number of the Allies, upon any expedition within the reach of our garrisons, and that no man can be more zealous for their service, but that I dare not meddle with matters for which I have no instructions.

"This was the sum of what I gave them in answer, but I'll presume to tell your Grace more important reasons (if possible) that I had for declining my being at this general consultation.

"First, I had discovered privately, being every day with some or other of the ministers, that there was a design to draw me in to let some of the Queen's troops, either English or Lunembourg, be employed in the expeditions before mentioned, which would ruin them for the next campaign, and in the next place, my going thither and being present in such a council of war, if I should be out-voted by much a greater number, may run me upon a dilemma, either that I must be forced [to differ from ?] most of the rest, which might occasion ill rep[orts, or be] involved in some resolution which may by its conseq[uences] be contrary to the plan which your Grace may possibly have projected for the ensuing campaign; which, though I don't know it, I may possibly guess at, by something Comte Synsendorf let fall to me in private at Liege. And one thing confirms me that my Lord Athlone has some reason for my going to this congress, more than he tells me, which is that he, who never used to consult me or communicate anything to me, was mighty pressing for my undertaking this journey, having employed since Monsieur Smettau and Geldermalsen to persuade me how much it would be for my honour, but I excused it (as before mentioned) with all the modesty and respect imaginable. I shall be extremely overjoyed to hear your

Grace approves of my conduct in this nice affair, though before I can have an answer to this the consultation will be over, my Lord Athlone being gone away on Sunday morning and Monsieur Geldermalsen being to go to-morrow. I am sure at least I walk according to rule, for 'tis not the business of one in my post to be meddling in things beyond his instructions, unless it were in a case of extremity to save the State. We [have] the news that troops are to be treated for [and that] Mr. Stanhope will be employed in that treaty [until] your Grace comes over. I humbly presume to offer to your Grace (with great submission) if it is not usual and in some measure necessary to have a military person joined in such treaties, because a great many things occur which a civil minister must of necessity be a stranger to, and in the treaty made in Charles the Second's time for the ten thousand men to be sent hither (from which our following treaties did in some measure take their rise) many things were left out, for which our troops have suffered since. If I may be of use to her Majesty and your Grace in that affair, I shall be very industrious, faithful and exact in following orders, but I only mention it, and I do it with great submisssion.

"I shall, as soon as I receive my powers and instructions for treating about the cartel, follow them exactly, and in anything wherein the Queen or your Grace shall instruct me, acquit myself to her Majesty's and your satisfaction. I beg of your Grace to speak to the Queen or my Lord Godolphin, that there may be an allowance to me out of the Treasury for that service relating to the cartel, since the going to [the place] which will be appointed for the treaty and my [living] there, will put me to extraordinary expenses.

"And now give me leave, my lord, once more to beg of your Grace that my commission of L[ieutenant] G[eneral] may be dispatched. Whoever your Grace designs for that post may as well be made now as at the opening of the campaign, though your Grace does not allow them L[ieutenant G[eneral's] pay till then; and your Grace will give me leave to represent to you upon this occasion, that it is a discredit to such an army as your English army is here at present to be without a L[ieutenant] G[eneral], and what happens to no nation but ours in all the Allies' service, nor in any country in Europe; and in some occasion or other it may be fatal to our troops, and occasion unhappy reflections. First, whilst there is only a M[ajor] G[eneral] here, whilst I have only that character, whenever we draw out, they will be sure to put a L[ieutenant] G[eneral] with their own troops, with whom I cannot take upon me so much (where the interest of the English requires it) as if I had that character; besides that, if I had that character, they would not put more than a Ma[jor] G[eneral] of their own with me, and in all things I should carry more weight for the good of her Majesty's subjects and her interests, [and] I dare venture to say, it will be more for your Grace's honour in the world to distinguish me by obtaining my commission for me with a good grace, than

by delaying it to the last moment, since I have had the honour to follow you and to be so zealous in supporting her Majesty's and your Grace's interests on all occasions.

"Martial went to Rotterdam and promised to send me his abstract, but has forgot it. I will send it by next." *Copy. Torn.* 5½ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Mr. Cardonel.

1703, [January 22–]February 2. Hague.—"We want two posts from England, which makes us barren of news here.

"Some letters (of good intelligence) from Spain of the 30th January give us an account of that King's having resolved, upon the news of our preparations, to raise seventeen thousand foot, four thousand horse, and two thousand dragoons there, with orders to the officers of the Finances, to separate from the several branches so much as may be necessary for this service, notwithstanding all pretensions, excepting what relates to the ecclesiastics. Besides this, he has ordered a regiment of foot Guards and three of horse to be raised and paid in the same manner, which 'tis thought will cause great clamours, and they doubt whether it will succeed. The same letters give us an account that they affirm at Madrid that the King of Portugal has named a minister to go to Vienna.

"Monsieur D'Odyck told me to-day that the province of Zelande agreed to the prohibition as England desires it. I mention this because it was thought one of the provinces the likeliest to dissent.

"My service to as many of my friends as you meet at Court or in Parliament." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

"Mackalsfelt, douagere Comtesse d'Athlone" to Lord Cutts.

1703, February [2–]13. Utrecq.—Announcing the death of her dear and honoured husband "Monsieur Godarde, Baron de Reede, Comte d'Athlone, Mareschal de camp, General des Provinces Unies," on Sunday, the 11th of February, from paralysis of the left side followed by an "*apoplexie lethargique.*" *Black border. Seal with two coats of arms surmounted by coronet.* 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to the States General.

1703, February [3–]14. Hague—Being commander in chief of the troops of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain (in conjunction with others), in the absence of the Duke of Marlborough, and having received a commission from her Majesty to treat with the enemy for the concluding of a cartel for the prisoners, both of land and sea (jointly with ministers chosen for that purpose by the States) he hastens to notify to them the receipt of the said

commission, that they may appoint suitable persons, he, for his part being ready to begin the treaty. *Draft. French.** 1 *p.*

Sir Charles Hedges to Lord Cutts.

1702–3, February 5. Whitehall.—I have received yours of the 2–13 instant†, and have laid before her Majesty the question of the charges you will be at for your commission relating to the cartel, and will do the best service I can for you in the matter. "Though mention be made in your Lordship's commission of a cartel by sea and land, yet I am directed to explain to you that you are to have nothing to do, in your negotiation, with the sea-cartel, but only with that of the land, and in that a condition is to be inserted for the exchange of the Baron de Mean, great Dean of Liege, and the Queen will insist upon it, in conjunction with the States, if they think fit."

The cartel made during the last war is in Holland, where it was framed. The Duke of Marlborough has received your letter and will concert with the Dutch ambassador about it. 1½ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Mr. Cardonel.

1702–3, February 5–16. Hague.—I have received yours of the 29th January, but have had nothing from you since. Do me the favour to excuse me to my sister (?) for not writing to her this post, being engaged in much business, and tell her I have had not a word from her this two posts. *Copy. Only the initial letters of most of the words given.* ¾ *p.*

Marquis de Bedmar‡ to Lord Cutts.

1703, February [6–]17. Brussels.—Acknowledges the receipt of his letter concerning the hundred and fifty prisoners of the British troops now at Dunkirk, and although he himself has no power in the matter, will, in consideration of their old friendship, willingly write to the court of France. Since his Lordship is authorised to arrange a cartel, the matter will soon be ended, if the States General will name some one on their part, and appoint a place of meeting. In this case, he will pray his most Christian Majesty to fix upon a commission and will himself name one for Spain. *French.* 1¼ *pp.*

[Lieut.-Col.] R. Sutton to Lord Cutts.

1702–3, February [8–]19. Breda.—Congratulates him on his promotion to be lieutenant-general, and sends him the proceedings of the court-martial upon three offenders of Colonel Row's regiment and one of "ours" for stealing and mutiny against the guard, wherein some of the regiment of Guards were concerned. Prays for a speedy return, as the prisoners have lain long in confinement. Mr. Watkins has gone towards Gorcum and the

---

* In the handwriting of Lamberty.

† See *State Papers, Holland,* under this date.

‡ President of the Council of the Low Countries for the King of Spain.

Bosch, and the writer had thoughts of meeting him at the Hague, but was stopped by orders to be ready to march. The men are badly off for clothes, but in spite of this and the rudeness of the season will think themselves happy when led by his Lordship. 3 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to the Mareshall de Bouffleurs.*

1703, February [11-]22.—Stating that the Queen has given him full power to conclude a cartel (in concert with the ministers of the States General) with such persons as are authorised by his most Christian Majesty, and requesting that the Marshal will write to the Court of France, in order that a place and time may be appointed, it appearing to him that Antwerp or Mechlin would be the most convenient for both parties. *Copy. French.* 1 *p.*

Has been endorsed in the first instance "Copie d'une lettre a Monsieur le Marquis de Bedmar," *but his name is crossed out and that of Boufflers substituted.*

Lord Cutts to Secretary Hedges.

1703, February [12-]23. Hague.—"Yesterday the States General notified to me by Monsieur Hulft, that they had pitched upon him to treat and conclude the cartel in conjunction with me, and we had our first conference.

"It was resolved (the States General agreeing to it) that I should send a trumpet to Mareschal Bouffleurs, that Monsieur Hulft should write in conjunction with me, to notify our powers and to agree upon a place to meet, for which we proposed Antwerp or Maclin, the States having reasons why they would not have it in their frontiers, though we kept that private.

"I must now, sir, earnestly beg of you to press her Majesty or my Lord High Treasurer in the most decent manner, and with all possible duty to her Majesty, to let me have an allowance of a sum advanced to enable me to undertake this journey, and I beg that it may be done with despatch. I suffered much from some men in power during the last reign, who as often as the King had taken a resolution to make me easy in my circumstances, interposed between me and his intended favour (though he made me repeated assurances from year to year, commanding me to rely upon it), and when he died I was left in very difficult and uneasy circumstances. . . Looking over my instructions I reflect upon that article where you direct me to see that the powers given to the French General or Minister be sufficient, and consistent with her Majesty's honour. I understand by it, that in the treaty France is to own her Majesty as Queen of England. I understand it so, and shall insist upon it, unless I receive instructions to the contrary."

Postscript. "I humbly presume I ought not to imagine France will make any difficulty in owning her Majesty as Queen of

*Duc de Boufflers, Marshal of France, in command of the French army of Flanders.

England; and consequently I say not a word of it, not believing that I ought to start the question, unless the powers granted to the French General or Minister give me occasion; in which case, if it should so happen, I suppose I am to proceed no farther, till they give satisfaction upon that head. I write the Duke of Marlborough word that I have given you an account, sir, of matters relating to the cartel. The Grand Pensionary as well as many others join with me in opinion that Spain as well as France must be treated with, or at least that the King of France must engage for Spain in the treaty of the cartel; the state of affairs being altered in that point since the last cartel. But of that I shall be able to write more particularly in my next." *Copy.* 2½ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, February [12–]23. [Hague.]—"Yesterday the trumpet I sent to the Marquis de Bedmar came back, and brought me a letter from him,* wherein he tells me nothing can be done as to the prisoners till the King of France is wrote to. He compliments me upon our ancient acquaintance, and concludes with a hint that if the treaty of the cartel were concluded, which may be very soon if we have a mind to it, it would make all this matter easy.

"The States have pitched upon Monsieur Hulft to treat and conclude the cartel in conjunction with me, and yesterday we had our first conference. We have with the States' consent wrote jointly to Brussells, I to the Mareshal de Boufflers, and he to Monsieur Bagnol, to signify our commission and agree upon a place to meet, which the States have consented to be Antwerp or Maclin, not being willing for good reasons to have the French come into our frontiers. All other matters relating to the cartel (too long to trouble your Grace with) I have wrote to Mr. Secretary Hedges.

"I beg earnestly your Grace's favourable intercession to her Majesty or my Lord Treasurer that I may have a sum of money advanced to enable me for this journey and treaty. Your Grace had the goodness to say to Monsieur van Hulft, upon the King's death, that my circumstances should be considered and taken care of. This is a favorable opportunity for your Grace to express your goodness to me on that subject.

"I presume to repeat my opinion to your Grace, not to let the States break in upon the disposition of the Queen's troops in their winter quarters; I mean the whole forty thousand in her Majesty's pay. Whatever arguments may be urged for it I'll undertake to answer, and the consequences would be fatal." *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Perhaps only the latter part of a letter, as it begins abruptly, without date or address.*

RICHARD WARRE to LORD CUTTS.

1702–3, February 12. Whitehall.—Congratulates him upon his appointment as lieutenant-general, for which the commission

*See above, p. 116.

has been signed by the Queen. The others are Lord Teviott, Colonels Ramsey, Stewart, Earle and Lumley, and Lord Portmore, and the commissions are all to be dated the same day. "It is believed the Parliament will rise the next week, or the beginning of the week after. The House of Commons will read the last money bill to-morrow the third time, and then there remains little to be done, so that notwithstanding some heats" it is hoped that the session will end very well. The Commons have presented an address to the Queen, upon some mismanagements of the revenues in the late reign, so long that it is said it will take half an hour to read. 1½ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [SIR CHARLES HEDGES].

1702–3, February 19–March 2. Hague.—I am extremely overjoyed that I understood my instructions relating to the cartel in every article as the Queen and you designed them, and am infinitely obliged to you and the Duke of Marlborough for having so kindly recommended my affairs to the Lord Treasurer. I beg you to add one favour more, which is to take the first favourable moment to drop a word that he will please do what he does with despatch, as there is great necessity for it, the hardships I underwent from the ministers in the late reign having laid me under excessive weights in my domestic affairs. 1½ *pp.* [*Two copies, slightly different.*]

[LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.]

1702-3, March 2–13. Hague.—"I most humbly desire your Grace to believe that nobody (except your relations) bears so great a share as myself in the affliction your Grace lies under for the loss of my Lord Marquis of Blanford, the news of which struck me with a sincere and sensible grief.

"On the 6th instant, my lord, it was resolved in a council of war of the lieutenant-generals then present at the Hague, that we should all give our opinions in writing, signed each with our respective hands, the next morning at ten of the clock to Monsieur Opdam (who summoned this council) concerning the project given in some time before by Monsieur Opdam and Slanenberg, of which I sent your Grace a copy. The next day, being the 7th, we met and complied with the resolution. We met in a chamber adjoining to the chamber of Treves, and being sat, Monsieur Opdam's secretary read everyone's opinion; the sum of which is as follows.

Monsieur Salyche:—

That the Upper Rhyne and Moselle ought to be sustained, and Monsieur Overkirke reinforced if occasion should require it.

That the infantry should be lodged in the places along the Mase, and the horse drawn out and cantoned to make room for them.

That it was not practicable to make any diversion of consequence in Brabant or Flanders.

Count de Noyelles :—

To sustain the Rhyne, secure the new conquests, and make a diversion in Brabant and Flanders.

Lord Albemarle.

That the siege of Bon was necessary but not practicable as yet.

That we ought to form an army upon the Meuse, and make a diversion in Brabant and Flanders.

Lieutenant General Fagell—

That the generals ought to be named for two armies, one to be formed upon the Meuse and one at Bergen-op-Zoome; and that there should remain troops enough to reinforce Monsieur D'Averkirke.

That an artillery ought to be formed for those two armies and got ready forthwith; that boats should be got together at Bergen-op-Zoome to alarm the enemy, and our troops assembled upon our frontiers.

That the siege of Bon was necessary but not practicable yet.

That we ought to have a great artillery at Wesel.

That the *Ballieux* of the *Plat Pays* of Brabant and Flanders should be summoned to have carts in a readiness, the more to alarm the enemy in those parts.

My own opinion (as I gave it in writing) was :—

That all necessary preparations should immediately be made to form an army upon the Meuse, as soon as it might be practicable.

That the necessary preparations for a siege be made, without determining to siege till we see the effect of the present operations of Germany.

That a diversion may be made in Brabant or Flanders, whilst the necessary preparations for opening the campaign are making; but that it be made by detachment only, not by entire regiments, which detachments must return to their garrisons before the opening of the campaign. But this upon supposition that the intelligence which the States have of the enemy's weakness in Brabant and Flanders be certain.

I concluded with a representation that her Majesty's forces could not possibly march out of their garrisons in entire corps till our recruits, clothes, and officers are arrived.

The next day in the evening I was seized with a violent fit of a fever, which took me suddenly, and held me above thirty hours. On the 9th I was desired to assist at a conference with the deputies of the States General, but was so sick and weak that I could not stir out of my bed; but the same evening Monsieur Hope, the treasurer, came to me from the deputies of the States General to let me know that they had resolved to write to Monsieur Cohorne to undertake something in Flanders, if he thought it proper, and that they desired of me some detachments of the Queen's troops. They left it to my choice either to send my detachments into Flanders or to re-implace at

Bergen-op-Zoom such detachments of theirs as should march into Flanders, only during the time they should be out. I chose the latter, as the less fatigue of the two, considering that some of our regiments are so bare till their clothes arrive that they would not have been able to give detachments capable of enduring the fatigue of so long a march in this season. I remember the hint your grace gave me about Bergen-up-Zoom; but Flanders is as sickly, and the fatigue added to that, with the few officers we have here, would make it intolerable, besides that it will be (as they assure me) but for eight or ten days at most. Besides that, I'm told that Bergen-op-Zoom is much much healthful than it was. Thus your Grace sees that though we were pressed hard to resolve on the siege of Bon by Monsieur Opdam and Slanenberg, all things will be at liberty at your arrival, excepting that the army is to be formed on the Meuse, which is necessary to sustain the Rhyne and secure our new conquests till your Grace resolves how to operate.

"I hope I have done everything to your Grace's satisfaction. The detachment I shall send to Bergen-op-Zoom will be but of six or seven hundred foot, which I shall take from Baldack and Breda. I venture this letter, though I hope the wind will be fair for you to come away on Thursday, for your presence is of the last moment."

Postscript.—"My fever, I thank God, is not returned, and I hope to be abroad to-morrow." *Copy in Revett's hand-writing.* 5 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. E[DMUND] REVETT to [MR. CARDONNEL?]

1702–3, March 2–13. Hague.—"Being commanded by my Lord Cutts to come to this place upon affairs of great moment to his lordship, and this being the fountain of news, I thought it my duty with great submission to give you an account of what passes whilst I am on this side.

"The letters from Germany by the last post give better news from those parts than was expected. Count Sleicke has defeated a considerable body of Bavarians and forced their lines and Count Stirum has defeated another body of them, having killed and taken a considerable number; and both these generals are marching into the heart of Bavaria with their respective armies, Sleicke having about four and twenty thousand men, and Stirum twelve thousand, upon which the Electress of Bavaria is removed to Ingolstat. Some letters would give us hopes of the relief of the fort of Keil, but I find the most penetrating men here fear its being taken, and they give this reason for it, that being a post of great importance, the French will not stick at sacrificing any number of men to carry so great a point, which the map of the country will explain to you. The King of Prussia's process with the Princess of Nassau Fresland continues yet undecided, and the supreme court of judicature in this place have cited that prince to give his answer to the princess in form of law, the States not intermedling as sovereigns. The foundation of the dispute is, the late King of England having declared the young prince of

Nassau Fresland (who is a minor) his universal heir, his Prussian Majesty claims by a former settlement some parts of his late Majesty's estate, which his council tell him it was not in his Majesty's power to alienate. The worst which thinking men apprehend from this is lest it should in time produce a misunderstanding between the States General—of whom the young prince of Nassau is a considerable member (being already Statholder of Groninghen and Fresland) and in expectation of some military dignity,—and the King of Prussia, a very powerful ally. The generals who are at present in town are frequently in private conference with the deputies of the States General, but their consultations are kept so secret that it is impossible to discover any of their resolutions, only this, that they relate to the operations of the ensuing campaign, which appears by the effects, the troops having all orders to be ready to march upon the first notice, and the great artillery at Delpth and other places beginning to move. My Lord Cutts assists at these conferences, but is under a strict engagement of secrecy, as all the other generals are. His lordship desires his humble and hearty service to you and designs to write himself very soon." 2½ *pp.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to LORD CUTTS.

1702–3, March 5—Has received his letter and will be very glad to concur with Mr. Secretary Hedges in obtaining any reasonable favour from the Queen in his behalf. ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to [SECRETARY HEDGES].

1703, March [9–]20. Hague.—Thanks him for his last and quotes the "kind and hearty" letter which he has had from the Lord Treasurer. [*See above.*] Prays him "to give the ball one more stroke and 'tis done." Repeats what he has written to the Treasurer concerning his pressing needs, his ill-treatment in the last reign, and the consideration which he conceives to be due to him as commander in chief during the last winter, as well as the charges which he will be at in "treating the cartel," and implores that what is done may be done quickly.

Has had frequent conferences with Monsieur Hulft, and they are pretty sufficiently prepared to enter upon their business as soon as Marshal Bouffleur's answer arrives, which he supposes "to be delayed only from his being gone to Versailles, though some people here imagine that there is some difficulty started at the French Court." *Copy.* 3 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1703, March [9–]20. Hague.—Expresses his deep respect and gratitude for his Lordship's favourable answer, and prays that what the Queen is pleased to grant may be sent him as soon as possible. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

THROCKMORTON [*sic*] to LORD [CUTTS ?]

1703, March 16–27. Liege.—Praying for an answer, if only two lines, concerning the matters of which he has written to him, and mentioning a report that the Duke of Marlborough may be expected in a few days, in which case he hopes his Lordship will make the journey also. *French.* 2 *pp.*

J. HOWE to [LORD CUTTS].

1703, March 29. London.—A gentleman of my country and acquaintance has applied to me to procure leave for him to "take a resignation from Col. Edgeworth" of a company in your Lordship's regiment. I have obtained it of the Prince, but without your approbation will proceed no further. He is a man of estate, credit and quality, and will be very proud of your Lordship's favour.

Postscript. I pray you to hasten your answer, as Col. Edgeworth has the promise of a regiment in Ireland which depends on it. 1 *p.*

ADAM CARDONNEL to LORD CUTTS.

1703, April [5–?]16. Maestricht.—The Duke sets out from hence on Wednesday morning, in order to be before Bonn on Friday or Saturday. He will leave letters here for you and Lieut.-General Lumley, to be forwarded by Mons. D'Auverquerc, which will inform you when the troops must arrive in camp, that you may direct them to march out of their respective garrisons accordingly, by which means they may be kept out of the field a few days longer. I have acquainted Lieut.-General Lumley* with this, and desired him, in your Lordship's absence, to give the same orders for the foot as for the horse and dragoons, not doubting but that your Lordship has instructed him concerning the route of each regiment. 2 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to MONS. LE DUC DE BOUFFLEURS.

1703, April [12–]23. Hague.—Acknowledging the receipt of his letter† with the passports for himself and Mons. Hulft,—who has gone into the country for two or three days—and explaining that as he is Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Queen of Great Britain, and endued by her with full powers to treat and conclude the cartel, it is necessary that these titles should be inserted in his passport, without which he cannot use it, or show it to anyone whatsoever. When such a passport is sent, he will be ready to set out, and very desirous of using all means to help towards the conclusion of the cartel. *French. Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

* Colonel of the Queen's regiment of horse.

† There is a copy of the Duke's letter, and also of Lord Cutts' reply, in *State Papers, Holland.*

Sir Charles Hedges to Lord Cutts.

1703, April 13. Whitehall.—That part of his letter which relates to the cartel, and the copy of a letter to Marshal Boufflers, has been laid before her Majesty in a committee of Council, who approves of what he has done. The rest, concerning himself, has been communicated to the Lord Treasurer, who says that something will be done, though he has not named the sum. 1 *p.*

[Capt.] A[lexander] Spotswood to Lord Cutts, Lieut.-General of the English forces, &c., at the Hague.

1703, April 17–28. Breda.—Lieut.-General Lumly having just received orders from General Overkerk, and being wholly taken up with dispatching orders for the march of the English troops, desires him to state that the troops are to assemble at Heeze and Leende on May 5th, N.S. The three regiments of dragoons remain in garrison until further order. The rest of the garrison marches on Wednesday next. 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to Mr. Secretary Hedges.

1703, April [27–]May 8. Hague.—Stating that H.M. sloop *Swallow*, Henry Cremer master, has been taken in sight of the Maese by a privateer with eight guns and fourscore men, after having used the utmost endeavours to escape. At the last extremity, the mails were thrown overboard. There were twenty-five in the crew and thirty-seven passengers, of whom none are named "but Mrs. Wych, wife to her Majesty's Resident at Hamburgh, and an officer of my Lord North and Grey's regiment." The master has prayed him that care may be taken for himself and the other prisoners, but having no orders to concern himself with the sea cartel, he can only send notice thereof.* *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

Sir Charles Hedges to Lord Cutts.

1703, May 4. Whitehall.—Repeating his assurances that something will be done, of which he hopes ere long his Lordship will feel the real effects. 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to ——

1703, May [4–]15. Hague.—By an express from General Cohorn, dated in the trenches before Bonn the previous day, the States General learn that at three o'clock that same afternoon, the Marquis d'Allegre, Governor of Bonn, beat the *Chamade* and hung out the white flag to capitulate. The terms of surrender are not yet known. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

---

* The letter sent is in *State Papers, Holland.*

Commissary Ivoy to Lord Cutts.

1703, May [7–]18. Boisleduc.—Upon Brigadier Rass' [? Ross's] demand, I with much trouble got together a thousand rations of hay and oats for Haare, and six thousand two hundred for Breugel, [Breukelin?] sending them in carts and with an escort to ensure their safety. At the same time I wrote, asking that the carts and the sacks lent for the oats might be at once returned. To this I have received the enclosed answer (*wanting*), by which you will see that he has given no acquittance for the forage which he has kept, that he is sending back part of the hay, and that he has obliged the carts to take the oats on to the other camp and perhaps further, whereas I had engaged that they should be immediately returned. Moreover the poor villagers complain that the troops have encamped amongst the corn, although there are heath-lands above which would accommodate fifty thousand men, and that they are collecting the green forage round their camp, so that I am not surprised that they will not take the hay which they had asked for. They have not even sent back the sacks. Having done everything I could for the good of the troops, I did not expect such thanks as these. No doubt you have heard the news from Bonn, and also of the retreat of the enemy before Maestricht. *French.* 3½ *pp.*

Comte de ——— to Lord Cutts.

1703, May [16–]27. London.—As you are acquainted with my cousin's affairs I need only say that I have persuaded her not to push matters too hard, but to take "*les voies de douceur et d'honnêteté.*" I hope that your Excellency, taking this into account, will send her some subsistance, until her main business is accomplished. For myself, I long to be with you and to make the campaign under your orders, for here I have much expense and little profit. We hear of nothing but of your own brilliant actions, which to repeat would be but sending back what you yourself have given us. *French. Seal with arms and coronet.* 1½ *pp.* [*The signature has been torn off.*]

Duke of Marlborough to Lord Cutts.

1703, May 21.* Camp of Thys.—"I have had the favour of yours, and am sorry for the disappointments you meet with. Monsieur le Marechal Boufflaire sent two days ago a letter and pass much to the same purpose as your last was, without taking any notice of her Majesty, so that [as] I thought there was no great haste in your receiving it, so that I have sent it back and assured the Maréchal that he shall have notice as soon as you shall come to the army. I desire you will order all the officers that are of the army in Holland to lose no time in joining the army." *Holograph.* 1 *p.*

Richard Warre to Lord Cutts, at the Hague.

1703, May 21. Whitehall.—We have no home news. Lord Ormond began his journey for Ireland yesterday, with as noble

* This is dated old style. On the 21st, new style, the Duke had not reached Thys.

a cavalcade as has been seen. There has been a report that Admiral Almonde, with the ships that are to join Sir Cloudesley Shovell, had arrived in the Downs, but we begin to doubt it. Sir Cloudesley Shovell has been on board at Spithead a whole week with his orders, ready to sail. 1 *p.* *Seal with crest.*

Mons. Chailly to Lord Cutts.

1703, [May 22–]June 2. Grave.—Being very ill, he implores permission to return to France, in order to obtain proper treatment and for change of air. He was major of the troops in Liege citadel, and was the first of the prisoners presented to his Lordship, whose kindness then inspires him with hope now that his prayer may be granted. He will be ready at any time to present himself if desired by the States General, and if the cartel should be concluded, his ransom shall be paid. Prays that the permission may include his valet, as it is impossible for him to dispense with his services. *French.* 4 *pp.*

Payments by Lord Cutts.

1703, June [3–]14. Hague.—Acknowledgments for money received from Lord Cutts in payment for wine, looking glasses and other things, signed by F. V. Maurick, Pieter Van Millinges and others. *Dutch.* 2 *pp.*

Brigadier D. O'Farrell to Lord Cutts.

1703, June 5–16. Le Haye.—Praying him to find out from Mr. Cardonnel the state of his business, and to do what he can to further it. *French.* 1¼ *pp.*

G. Lamb[erty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, June [19–]30. Saturday. The Hague.—I have received your Excellency's of the 26th from Ruremonde; I send you a letter from Brigadier O'Ferel, who says that he also gave one to Mr. D'Ayrole to put into Mr. Cardonnel's packet. It is needless to give you any Flanders news, as it will be known at the army as soon as here. Mr. Downing sends his compliments, as does Mons. Stöcken, who wishes me to tell you that he has seen a letter from England stating that Lieut.-General Churchill is to command in Portugal; which, however, he finds it difficult to believe. *French.* 1½ *pp.*

"Le Connu"* [G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703 [July 28–]August 8. Hague.—I have shown the article you spoke of to Mons. Pacheco, but not yet to the Comte de Goez. The person whose name you ask is Mr. Stanhope. Mons. Obdam is still hoping for a command and those officers who cannot get on with Mons. de Slangenbourg intend to pray the States General to send him, in order to deliver them from the yoke of the other.

* Most of his letters are signed thus.

The Portuguese envoy is urging on the preparations for that expedition. Happily the twelve men of war destined to transport the Archduke, and which were sent into the North Sea to meet the East India fleet, have returned, escorting fifteen of these vessels richly laden. With them came an English ship from China, which had been given up for lost.

We have had a Spanish gentleman here, who has been for twenty years commissary-general in his own country. He is sent from the *Almirante* to the Emperor, and after a long interview with the Pensionary, left two days ago for the Imperial Court. He tells wonderful tales of how well disposed they are in Spain to the House of Austria.

In consequence of Mons. Stöcken's memorial, the States General have suspended the sale of the Danish vessels taken by the *armateurs* of Zeland.

Mons. Lilienroot has again deferred his departure, greatly desiring to sign the treaty before leaving, but every day seems to bring fresh difficulties. The more he advances, the more the people here draw back, especially since the spreading of the report that the Courts of Prussia and Sweden are in treaty together.

A Mons. Meinters, secretary to Count Straatman, the Emperor's minister in Poland, has arrived here, and at first it was believed that he was charged with some mission to this country, but it seems he has only come on private business.

The mutinies at Amsford [Amersford] continue and troops have been sent from here, including the *Gardes du corps*. The States of Utrecht have decided to put down the tumult by force, after which the citizens must apply to them, as their sovereigns, if they have any complaints to make against their magistrate or touching their privileges; it not being fit that each town should take upon itself to do justice by violence. We hear that the town yesterday surrendered at discretion, and that there are to be some executions, which will be an example to other places.

Affairs seem hopeful in Germany. Prince Louis of Baden only asked Mons. Goor for eight battalions, which should by this time be at his camp, having left the lines of Stolhoven on the 1st inst. The Duke of Burgundy has been obliged to repass the Rhine, and we hear that the Bavarians have received fresh checks in the Tirol. It is even reported that the Elector is shut up with only two hundred men in a forest, and although letters from Ratisbon say that he has got away, no one trusts news from Ratisbon; it has so often proved false.

Here the great business of Hildesheim is drawing to a close, and the troops of the Duke of Zell are beginning to disappear. *French.* 5½ *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, August [4–]15. Wednesday. Hague.—It is not believed that the treaty with Portugal will be ratified this week, owing to

the delay of some of the Provinces in giving their consent, which however the Pensionary has urged the deputies to obtain by the 17th instant.

As the departure of the Archduke depends upon the preparations for his transport, orders have been given here to equip ten ships to join the twelve which were sent to meet the East India fleet.

M. de Lilienroot is making his farewell visits, but he has so often changed his mind, that until his departure is an actual fact no one believes in it. He is said to have reduced his demands for money, which certainly no one here is in a hurry to give him.

The Muscovy ambassador, who is annoyed by this delay and by not receiving any answer to his memorial, has written to the Pensionary, saying that the Czar's express is waiting for a reply.

What renders M. de Lilienroot's departure uncertain is Baron de Botmar's movement in his favour. The ministers seem to think that the Baron is at the same time acting for his masters, wishing to renew their treaty with this State, especially as great umbrage is taken at the Court of Lunebourg in regard to a treaty between the Kings of Sweden and Prussia, which is believed to have been signed by young Wartensleben, but which the Swedes here firmly deny.

Their annoyance is increased by some supposed pretentions started at the Prussian Court in regard to the kingdom of Scotland, and it is even said that the Duke of Hamilton's *brouilleries* in the Scotch parliament have other sources than his own ambition, and that Prussia has it in view, in case of an interregnum, to seize upon that throne. However this may be, the Prussian Minister makes no sign, and continues to offer memorials on all sorts of subjects. He has sent in one upon the succession of Neuchatel, asking for the papers on the subject, &c.

Some days ago an express arrived from the Elector Palatine, to represent the need of sending a detachment of the army to the Upper Rhine to save Landau, but only a general answer has been returned, which means nothing.

The Danish envoy is still urging the release of the Danish ships stayed by the *armateurs* of Zeland, which creates a belief that Denmark intends reprisals.

We have it on good authority that a great change is being made at the Danish Court; the King's favourite, son-in-law to the Chancellor, Count Revenelau, being disgraced and banished to his estates.

Three of the principal mutineers of Amersford have been taken to Utrecht, where is is believed they will be executed. Seven others have been arrested.

The *Gardes du corps* are said to have gone from Amersford to Arnheim in Gueldres, where there is some disturbance. Those of Tiel have been rendered submissive by seeing what has happened at Amersford. It is said that the papists are at the bottom of these troubles, hoping to introduce some of themselves into the magistracy, against the fundamental laws of the States.

M. d'Obdam hopes to go shortly to the army. They say here that M. de Slangenbourg has made a march on his own account, against the Duke of Marlborough's orders!

A rising in Catalonia is reported. The Bavarians have left the Tirol, but the French are entering it from Italy. It is hoped they will have the same fate as the others.

On the 20th of July the Swedes had an encounter with the Muscovites in Livonia, near Systersleck, fighting from ten o'clock until two, at which time the courier left them still engaged. *French.* 4 *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, August [14–]25, Saturday. Hague.—M. de Lilienroot was to have left on the Friday of last week, but Baron de Botmar begged him to wait until Saturday, and the delay was successful, as he has signed the treaty by which he wished to crown his embassy. But it is after all of no great importance, for no one else has signed it. A space has been left for Lord Marlborough, and the States will not sign until the King of Sweden has ratified the article promising that he will not attack any Imperial or Hanseatic town, nor any power allied with England or with this State. It is not known whether it contains any guarantee of the convention between the Duke of Zell and the Duke Rodolph August of Brunswick, although Baron Botmar certainly wished for it.

The ministers of the Czar and of the Kings of Poland and Denmark have been anxiously trying to discover whether there was anything in the treaty disadvantageous to their respective masters, but the first has had a notification (which he has sent by express to the Czar) that there is nothing of the sort, and the same assurances have been given to the others by word of mouth. The Muscovite ambassador complains greatly of the treaty made by the King of Prussia with Sweden, after all the promises he had given the Czar in order to persuade him to recognise his royalty when it was still in embryo. The Prussian minister declares that it is only a treaty of neutrality, but it is believed to be "*un traité offensif*" as well. M. de Velland was expected back yesterday from Utrecht with the consent of that town to the ratification of the treaty with Portugal.

M. d' Obdam is awaiting orders to return to the head of his army, the States General having unanimously given their consent, since the letter from the Generals shows that they are ready to obey him, to which Mons. Fagel and Mons. Coehorne have also agreed. There is nothing new from foreign parts. We are expecting to hear from Prince Louis, who promised a great stroke on the 20th inst. The rebels in Hungary were beaten on the 30th and 31st of this month (*sic*). The news from the Tirol is

uncertain, but there seems no doubt that the Bavarians were at Mitterwald and Seefeld, outside the Tirol, on the 14th, and that there was no danger of any junction with the French on the Italian side. *French.* 4 *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, August [18–]29. Wednesday. Hague.—The King of Prussia has sent orders to his minister to notify to the States General that he will make no peace to the exclusion of the Czar. The ambassador of Muscovy demands restoration of the wines and sweetmeats designed for the Czar's table, and taken in the Danish ships by the Zelanders. The Danish minister has presented another memorial touching these ships, and Denmark only waits for an answer, good or bad, before granting reprisals to those interested. The Swedes insinuate that the King of Poland is not to be trusted, as he actually has a man in Paris *incognito*, in order to treat with the King of France. The States of Holland have been assembled to determine a difference in the magistracy of Harlem on the election of a *Vroetschap*. The matter has been settled quickly, for fear the people should say that a Stadtholder was needed to remedy these disorders.

The Portugal treaty was ratified last Sunday, to the great contentment of Mons. Pacheco.

There is some surprise expressed that the Emperor has not proclaimed the Archduke as King of Spain, after the Count de Goez' notification, but he is believed to have deferred the ceremony in order to force this State to pay half of the quota for Portugal.

The Duke of Savoy's treaty has been sent back to the commissioners, but the difficulty as regards payment may delay Mr. Hill's departure.

The minister from Treves has received at Rotterdam part of the money which England intends to pay the *Cercle de Suabe*. Prince Louis' inaction dismays everybody, but it is hoped he will at last make up his mind to do something. The rumour of the death of the Elector of Bavaria appears to be without foundation, letters from Prince Louis' camp stating that the said Elector had arrived with eight thousand men at Bovenhousen, between Ulm and Memingen, by which we see that he has left the Tirol. We hear that the French will not succeed in gaining an entry there.

M. d' Obdam is still awaiting his orders, which may be long in coming, as what he has written to the Provinces ties the hands of the deputies, or at any rate serves them as a pretext, they being displeased by this proceeding on his part.

After the news received on Monday of the taking of the castle of Huy, the States General assembled, with the Council of State, and it is believed that the courier dispatched by them carries full powers to the Duke of Marlborough.

The Comte de Lecheraine is here on behalf of the Elector Palatine, to urge the siege of Trarbac, in order to cover the Duchy of Juliers.

Mons. de Schmettau has presented fresh memorials for a *raccommodement* with the Princess de Frise [land].

The articles of the treaty between the Kings of Sweden and Prussia are believed to be :—1. The recognition of the latter as king; 2. The conservation of the Protestant religion and the joint action of their ministers in the Diet of the Empire; 3. The determination of the boundaries of Pomerania; 4. That Prussia shall give no aid to the King of Poland, and shall help Sweden if the Republic declares against her; 5. That neither shall make a separate peace, nor without having due satisfaction from the King of Poland or the Republic. 6. That the King of Sweden shall interest himself for the King of Prussia regarding the heirship of the late King of England.

We hear from Sweden that their loss under Cronhjort against the Muscovites amounted to a hundred and ninety-seven, infantry and cavalry, and fourteen officers dead, and a hundred and fifty-six privates and twenty-eight officers wounded.

Mr. Downing starts for Denmark next Monday. *French.* 5 *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, [August 28-] September 8. Hague.—We have been looking for good news from the army and were even rejoicing beforehand over our supposed success, but now all our hopes are dashed. There are great complaints that the Duke has been crossed in his plans.

Affairs in Germany however appear to be going on well and it is hoped that Prince Louis of Baden will now make up for the inaction which has dissatisfied people so much. It is said that he crossed the Danube on the 31st, having been delayed in getting up his bridge, owing to the badness of the roads.

There is also good news from the Comte de Reventhau and the other Imperial Generals, although the Count, after bombarding Scharding, which is half burnt down, retired to Passau upon the intelligence given him by General Heister that the Elector of Bavaria had entirely left the Tirol and was marching to the Inn. Prince Louis of Baden has received a deputation from the Tirol, consisting of an ecclesiastic, a gentleman and two peasants, who prayed him to send them three thousand men if they should be attacked anew, and declared that they had re-taken all the posts occupied by the Bavarians, not excepting Kaupstein, that the Bavarians had lost about five thousand men, and are now only about three thousand three hundred, and that the Tirolese had intended to attack them at Seefeldt, but the Bavarians fled, abandoning everything; after which they made an incursion into Bavaria, ravaging as they went.

It is to be hoped that the affair of Ratisbon will open the eyes of those Princes of the Empire, who, to their eternal shame, have

suffered the Elector of Bavaria to affront them by surprising Ratisbon, and who yet obstinately put faith in Bavaria's promises. They may now see that nothing is to be expected from that quarter but the putting in practice the detestable maxims of France "*d'avoir ni loi ni foi.*"

It was on the 28th of June that Colonel Saulini put dragoons and infantry to guard the gates of Ratisbon and other posts hitherto kept by the burghers. He took possession of the arsenal, and next day disarmed the burghers and made them bring in all their fire-arms. But in order to show some respect for the Diet and to throw dust into the eyes of his dupes, the troops are not in the town, but are lodged in tents on the ramparts, until barracks are built for them.

At last the Duke of Anjou's decree in Council for the declaration of war against the King of Portugal has arrived here. Although the terms are Spanish the spirit is French—proud, haughty and insolent. The King of Portugal is not *traité de roi*, but distinguished only as *Portugais*, with threats that he shall be chastised by the ancient valour of the Spanish nation.* This is fit to be put into *Don Quixote*.

The same letters bring news of the iniquitous death sentence passed at Madrid on the brave *Almirante de Castile*. Luckily he is not in the power of the rabid and cruel Council of the Duke of Anjou.

The Swabian deputies make no progress as regards their offer of troops, for there seems no inclination here to take advantage of it. *French.* 4 *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, September [1–]12. Wednesday. Hague.— Mr. Fagel is to go to Portugal, and it is believed that M. de Belcastle will go also as major general.

England has offered, besides the four thousand men which are her own share, to send four thousand more for the Emperor, on condition that this State agrees to pay half the stipulated sum.

Prince Louis of Baden has besieged Meminguen, and the States General have letters stating that it is already taken. Three letters from Mareshal de Villars have been intercepted, in one of which he complains bitterly of the Duc de Vendome and of Tallard.

Letters from Stockholm relate that a Saxon officer named Mulheim, having come out of Thorn, offered to show the King of Sweden the weak points of that town. The King twice went out alone with him but on the third occasion the pretended fugitive threw himself at the King's feet and confessed that he was sent by General Röbel to assassinate him. The officer has been arrested in hopes that he will discover others implicated, but some people think that it is a got up affair, to discredit the King of Poland.

* There are copies of the Declaration in *S. P. Holland.*

Those who know Mulheim say that he is a ruined man, who may have hoped to make money by it.

Notwithstanding the news of the arrangement made by the King of Prussia with Sweden, the Poles have resolved to send Monsieur Szwzcka, vice-chancellor of Lithuania and an able and experienced man, to Berlin, to try to lead the King back into the right way in regard to the Republic, especially as their recognition of his new royalty is more necessary to him than that of Sweden.

The ambassador of Muscovy is annoyed that the Swedes of Staden have seized upon the Elbe the military supplies going to Moscow, including tents, clothes, arms, &c. The Swedes on the other hand are angry with the Danes, all these things having been got ready at Altona.

The Council of State demands two millions from the States General for the affairs of Portugal. The request has been sent to the Provinces.

Mons. de la Martinerie must be at the Court of Poland, as Mr. Stanhope has received a letter for his wife with Mr. Robinson's packet. I have not heard from him since he was at Dresden. *French.* 4 *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, September [4–]15. Saturday. Hague.—Mr. Hill has renewed the Queen's generous offer to furnish three quarters of the men for Portugal for the Emperor. He has left, saying that he would return shortly, but it is believed that he has gone to the Duke of Savoy, and that the affair is off for the present. It is even reported that the Duke was recalling the troops which he had in the army of Vendome. The French commander, after the taking of Arco, was repulsed with loss in a mountain pass which he was attempting to cross.

We have good news from Prince Louis of Baden. The Elector of Bavaria arrived on the 1st of this month at Villars' camp, but left next day with about twenty thousand men for Gunzbourg, whence he sent Comte d'Arco with four thousand men to summon the magistracy of Ausbourg to deliver him the red gate and a bastion, allowing them only one hour for deliberation. They refused, and next day Prince Louis arrived by forced marches and the Bavarians hastily beat a retreat. This grand stroke will revive people's esteem for Prince Louis, and give the Elector of Bavaria food for reflection. His envoy at Ratisbon, seeing the English resident after receiving an express from the Elector, gave him to understand that he was willing to negotiate by means of the Queen.

Letters from Treves—saying that a French governor had arrived at Luxembourg and that it was publicly announced there that orders were to be taken only from the Court of France—have given rise to a belief that the Spaniards have ceded the Low Countries to France.

The Archduke was to be proclaimed on the 8th and to set out on the 10th or 11th, according to our letters, and Count de Goez has notified the same. The Prince will travel by Prague, Saxony, Hanover, &c.

From Turkey we hear that the insurgents were fifty thousand strong and had sworn to demolish the Sultan's palace at Andrinople, in order to force him to reside at Constantinople. The Sultan is not deposed nor the Vizier Effendi strangled, as the public news reported. He has made the janissaries and other loyal troops swear fidelity to him, giving to each a morsel of bread upon the *Alcoran*, in token thereof, and is marching at their head against the rebels. The Muscovy Ambassador declares that the cause of the revolt is a Jesuit sent from France.

I received yesterday a letter from Mons. de la Martinerie dated at Warsaw. He has seen the King of Poland, who does not wish to be mixed up in his business with the Czar. The letter will amuse you, for he declares he will go no further unless the Czar gives him what will provide carriage, horses, baggage waggons, and four more servants, besides the three he has taken with him. 3 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to ——

[1703, September 6–17.*]—Owing to the inaction of our army at present, I have little news to offer you. Our spies tell us that the enemy have detached several regiments in the direction of Namur, and that on the [3–]14 inst., they passed the Meuse at that place and encamped on the heights of St. Barbe with a strength of sixteen battalions and as many squadrons, commanded by Mons. de Precontal. We have since learnt that they wished to draw a line thence in front of Namur, to stop us from going and firing the magazines which they have there, and which are very considerable. For some days the weather has prevented any work at our entrenchments, but it has now been resumed. Mons. de Villeroy came yesterday to reconnoitre our camp, and the same day one of our parties took eight horsemen of the enemy, sent to reconnoitre on the other side. The quarter-master general of the English army arrived here yesterday from Liege. He left Lord Marlborough there, who only to-day begins his march towards Limbourg. The country not being able to furnish him sufficient horses to transport the artillery, Mons. D'Auverquerque has this morning sent him nearly twelve hundred from here, taken equally from the English and Dutch artillery, with two hundred commanded horse to escort them as far as Liege.

As the enemy have a body of troops encamped near Namur, and may perhaps make some attempt upon Huy while we are occupied at the siege of Limbourg, Mons. D'Auverquerque has this morning detached three hundred grenadiers to reinforce the garrison at Huy. *French.* 2 *pp.*

* For date, see Marlborough's *Letters and Despatches*, Vol. I., p. 183.

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, September [8–]19. Wednesday. Hague.—The latest news is that the officers and troops for Portugal are to be ready to embark on the 15th of next month.

The Comte de Goez says that the Archduke was to be proclaimed on the 9th of this month, and will go, in the first place, on a pilgrimage to some Virgin.* The number of troops named does not exceed the four thousand which is the share of this State, and touching the payment of those of the Emperor, according to the Queen's offer, nothing is settled, but it is hoped it will be decided by the States of Holland, which have met this morning.

Our English letters state that the fleet under Admiral Shovel passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 10th of last month into the Mediterranean, but it was not known what was intended to be done, since the Duke of Savoy is mistrusted. The decree of the Duke of Anjou for declaring war against Portugal is so far without any effect, as no such declaration has been as yet made, although M. Pacheco insinuated it in order to hasten the preparations here.

The French ambassador, Chateauneuf, is said to be going from Madrid to Lisbon, with the consent of the King of Portugal, but Mons. Pacheco declares that his journey will be without result.

The Danish envoy has presented a memorial upon the Danish ships seized by the Zelanders, declaring that, remonstrances having proved useless, the King finds it necessary to use the means which God has put into his hands for the protection of his subjects, and that neither by God or man can he be considered the author of the evils which may ensue. The memorial was presented last week, but Mons. d'Odick, who was President, refused to let it be read, so that it was not read until last Monday. The two ministers of Denmark and Sweden act in concert in such matters, both crowns being equally interested, and to-day the Swedish minister has presented a note concerning a Swedish vessel, stayed in like manner.

The Prussian minister has been in conference with the States General concerning their complaints against Baron Kinsky, *drossard* of the King of Prussia in the *Comté de Meurs* and also touching certain things which ought to be given to the dowager Princess of Anhalt, as the barony of Turnhout, a pearl necklace and the House in the Wood.

Mons. d'Obdam's affairs are just where they were. He hopes that his business will get on a little further at this meeting of the States of Holland, but other people do not think so.

We are expecting good news from Prince Louis, who, being master of Ausbourg, may have been able to attempt something.

* Our Lady of Marienzel, in Styria. *See* Stanhope's despatch of Sept. 7-18.

In any case, his seizure of this great town, which is the Amsterdam of Germany, will be enough glory for this campaign. He is said to have enough stores to supply an army of forty thousand men for four years.

Mr. O'Farel intends to start for Ireland in a few days. He seems vexed that your Excellency has not answered four or five of his letters. *French.* 4 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [MARSHAL DE VILLEROI?]

1703, September [13–]24. Camp of the Allies at St. Tron.—Hearing that some fresh English prisoners have been brought to your camp, whilst the others have been sent to Louvain and Brussels, I am constrained to dispatch my drum to you again, praying that he may see those in your camp, and have permission to go to see the others. *French. Draft.* 1¼ *p.*

[G. LAMBERTY] to LORD CUTTS.

1703, September [15–]26, Wednesday. Hague.—The intelligence received from Vienna that the Archduke was, on the 12th, proclaimed King of Spain, is not the only piece of news which has gladdened our hearts here, or at any rate, that from England has enhanced its lustre; the Queen, in order to obviate all difficulties in the execution of the treaty with Portugal, having now declared that she will not only furnish the four thousand men for the Emperor, but will pay his share of the money as well. The only thought therefore is now to hasten the preparations for the transport of the new King of Spain, and a conference has been held with the ministers of the Emperor and of England.

Admiral Shovell's fleet is in the Mediterranean and it is to be hoped that there is truth in the news sent by the Imperial Minister from Vienna, that, on sight of it, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily declared for the House of Austria.

All the same, one hopes that the fleet will return before the winter, as it is only victualled up to the end of November, and moreover, the treaty between the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy has fallen through in consequence of the *finesse* of the Duke, who used the embassy of Count d'Aversperg to his Court only as a means to gain better terms in his treaty with France.

So many new difficulties have arisen in regard to the treaty between Sweden and Prussia that it is doubted whether it will ever be accomplished. It was thought that Mons. de Lilienroot, who is at Hamburg, was waiting to go to the Court of Berlin to offer compliments upon the new royalty, but the Swedish minister here says he is only there on his way to Stockholm, and this receives confirmation by letters from Stockholm, stating that his father in law has gone to meet him.

If this treaty falls through, it will be a great mortification to the government of Holstein, who have got a clause inserted

therein guaranteeing the treaty of Travendal. The House of Lunebourg, however, was annoyed at the treaty, and was moreover displeased that the King of Sweden had written to the members of their House in favour of the Duc de Saverin in his disputes with them, saying, with some reason, that this Duke does not merit the King's favour, since, in his visits to the Courts of Prussia and Denmark, he showed an inclination to enter into engagements in opposition to Sweden.

The three Pensionaries of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Horn have been appointed to investigate the case of the Danish ships, and the King of Denmark will postpone granting reprisals until he sees what may be done.

The minister of Munster states that his master claims to be elected Coadjutor of Paderborn more legally—although he had only nine votes—than the Baron de Mattenich, who had eleven; which may lead to complications.

Prince Louis is said to have sent repeated orders to Count Stirum to carry out his previous instructions; and letters from Francfort state that the Count is on the march with his army. It is rumoured that Boufflers has spiked the cannon going to Limbourg, being in the Condros with fifteen thousand men for the purpose. *French.* 4 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [MARSHAL DE VILLEROI ?]

[1703, September 17–] 28. Camp of the Allies at St. Tron.—Acknowledging his last letter, brought by the trumpet sent to Mons. D'Auverquerc, and informing him that he has given the Spanish drum, who is the bearer of this, two memorials from his own secretary to his [correspondent's] commissary, which he commends to his consideration.

Sends salutations to the Duke of Barwick. *French. Copy.* 1 *p.*

THE SAME to [THE SAME ?]

1703, [September 20–] October 1. Camp of the Allies at St. Tron.—Praying him to be good enough to send the passport by the first trumpet which he sends to Mons. d'Auverquerc. *French. Copy.* ½ *p.*

[G. LAMBERTY] to LORD CUTTS.

1703, [September 22–] October 3, Wednesday. Hague.—Mons. d'Obdam, having received orders to join the army, was to leave this evening. He is conceived to have sufficiently expiated his misfortune, and will probably command the detachment for the Moselle.

We still have assurances that our Mediterranean fleet is returning home. There is no longer any dependence to be placed on the Duke of Savoy, letters from Paris asserting that he has renewed his treaties with France.

The Danish ambassador has presented a memorial for obtaining permission to transport seven hundred guns, purchased at Amsterdam, for the use of the Norway Militia. He is still waiting for an answer concerning his ships.

The difficulties between Mons. de Lilienroot and Mons. de Schmettau in regard to certain articles (which have been deferred to another time) have not prevented the signing of the treaty, so far as the other articles are concerned; and Mons. de Lilienroot had orders at Hamburg to go to Berlin to congratulate the King of Prussia, but begged to be excused on account of his health. He has now left Hamburg for Stockholm, and the King of Sweden will send some one else to Berlin. I hear in confidence that the King of Prussia has sent Mons. de Lilienroot a handsome present.

The town of Dantzic has come to an agreement with the King of Sweden and has paid him 100,000 gulden.

The Saxon Generals Canitz [Kaunitz ?] and Röbel, who are in Thorn, have fought a duel, and Röbel is mortally wounded.

The affair of the Count Stirum is not so bad as we feared, apart from the loss of baggage and cannon. The Count has written to Count de Goez, and I send a short relation received by the States General from a trustworthy source, and which agrees with the Count's own letter. *French.* 3¼ *pp.*

JULIUS HANTELMAN, sen., to LORD CUTTS.

1703, [September 22–] October 3. Tangermunde.—Recommending his son—who he hears is in his Lordship's service—to his notice and protection, and begging to know how he comports himself. *French.* 2 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1703, [September 23–] October 4. Camp of the Allies at St. Tron.—Announcing the arrival "to-day" of the Duke of Marlborough, who will however probably only stay long enough to arrange all matters relating to winter-quarters with the deputies of the States General who have accompanied him. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to LORD CUTTS.

1703, September 27. Bath.—Your last letters have been laid before the Queen. The Lord Treasurer leaves this place to-morrow morning, so nothing will be done here, but I hope that when Lord Marlborough comes over, your affair will at length be concluded to your satisfaction. ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to ————.

1703, [September 27–] October 8. Camp at St. Tron.—The garrison of Huy being, according to their capitulation, to be exchanged against a like number of ours taken by the French, will arrive here, by Lord Marlborough's orders, this evening, and the Marshal de Villeroy has ordered the two regiments taken at

the beginning of the year at Tongres, with what other prisoners he has of ours, to be brought at the same time from Leewe. The exchange is to be made to-morrow morning half way between these two places. Each party is to be accompanied by a squadron of horse, the commanders whereof are to cease all hostilities until the exchange is over, and all have withdrawn on either side.

The artillery horses sent to the siege of Limbourg returned to camp yesterday. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, [September 29-] October 10, Wednesday. Hague.—There has been a change as regards the ships to be provided by this State for the transport of the new [King] of Spain, for upon intelligence that France was making some naval preparations, one of the burgomasters and the Pensionary of Amsterdam have hurried over here to urge the need of increasing the number of ships of war, and the States General have resolved to augment the number to twenty-four, in the hope, it is believed, of perhaps obtaining eighteen, knowing that some Provinces will fail.

The Prussian minister has written to his master for consent to lodge the King of Spain at Honslaerdick and also at the old Court here, and expects a reply to-morrow. There is a consultation going on here as to the ceremonial used towards Charles II. of England in 1660, in order to obtain some guidance for the present occasion.

Upon the representations of the ministers of the Emperor and the Empire, as well as of Mons. Pacheco, the army is to be kept in the field as long as possible, the former fearing that France may overwhelm indolent Germany, and the latter wishing to prevent the enemy from sending troops into Spain to attack the Portuguese before they are ready. It is said that ten regiments have been already detached from the Low Countries for this purpose.

Mons. Machado has been ordered to distribute oats to the cavalry, and an arrangement has been made with him for magazines at Liege, Hui and other places on the frontier, in order that it may be easier to assemble a large force if occasion should require.

The deputies of Wirtemberg continue to try to obtain entertainment for four thousand of their troops, with the condition that, having no further use for them at home, they may be employed wherever they are most needed, but apparently the matter will not be discussed until the Duke of Marlborough arrives.

The Prussian minister has recived intelligence that the bombardment of Gueldre began last Sunday, and believes that by the 15th instant it will be in his master's hands.

Trustworthy letters from Spain state that two couriers arrived from the Court of France in one day, but what they brought cannot be discovered, although it was noticed that the French party appeared dismayed and the principal grandees joyful.

The cavalry at Madrid had been ordered to march towards Badajoz, but had not yet done so. They lack magazines, munition and cannon, which were to have been sent from Pampeluna, but since the arrival of these couriers their removal has been stopped, by which one supposes that they wish to guard this place, in the kingdom of Navarre, as an asylum in case of a rising in the other parts of Spain. Briefly, everything in Spain appears favourable to the House of Austria.

My son wishes most respectfully to thank you for your kindness towards him, in regard to the Duke of Marlborough. If there is a chance of anything, he begs you to enlighten him. *French.* 4 *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, October [2–]13, Saturday. Hague.—It is long since we were so bare of news as now. The ministers of the Emperor, England and Portugal have been in conference with some of the deputies of the States General, in order to hasten the preparations for the transport of the King of Spain. The Emperor's minister is much vexed that he has hastened the King's departure from Vienna, seeing that matters move so slowly.

The secretary of Count Waldstein, now a prisoner in France, has been here on his way from Vienna to England, and so to Lisbon, and one sees well enough from his discourse that the nomination of the new King of Spain has not been made with the idea of sending him, after the fashion of a knight errant, to conquer the kingdom, but that the thing rests upon solid foundations, being supported by the greater part of the grandees, and that a general rising will take place as soon as the King sets foot in the country.

It is rather singular that while some of the officers and regiments destined for Portugal make difficulties about going, others, not nominated, are praying to be sent. The States General are still deliberating about the matter; but Mons. Friesen, who objected to going, has now agreed to do so.

he Swedes no longer make any secret of their treaty with Prussia, and the Baron de Friesendorf, their envoy at the Courts of Zell and Hanover, has received orders to notify his master's recognition of the King of Prussia, and their new alliance, which however will in no way prejudice the treaties of the King of Sweden with the said Courts.

Much discussion has been caused by the order to Mons. de Lilienroot to stop at the Court of Copenhagen, under pretext of arranging for the safety of their commerce on both sides in the present troubled state of Europe. Suspicious folks believe that

this is only done to keep the King of Denmark amused, and so stop his taking any steps in favour of the King of Poland or the Czar of Moscovy; whilst others go still further and imagine that an idea of being of some use to France is at the bottom of it.

Affairs in Poland are going very badly for the King, and there is more talk than ever of his dethronement, for he is abandoned by everyone, and even Oginski, one of his strongest friends, is as discontented as possible.

Letters from Count Stirum's camp state that he had been largely reinforced, had received sixteen pieces of cannon and was expecting more, besides three great pieces from Nordlingen, and would shortly begin to march.

From Prince Louis' camp we hear that the Elector of Bavaria is threatening to bombard Ausbourg, which the Prince would be unable to prevent, but that the latter has sent word to the Elector that if he fires a single shot, all Bavaria shall be laid in ashes.

Tallard has stopped short in his journey towards Landau. The taking of Limbourg seems to have disconcerted the enemy. *French.* 4 *pp.*

[G. Lamberty] to Lord Cutts.

1703, October [16–]27. Saturday. Hague.—The Duke of Marlborough has arrived to-day, and went straight from the vessel to dine with Mons. de l'Etang.

A harbinger of the King of Spain has come to make all ready for his master, who is expected to-morrow. Count de Goez has gone to meet him, and besides his own equipage, has borrowed one from the Prince d' Auvergne for the King's use during his stay here.

Several places on the Upper Rhine have prayed for help against the ravages of the French, which it is feared may be carried still further. There is every disposition here to help the Empire, but nothing is more vexatious than to see that the people will not help themselves, nor even second the generous efforts which England and this State make to free "*l'indolente corps Germanique*" from their troubles.

The Elector of Mayence, above all, is afraid of being overwhelmed in his capital, and has written to the neighbouring princes, as the Landgraves of Hesse Cassel, Homburg, and [D] Armstadt. The first of these has sent his letter to the States General, in order to stimulate them to make some diversion, and in consequence of it, they have resolved to send the hereditary prince of Cassel to the Moselle. As to the town of Mayence, the States General some time ago sent orders to the Governor of Bonn to render it all the aid it needed in a case like this.

As regards the Duke of Savoy, all that is certain is that both England and this State have the best will in the world towards him.

I am very anxious about your Excellency's health, not having heard from you by the five last posts. I shall try to-morrow to see some one who has come from the army, and so learn how you are. *French.* 3 *pp.*

H. Hoeckwater to Lord Cutts.

1703, October [18-]29. Tongre.—Stating that as the troops march on Thursday, and to-morrow is "*le jour du pain*" he has thought good to deliver bread for six days instead of four to the British infantry, that they may have something on their way. *French.* 1½ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to the Commander of her Majesty's forces in every garrison [in the Low Countries].

1703, November [3–]14. Hague.—Sir George Rooke and Mr. Hill will move the Lord High Admiral to send over another convoy for those recruiting officers who cannot go now. I desire you to advertise the officers hereof, and also to issue orders that no officers of her Majesty's forces, either horse or foot, shall embark for England without a pass-port under my hand and seal, the General of the Foot (who intends for England to-morrow) having delivered over to me the Duke of Marlborough's orders and instructions, and the necessary powers relating to the Chief Command of her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries. I shall shortly send instructions to every garrison, and meanwhile, desire you to send me weekly lists of the alterations in the foot, and of all accidents happening in either horse or foot, that I may transmit constant accounts to his Grace.

I have directed my secretary to take no fees for passports from such officers as have already permission to go for England, and are in the lists signed by the Duke; and for such others as have just pretensions to ask my leave, no more than what they shall shall think fit to give him. *Copy.** 2 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Brigadier Wood.

1703, November [6–]17. Hague.—Recommending Sir James Hayse, who, though unknown to himself, has certificates from the Duke of Ormond and others which represent his case as a real object of compassion. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Lord Cutts to Major Meade, of the Duke of Marlborough's regiment.

1703, November [6–]17. Hague.—In regard to the oath proposed by the magistrates to the officers in your garrison,

* Lord Cutts' letters, from this date up to the end of December, old style, are taken from a letter book written in his own hand (as are all the copies of his letters) and headed "Letters to several persons during the time that I commanded her Majesty's forces in chief in the Low Countries, in the year 1703."

Brigadier Ross was with me yesterday and represented that matter to me at large. I desire the officers both of foot and dragoons to make this answer to the Burgomaster: "that no man is more disposed to do everything that may be for the service and satisfaction of the town of Gorcum than myself, as knowing the rank they bear in this government, but according to the constitution and laws of England, if I should order any oath to be taken without the Queen's command, I may answer it with my head;" but you may assure them that I will write to the Duke about it, and do all in my power to serve them. You may tell the commanding officers of the regiments with you, that they must on no account take any oath without my special order, and "that I believe the Queen will have a great deal of difficulty to order any such oath, by reason of our laws provided in that case." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to THE COMMANDERS OF GARRISONS.

1703, November [9–]20. Hague.—Encloses a copy of the Duke of Marlborough's orders, and desires faithful execution of the same. The discharge of the men may be left to the commanding officer of each regiment, but care must be taken to see that it is done pursuant to these rules. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MYN HEER VANDERSPOEL.

1703, November [9–]20. Hague.—Sends two orders of Sir George Rooke's, which will be best lodged in his hands, and prays him to signify the same to any of her Majesty's ships, so soon as they arrive, desiring the respective captains and commanders to receive all such as have passes under his own hand and seal, (by which they will know them to be the officers mentioned in Sir George Rooke's orders) her Majesty having sent orders to all her captains not to receive any on board without a pass either from Mr. Stanhope or the Commander in Chief. Prays him to advertise the arrival or intended departure of any English ships. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

The Enclosures:—

1. *Sir George Rooke, Vice Admiral of England and Commander in Chief of her Majesty's fleet, &c. to Capt. Jesson, commander of the* Portland. *Warrant to receive on board the ship or ships under his command such officers of her Majesty's army as shall bound to England for recruits, giving them passage and victuals. Rotterdam, November* [8-]19, 1703. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

2. *A like warrant for the commander of any of her Majesty's ships bound for England. Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the COMMANDERS of GARRISONS.

1703, November [10–]21. Hague.—Stating that Sir George Rooke has left orders for some of her Majesty's men of war, daily

expected, to take on board the recruiting officers, and that if any of these officers happen to come to Rotterdam, they may send to him for passes and be ready to go aboard. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, November [12–] 23. Hague.—The "Council of States" having in the most pressing manner urged the necessity of sending a regiment to Bergen-op-Zoom for the next three weeks, he intends, if they insist on it on the morrow, to send How's or Lord North's. He has seen a list of their garrisons, and (except one Dutch regiment in each, which they say is necessary for the affairs of their government) there are none but the Queen's forces at hand until some other troops return. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the EARL OF RANELAGH.

1703, November [12–]23.—Requesting that the debentures of the Isle of Wight garrisons may be delivered to Mr. Meryll, whose discharge shall be sufficient and valid, notwithstanding any directions formerly given to Mr. Acton or his Lordship. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the COMMANDING OFFICERS of Breda and Bois-le-duc.

1703, November [13–]24. Hague.—Desires that the enclosed order may be complied with if Lieut.-General Salyche require it. The States promise that the troops shall return in three weeks, but for the time they are out their officers must furnish them with money. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the COMMANDERS OF GARRISONS.

1703, November [13–] 24. Hague. — Sending instructions which are to be communicated to all her Majesty's officers, both horse and foot, in each garrison. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the WITMAN AND MAGISTRACY of GORCUM.

1703, November [15–]26. Hague. — Stating that he had intended to hang the man on whose behalf they write to him, but as he earnestly desires to serve and please them, he promises to pardon him, and will send orders to that effect. *French. Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, November [16–]27. Hague.—States that instead of marching a regiment to Bergen-op-Zoom, he has agreed to detach three hundred men from the garrison of Bois-le-Duc, and the same number from Breda, for two or three weeks, if it is absolutely necessary. Desires promotion for two officers of his

regiment [*unnamed*] in case his lieutenant-colonel goes to the West Indies, and begs his Grace's favour with the Lord Treasurer. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to BRIGADIER HAMILTON.

1703, November [17–]28. Hague.—Acknowledging his letter, but requesting to know why four hundred men have marched when his order was but for three hundred, and desiring that in future, no detachments or regiments may march without his orders in writing, this being a positive article in the Duke of Marlborough's instructions. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1703, November [17–]28. Hague.—Will order a general court martial, as he desires. *Copy.* ¼ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, November [19–]30. Hague.—Nothing has happened in the troops worth mentioning, and he does not presume to trouble his Grace with other news, knowing that he has it better from other hands. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the OFFICERS COMMANDING IN CHIEF at Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Gorcum.

1703, [November 22–] December 3. Hague.—Sending instructions, which are always to be left with the officer actually in command of each regiment, and desiring that the names of the officers to whom they are given and the date of their delivery may be reported to him. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to [the COMMANDER of the battalion of her Majesty's own regiment of Guards].

1703, [November 22–] December 3. Hague.—To the same effect as the preceding. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MR. BRIDGES and MR. WARR.

1703 [November 23–] December 4. Hague.—Minutes. The States General have written a very obliging letter to the Prince Hereditary of Hessen, signifying their great concern for the ill-success of the battle* lost by the confederate troops that were marching to the relief of Landau. They "take notice of the neglect in not having timely advice of the enemy's motions, and in not taking such necessary precautions as such an affair required, but they assure him at the same time that they don't impute any part of the blame to him, but on the contrary are

* At Spires.

infinitely satisfied with his courage and conduct in that action, and with the very great bravery with which the troops under his command followed his example." This letter will make the whole blame fall upon the Comte de Nassau-Weilburg, the Elector Palatine's general, who commanded all the forces in chief as being the eldest officer there. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to [MR. CARDONNEL?]

1703, [November 23–]December 4. Hague. — Private news. "The States-General have directed their deputies that manage the conferences which are frequently held with the foreign ministers to represent to those of the Emperor and the Empire, in the most pressing terms imaginable, the ill-execution of what their respective masters are engaged to for the carrying on of the common cause, and the preservation of the liberties of Europe, and to represent to them, at the same time, that since England and Holland are obliged to send a considerable number of their troops to Portugal, 'tis impossible for the States to assist the Emperor and the Empire with such numbers of their troops as they have done hitherto and to want them upon their own frontiers, especially if the Princes whom it more immediately concerns omit, as they have done hitherto, to make such provisions of troops, artillery and magazines as they are obliged to do by their treaties." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the COMMANDERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES at Gorcum, Worcum, Heusden and Gertruydenberg.

1703, [November 25–]December 6. Hague.—Desires that the lists of the foot regiments, hitherto sent up once a fortnight, may in future be sent up on the 1st of the month (old style) only. Any accident, disorder, or extraordinary occurrence is, however, to be reported forthwith, as also anything desired for the service of the regiments. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to BRIGADIER FERGUSON and COL. PEYTON, commanding her Majesty's forces at Bois-le-duc and Breda.

1703, [November 25–]December 6. Hague.—To the same effect as the preceding, with the additional instruction that the lists are "to be drawn up by companies, in the same manner that they were the last winter, and [not] in lump as some of them were, by which one knows only the strength and not the detail of a regiment." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to BRIGADIERS HAMILTON and FERGUSON.

1703, [November 26–] December 7. Hague.—Enclosing an order given the previous winter to the commander in their garrison, and stating that he does not expect any monthly lists of alterations in the Horse, "it never having been customary, except when demanded upon some extraordinary occasion." *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MR. CHURCHILL, General of the Foot.

1703, [November 28–] December 9. Hague.—"Mr. Stanhope has informed me of the ill-news he has receivedfrom Helvoet-sluce of one of her Majesty's ships of war being sunk* and most of the transport ships being run on ground. . . . 'Tis the opinion of the Grand Pensionary and Mr. Stanhope that some officer with a character should be sent to the troops that are forced on shore, to put things in as much method as is possible in such a misfortune and to encourage the men, to prevent any accident by desertion. Brigadier Ferguson had his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's orders to make the embarkation, but he being at Bois-le-Duc, before he can get to the Brill and Helvoet-sluce the occasion will be over. But Brigadier Withers being at Rotterdam with you, Sir, I humbly propose it if you please to send him with your orders. These troops designed for Portugal being of a different department with the troops which you were pleased to deliver over to my care, and Brigadier Withers being with you, bound for England, I would not presume to send him any orders in it, but humbly propose it to you as what may possibly be of moment to her Majesty's service at this time.

"In the meantime, the Pensionary assures me that orders shall be sent away from the States to those parts, that all possible assistance may be given. . . I humbly presume, Sir, your timely orders to Mr. Sweet to furnish money for the subsistence of the men, [which] if their provisions be lost, may be necessary. This I humbly thought fit to lay before you as the sum of a conference we had here upon this sudden ill news." *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to the COMMANDERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES in every garrison.

1703, December [1–]12. Hague.—Informing them that the Parliament has unanimously voted "the same forces by sea and land as were last year, and the troops designed for Portugal over and above, as also complete pay for all the general officers in service, forage money for the foot and dragoons and waggon money for the foot;" and requesting them to communicate this to all the officers of her Majesty's forces. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Underwritten:—

1. *Postscript to Brigadier Ferguson.*—"*I sent you an order to empower you to command convoys or reconnoitring parties, as also a private letter in answer to that post of yours wherein you complain of my unkindness, but have no account of the receipt of them.*"

2. *Postscript to Col. Palmer. Thanking him for his letter. Copy.* ½ *p.*

---

* The *Vigo* was sunk, the *Russell* ran aground and was lost, several others were injured, and fifty or sixty men drowned, in a great storm. *See* Alexander Stanhope's despatches, *S. P. Holland.*

LORD CUTTS to LORD TUNBRIDGE.

1703, December [5–]16. Hague.—Recommending for a quarter-master's place one Mr. Armstrong, "a brave and very honest man," who served as a volunteer the last year in the expedition of the Maese, and distinguished himself "with a great deal of bravery" in the sieges, and especially at the storm of Fort St. Michel. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. WHEELER.

1703, December [7–]18. Hague.—Acknowledging the receipt of the lists relating to the battalion of Guards under his command, and requesting that the same may now be repeated only once a month. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MR. CARDONNEL.

1703, December [7–]18. Hague—Private news. "'Tis said the Elector Palatine is gone to the Emperor to represent to him in person the ill-posture of affairs with relation to the Empire.

"The town of Amsterdam seems at present very much against Monsieur D'Obdam's pretensions.

"Prince Louis of Baden and the Comte of Nassau Weilbourg have represented that they have no need of the body of troops which was proposed to be sent under the command of the Prince Hereditary of Hessen, but in effect, the reason of their refusal is thought to be from that Prince's being to command them, who being a brave Prince and a Protestant, is supposed to give jealousy to the one (upon the account of the late affair at Spire), and not to be so agreeable to the other as a Roman Catholic might possibly be.

"The Emperor has ratified the treaty of Portugal.

"The Circle of Suabia have wrote a very pressing letter to the Queen to desire her Majesty would please to assist them as she did the last year." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the COMMANDER OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES in every garrison.

1703, December [8–] 19. Hague.—Notifying (in case any recruiting officers or discharged men bound for England are in the garrisons) that the *Portland* and *Advice* are arrived, and have orders to sail the first fair wind *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Underwritten :—

1. *Postscript to Brigadier Ferguson's letter. The States promise that the detachment at Bergen-op-Zoom shall forthwith return. Order shall be taken as to what you write concerning Fort St. Andrew.*

2. *Postscript to Lieut.-Colonel Grove. I have either not received or have mislaid your last list, and pray you to send it (or repeat it for this once) by the first post. Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MONSIEUR SLINGELAND.

1703, December [9–]20. Hague.—Sends him, according to promise, the substance of a letter received from Brigadier Ferguson, dated at Bois-le-Duc the 17th inst., stating that Mons. Reamaker, commandant at Fort St André, not only refuses to send back the English detachment in pursuance of the resolutions taken at the Hague, but has imprisoned the commanding officer, contrary to the rights of her Majesty, the rules of war, and the measures to be observed for maintaining good harmony between the nations.

Prays him to move the States General that the detachment may be sent back forthwith to Bois-le-Duc, and that the commandant of the Fort may be made to give satisfaction for the wrong done. *Copy.*° *French.* 2 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, December [10–]21. Hague.—"Yesterday, Monsieur Slingeland assured me that the States had sent their orders (pursuant to the frequent and earnest instances that I had made) to relieve the detachment of six hundred men of her Majesty's forces at Bergen-op-Zoom, and to send them back again to Breda and Boisleduc. . . . At the same conference, I made a complaint against Mons. Reamaker, the commander of Fort St. Andrew, where by mistake a detachment of her Majesty's subjects of thirty men were sent without my orders from the garrison of Bois-le-Duc, in the absence of Brigadier Ferguson. My complaint was grounded upon a passage in a letter from that Brigadier, dated at Bois-le-Duc the 17 inst., giving me advice that upon Ferguson's sending orders to the officer commanding the English detachment at Fort St. Andrew to retire with his men to Bois-le-Duc, pursuant to the resolutions taken here by the States, the commander of the Fort put the officer in prison, and refused to let the men go. This is contrary to the rules of war, and what he can't justify with relation to the Queen's troops.

"Mons. Slingeland desired me, after we had discoursed the matter at large, to send him the substance of what I had represented to him in a letter, to avoid the formality of a memorial, which I did the same afternoon, and send your Grace here enclosed an exact copy of it verbatim. Mons. Slingeland told me he doubted not but if the affair was as Ferguson represented it, the commander of the Fort (who everyone says is very brutal) will be severely reprimanded." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Enclosing a copy of the letter to Mons. Slingeland calendared above.

LORD CUTTS to BRIGADIER FERGUSON and COL. PALMER.

1703, December [13-]24. Hague.—Giving them private instructions that in no case are they to send any new detachment of her Majesty's forces, either horse or foot, out of any of the garrisons (convoys and reconnoitring parties excepted) without special orders from himself. *Copy.* ½ p.

° There is a draft of this letter amongst the loose papers.

LORD CUTTS to BRIGADIER FERGUSON and COL. PALMER.

1703, December [14–]25. Hague.—Sending a duplicate of the preceding, in case of miscarriage, the matter having been particularly recommended to him in his letters from the other side of the water. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Underwritten :

Postscript to Brigadier Ferguson's letter. My Lord Marlborough thought our last detachment a hardship, and wrote to me about it. I shall let him know how prudently you have acted. Copy. ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, December [14–]25. Hague.—Brigadier Ferguson advises me that Mons. Salyche has demanded another detachment for Bergen-op-Zoom, which is the more extraordinary as the States, upon my frequent instances, had promised to send back the other two detachments to Breda and Bois-le-Duc. "I thank God, I know my duty too well, so long as your Grace instructs me, to let her Majestys' troops be harassed by sending detachments to unhealthy garrisons when there is no necessity for it but to save their own troops, though there was some reason for the last.

"Ferguson has very prudently excused it, representing that he could not do it without a special order from me, and I shall manage it in the most decent manner to your Grace's satisfaction.

"I have sent Mr. Cardonnel a paper which (though 'tis kept secret here), I had given me by one of this country, and whatever comes to my knowledge relating to military matters I'm sure I ought not to conceal from your Grace." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. PALMER.

1703, December [15–]26. Hague.—Has received his of the 24th inst., and will forthwith send him the necessary orders for holding a council of war in the horse, and another in the foot. Has not yet seen Mr. Watkins, but if he does not come himself with the orders, he shall be told to send a deputation to Mr. Sandby, as proposed. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. FEATHERSTON.

1703, December [15–]26. Hague.—Thanks him for the lists of officers present and absent in his regiment. Had put off having these lists until all the officers ordered for recruits were gone, but is obliged to him for his care. Is sorry for poor Mrs. Tempest; "the number of her mourners is great." *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUC DE SCHOMBERG.

1703, December [15–]26. Hague.—Begs to recommend to his Grace—upon the representations of several officers of the

regiments detached from the English army to serve under him in the expedition to Portugal—the sad case of those who have lost all their baggage in the late storm, after having made every effort to equip themselves suitably, and especially of the bearer, Mons. La Farrel, of Barrymore's regiment, whose person and company have both suffered heavily. Wishes him all honour, health and happiness.

Postscript. Has written to Mr. Cardonnel to ascertain if the case of these officers might not be included in the Parliament vote for repairing the damage caused by the storm, and has asked him to speak to the Duke of Marlborough about it. *French. Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MR. CARDONNELL.

1703, December [15-]26. Hague.—To the effect mentioned in the preceding. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. PALMER or the officer commanding her Majesty's forces at Breda.

1703, December [17-]28. Hague.—You are by no means to detach any men out of your garrison either to relieve the detachment at Bergen-op-Zoom or to go to any other post, unless I send you orders. The Duke of Marlborough is very uneasy, and I am very much surprised that those at Bergen have not been returned, according to the promise of the Council of State.

I desire my service to Mons. Salyche. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. LEIGH or the officer commanding her Majesty's forces ordered for Portugal.

1703, December [18-]29. Hague.—"Sir George Rooke has just now acquainted me that there is a very great disorder and confusion among the troops bound for Portugall, and though I had no right to meddle with 'em so long as the General of the foot was here, yet in his absence, upon the representation which Sir George Rooke has made me, it is my duty as the eldest lieutenant-general of her Majesty's forces on this side of the water, though the forces ordered for Portugall are not under my care by special commission as her Majesty's army in the Low Countries is, it is my duty, I say, as the eldest general officer here of her Majesty's forces, to send you the following orders.

"You are to take upon you the chief command, direction, and care of her Majesty's troops appointed for the Portugall expedition, till such time as some general officer shall join you, and to be responsible for the same.

"You are to cause all such orders and directions as shall be sent by Sir George Rooke or any person acting by his authority to the said forces or any part of them, relating to the placing of any officers or soldiers on board any vessels, to be exactly obeyed, or for the changing any of them out of one vessel into another.

"You are to cause immediately a list to be given you of all officers present and absent of every regiment under your command, of which you are to transmit me a copy forthwith signed by the commanding officer of every regiment, and to deliver another copy to the first general officer that shall join you.

"You are to cause another list to be given you of the numbers of sick, dead and deserted, or killed and drowned of every regiment or of every transport ship since your first embarkation, to transmit me a copy of the same forthwith, and to deliver another to the first general officer that shall join you as aforesaid. In case any officers or soldiers are so sick as that it may be inevitably necessary to leave them behind you, which is to be avoided so far as 'tis possible, you are forthwith to send me the names of such officers and the numbers of the sergeants, corporals, drums and soldiers, marking in the list of what regiments and companies they are, that I may give such further directions therein as the service may require.

"And of all accidents, disorders, or other matters whatsoever that it may be necessary for me to be acquainted with for her Majesty's service, you are forthwith to give me an account in writing by this bearer, whom I send express on purpose.

"I had sooner taken this matter into my care, but not hearing from anybody belonging to these troops, and having heard some time since that Brigadier Withers had put everything in good order, by Mr. Churchill's order, I concluded there was nothing wanting. I desire you will be careful in executing these orders because it is a matter of moment and may be called in question afterwards, and I desire you will direct the same to be strictly obeyed by all the officers under your command.

"You must by no means omit sending me the lists above mentioned, because I am to transmit them by the next Thursday's post to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough." *Copy.* 2¼ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to MONSIEUR SALYCHE, Governor of Breda and Lieutenant General in the armies of the States General.

1703, December [18–]29. Hague.—Acknowledging his letter and assuring him that he would not fail to remove the officer complained of, were it not that the Council of State have promised to send orders for the return of the detachment to Bois-le-duc. *French. Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to BRIGADIER FERGUSON.

[1703, December 22–] 1704, January 2. Hague.—"I send you here enclosed a paragraph of her Majesty's speech, which gives us an account of something so important that I thought it worth communicating to you. . . . The latter part of the speech is very gracious and relates only to the public affairs already before the House of Commons. The Bill to prevent Occasional Conformity is thrown out in the House of Lords, and such prudent measures

have been taken that it has occasioned no heats in the Commons. Some private letters speak of several persons seized in England, and among others a secretary belonging to the pretended Prince of Wales, coming from France."

I am glad you have sent an officer to reclaim the officer of your garrison who is so ill-used at Bommell, for until one has an account from an unconcerned person, one cannot well draw up a memorial. As soon as you transmit me the substance of his report, you may depend upon it that I shall exert the full powers of the special commission by which I act for her Majesty's honour and service and the rights of her subjects. In the mean time, "I desire all her Majesty's officers will act with that decency and temper as is suitable to the Duke of Marlborough's instructions to me, and mine to all her Majesty's forces at present under my command, by which means we shall always make unreasonable people appear in the wrong and more easily carry our point." *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

Underwritten :—

Memorandum, that the same letter was sent to Col. Palmer at Breda, as far as the words "coming from France."

Jean van Erkhuysen.

[1703, December 22–]1704, January 2. Hague.—Certificate signed by Lord Cutts, that—having had the honour, as Brigadier of the Guards of the late King of glorious memory, to command the Dutch as well as the English and Scotch Guards at the siege of Namur and elsewhere—he has observed that Jean van Erkhausen, sergeant of the regiment of Dutch Guards, has always shown himself obedient, diligent and brave, and has distinguished himself upon several occasions. *French. Copy.* ½ *p.*

J[ames] Brydges* to Lord Cutts.

1703, December 22.—I should have answered your Lordship's most obliging letter before, but waited in hopes of being able to announce the King of Spain's arrival. "Yesterday arrived at Spithead three of Admiral Callemberg's transports, having on board an hundred and fifty of Major General Rhoe's horse. They parted from Callemberg sixteen days ago. We are in pain for the *Association*, but hope she's safe (and Sir Stafford Fairbo[r]ne in her) with the Dutch Admiral, who's northward. We have had very warm debates in the House of Commons about the Occasional Bill. I'm sorry it was brought in, and thought it by no means a seasonable time for it, and wish it doth not breed such divisions in the kingdom that wont easily be pacified, notwithstanding its being flung out by seventeen in the House of Lords. The Scotch plot hath occasioned a great deal of discourse. What it is, and what it will end in, we cannot yet learn. Her Majesty

* Admiralty Commissioner. Afterwards Duke of Chandos.

hath been pleased to assure us she hath taken care it shall produce no ill effects, and that as soon as matters are ripe for it she'll lay it before the Parliament. The proceeding that the Lords have used in this business, in taking the prisoners out of the custody of the Queen's messengers and ordering nobody to be suffered to examine them, was looked upon to be such an invasion of the prerogative that our House thought themselves obliged to address to her Majesty, to assure her of the concern we laboured under for the conduct of the House of Lords in this matter, and that we would stand by and support her Majesty in defence of the rights of the Crown. Some reflections also in the debate upon my Lord Nottingham occasioned a vote in his justification. I hope we shall be up within three weeks or a month, the business being pretty well advanced. I wont trouble your lordship with an account of the damage we received in the great storm, not questioning but you have long before received the particulars of it." 2 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to Col. Palmer.

[1703, December 24]–1704, January 4.—Assures him that he has all the reason in the world to be not only contented but pleased with his conduct in every particular and only wishes that everyone in the service had acted so well. Cannot think that their Governor is uneasy upon any ground given by himself. He only takes care not to let her Majesty's forces be unnecessarily fatigued, but will never be wanting when the common cause requires them to march. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

Lord Cutts to [Brigadier Ferguson].

[1703, December 25–]1704, January 5. Hague. — "The Council of State having communicated to me some private intelligences of a design of the enemy upon Bergen-op-Zoom in case of a lasting frost, whereby the inundations that cover one side of that place may become passable, and having made very pressing instances to me to send you the enclosed order, I find myself obliged by an article in his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's instructions to comply with it; but I recommend you to keep it secret to yourself till the alarm comes, or that you receive Mons. Salyche's orders, it being agreed so here, and really necessary for the good of the service. And the Council of State have given me a solemn promise that the march of these regiments shall not be required unless it be necessary to defend the frontiers, my orders being gone for another regiment to march from Breda in case of the afore-said necessity. . . I hope there will be no occasion, and 'tis my opinion the enemy are not in a condition for such an enterprise, but at the same time I must omit nothing in a capital affair, for which I may be called to account in another place if any misfortune happens." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

The enclosure :—

JOHN, LORD CUTTS* to BRIGADIER FERGUSON and COL. PALMER.

[1703, *December* 25]–1704, *January* 5. *The Hague.—Requiring them, upon the first orders from Lieut.-General Salyche, Governor of Breda, to cause the youngest regiment of foot under their command at Bois-le-Duc* [*and Breda*] *to march to Bergen-op-Zoom, and there to remain until further orders, the officers taking care to give no cause of complaint on their march or in garrison. Countersigned by Gerard Russell.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. FEATHERSTON.

[1703, December 25–]1704, January 5. Hague.—Requesting leave for "a friend of Cornet Pitt's," of her Majesty's regiment of horse under his command, to come to the Hague for seven or eight days on business of some importance. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to LIEUT.-GENERAL SALYCHE, Governor of Breda.

[1703, December 25–]1704, January 5. Hague.—Informing him that, upon a communication from the Council of State, he has given orders to Brigadier Ferguson at Bois-le-Duc, and Mr. Palmer at Breda, to cause a battalion to march to Bergen-op-Zoom from each of these garrisons, if he (the Governor) so orders; and assuring him that although his instructions require him to save the Queen's troops unnecessary fatigue whilst they are in their winter quarters, yet no one will show more ardour and promptitude than himself if the service requires it. *French. Copy.* ¾ *p.*

J. BELLAMY to LORD CUTTS.

1703, December 27. London.—Mr. Thomas Goodwin, "an ingenious person, a great scholar, a good historian" and my very good friend, has lately written and published a folio entitled *The History of the Reign of Henry the 5th, King of England*, which he has dedicated to your Lordship and of which he herewith sends a copy. He has begged me to signify this to you, which I could not deny, believing that "he could not have dedicated a book containing so many heroic actions of so wise and so courageous a prince to a more fit and proper person than yourself. I beg therefore . . . that he may have and be continued in your Lordship's favour and be suffered to stand (with myself) in the crowd of your Lordship's admirers." 1 *p.*

---

* "John, Lord Cutts, Baron of Gowran, Colonel of her Majesty's Coldstream regiment of English Foot Guards, and Lieut.-General of her Majesty's armies, Captain-General and Governor of the Isle of Wight, Constable of Carisbrook Castle, commanding her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, &c."

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Captain General of her Majesty's land forces.

[1703, December 28]1704, January 8. Hague.— The detachments mentioned in my letter of the 25th have returned to their respective garrisons, but on the 4th inst. Mons. Geldermalsen came to my lodgings, and communicated to me, by order of the Council of State, some private advice of a design of the enemy to attack Bergen. His own opinion was that they would not do so, but the Council were urgent for me to send private orders to Ferguson at Bois-le-Duc and Hamilton (*sic*) at Breda, to detach a regiment of foot from each of these places to Bergen, in case Mons. Salyche (who commands upon those frontiers) should request it. He assured me that they should not be demanded except upon an actual alarm of the enemy, and this being pursuant to an article in your instructions, I sent the aforesaid private orders on the 5th instant.

The officer who complained against Mons. Reamaker "was forthwith set at liberty, Mons. Reamaker ordered by the Council to attend me, the detachment sent back to Boisleduc, and all that matter well ended. But I have a fresh complaint from Lieut. Bennet, of Ferguson's regiment, who is illegally imprisoned at Bommell by the factious new Governor there upon a *querelle d' Allemand* between him and a burger." I have sent the enclosed memorial to the Council of State, and am assured by some of the members that I shall have justice done me. Hitherto I have not lost a tittle of the rights of her Majesty's subjects. I have sent another private paper to Mr. Cardonnell, and hope your Grace has received my last. I beg you "to manage me in it . . . for these transactions are kept [secret] here, and it would not be for the service to have it known that they pass through my hands.

"I beg your Grace's favour to Col. Rivett. There was a mistake in my letter, wherein I mentioned [him] as second captain after Chantrill, whereas he is the third, but he is most certainly the fittest in the regiment to be major, and your Grace knows that in the Emperor's army, in France, here, and in England, it has been always the custom to take one of the elder captains who happened to be the fittest, to make major, without observing either first or second; because indeed every man is not fit to be a major, and the life of a regiment turns upon that post. Your Grace had promised Rivett a regiment. If you were pleased to give Holms one of the new-raised ones (I mean, to be raised) all would end well." Rivett has some particular pretensions to be major, as being captain of the grenadiers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

The enclosure:—

LORD CUTTS to the COUNCIL OF STATE [in Holland].

[1703, *December* 25–] 1704, *January* 5. *Hague.—Representing to them the ill-treatment of Lieutenant Bennet, of her*

Majesty's forces, by the magistrate at Bommell (as will appear by the papers presented herewith) and requesting satisfaction. Copy. French. ¾ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MR. CARDONNEL.

[1703, December 28–] 1704, January 8. Hague.—Sending another paper "concerning matters which are kept secret here," and praying that it may be laid before the Duke. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the COUNCIL OF STATE [in Holland].

[1703, December 28–] 1704, January 8. Hague.—Sending further informations concerning the imprisonment of Lieut. Bennet, and renewing his demand for satisfaction. *French. Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. PALMER.

[1703, December 29–] 1704, January 9. Hague.—Thanking him for his "expressions of kindness" and promising to send him by to-morrow's post a special commission to hold a general Court Martial in the horse and another in the foot, and with it, a deputation from Mr. Watkins, her Majesty's Deputy Judge Advocate, that no time may be lost. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. WHITEMAN.

[1703, December 30–] 1704, January 10. Hague.—Upon Sir George Rooke's representations to me, as the eldest general officer here, I sent orders to Col. Leigh, which he received and acknowledged, promising particularly to report the condition of the respective regiments and companies designed for Portugal, with all alterations caused by sickness, death, desertion, &c., since their first embarkation, and also what numbers were left behind, if any. As however I have heard nothing from Col. Leigh or any other officer of the Portugal expedition, I must desire you to take upon you the chief command of any troops left behind, and to be responsible for them until some general officer shall join you; and hereby require and direct all the officers of the said expedition who are still on this side the water punctually to obey your orders, as they will answer the same to her Majesty. And I further desire you to send me a list of the regiments, companies and troops of foot and dragoons left behind, with an account of their state and all alterations happened to them, as also what is wanting for their present subsistence and speedy departure, and what numbers of sick men you shall be forced to leave behind, if any, which is to be avoided if possible. Lastly, you are to send me a list of such officers as are present with you or absent, specifying where the absent officers are and allowing none in future to be absent without your leave, in giving of which you are to use your utmost prudence and discretion. "I

must recommend to you in the most pressing manner an exact and careful compliance with these orders, as what may possibly be called in question in England."

Postscript. I have sent to Mr. Sweet to assist such companies or troops as are in actual necessity. You must acquaint Myn Heer Vanderpoel with my orders, who will have directions to be assistant to you. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "To Col. Whiteman or the eldest commission officer of foot or dragoons with such of her Majesty's forces ordered for Portugal as are still on this side of the sea."

LORD CUTTS to BENJAMIN SWEET, Deputy Paymaster General of her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries.

[1703, December 30–] 1704, January 10. Hague.—In case any of the forces for Portugal want immediate subsistence, from its being necessary to put them ashore, "upon the coast being frozen up," I earnestly desire you to supply them on account, and I will write to the Duke of Marlborough to have it stopped for you in England. I also desire you to signify to any officers of these forces at Roterdam that they are forthwith to repair to their posts, there to receive such further orders as Col. Whiteman or the eldest officer present shall give them from me. If the forces do not disembark, and are without provisions, I pray you to assist them with what is necessary. "I could not avoid sending you these orders, and indeed I am afraid this whole matter will be called in question and make a noise in England." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

LORD CUTTS to MR. SADLER, Commissioner of her Majesty's transports at Roterdam or elsewhere.

[1703, December 30–] 1704, January 10. Hague.—Representing the great importance of dispatching the rest of the forces ordered for Portugal without delay, as the matter is like to be called in question in England, and asking to be informed whether anything is wanting in which the authority of the States General or his own credit may be of use. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to COL. PALMER.

[1703, December 30–]1704, January 10. Hague.—Sending him the two commissions for holding a council of war in the horse and foot, together with Mr. Watkin's deputation. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

[1703, December 31–] 1704, January 11. Hague.— . . "Upon Mr. Churchill's having left the country, and upon Sir George Rooke's representing to me the necessity of my sending some orders to the forces at Helvoet Sluce ordered for Portugal, I

wrote to Col. Leigh, the eldest officer there, on the 29th December, new style, and sent him such orders as I thought [fit] for the service. . . . He sent me word he would obey my orders; from that time to the 7th inst. I heard not a word, and on the 7th I received a message from the commander of Raby's dragoons, that thirty-two companies of foot are left behind, and the whole regiment of dragoons, and in great confusion. Upon this, I have sent away an officer to Helvoet Sluce with necessary orders . . . and have wrote to Mr. Sadler to hasten them away, and to Mr. Sweet to supply such as are in necessity." *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to ————.

[1703.]—It having been determined to collect forage under the cannon of Leeuu [Leuwe], just where the enemy have their strongest guard, Lieut.-General Schults escorted the foragers, who advanced right up to the entrenchments and, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, gathered their forage and took a horse; two of our men only being slightly wounded in the affair. Yesterday the little town of Hasselt was occupied for the same purpose, the enemy having made no movement to hinder us. *French.* 1¼ *pp.*

J[OHN] ELLIS* to LORD CUTTS.

1703[–4], January 1. Whitehall.—I have now received three of your letters, as five mails from Holland have come in together. "It is holiday in the rest of the world, but not at Court here, there having been Councils or committees of Council at least once every day since Christmas began. One great subject of our speculations is the augmentation of our forces in Flanders, which seems probable to be done, people here appearing generally to be persuaded of the necessity of it, if we will keep what we have gained and not lose that and much more, next year. I wish your Lordship a happy New Year." 2 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [the ENGLISH COMMANDERS OF GARRISONS].

1704, January [19–]30. Hague.—The Duke of Marlborough arrived last night, intending shortly for England. If any officers of your garrison have business with his Grace, you may give them leave, "not exceeding a third part of the officers present with you." *Copy.* ½ *p.*

LORD CUTTS to [BRIGADIER FERGUSON?]

1704, [January 22–]February 2. Hague.—Would have sent earlier the order to hold a general Court Martial, but that on the Duke of Marlborough's arrival he thought it his duty to

* Under Secretary of State.

submit it to his Grace, who desired him to sign it, as he himself is extremely busy and his stay is to be very short. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

Enclosing :—

Order for holding a general Court Martial at Bois-le-Duc. Same date. Copy. 1½ *pp.*
Underwritten. "By his Lordship's command. Gerard Russell."

Marquis de Langey to Lord Cutts.

1704, [January 27–]February 7. La Haye.—"Comme vous aves eu la bonté—quand le défunt roy Guillaume tardoit a passer en ce pays et a me faire donner les mille florins qu'il avoit acoustumé touts les ans de me faire donner–de l'en faire si bien souvenir qu'il ne tardoit pas un ordinaire que je ne les receusse ; aujourdhuy que je voy que la reyne donne et fait les libéralites que la défunte reyne et le roy faisoient, dont j'etois du nombre, comme estant le premier confesseur de France qui apres deux années de prison avois obligé le roy de France par ma simple persévérance de me tirer de la prison de la Bastille et de m'envoyer a Mons, avec un exempt qui m'y conduisit ; de sorte que la reyne, alors princesse d'Orange, eut la bonté de me recevoir, avec Madame la Marquise de Langey et Mademoiselle de Langey, d'une manière que si la reyne avoit vescu elle auroit pourveu aux necessites de notre vie, a la quelle je vous suplie, Milord, d'engager la reyne. Sa Majeste ne sauroit mieux déployer sa charité, ny vous vous employer pour personne qui soit tant que moy, Milord, votre tres humble et tres obeisant serviteur."* 2 *pp.*

Lord Cutts to the Duke of Marlborough.

1704, [February 25–]March 7. Hague.—"The States-General sent me a messenger yesterday in the forenoon to let me know that they desired to speak with me in the Treves-chamber, where I went, and some of their members, with some of the members of the Council of State, after having discoursed with me about the posture of our frontiers and the designs which the enemy might have, together with the present situation of their troops, they represented to me the necessity, in case of any appearance of danger, of making such a disposition as to be able to defend the head of the Maese and to prevent the enemy's making up that part of their lines which Count Noyelle has demolished, and at the same time the necessity of my giving them eight battalions of her Majesty's English forces (if that occasion should happen from the motion of the enemy) and some squadrons. I told them it was beyond my authority to take the field or to move such a body so far as the garrisons of the Maese without your Grace's order, and after a long debate they desired me to represent it to your Grace favourably and to desire your positive orders in it as soon as may be, which I promised them. It would be vain and

---

* Cf. Marlborough's letter to the Marquis. *Letters and Despatches*, &c. Vol. II., p. 447.

imprudent in me to enter into the detail of all that is to be said upon this matter and to trouble your Grace with a long discourse, who knows better than anybody the plan as well [as] the posture of affairs here with relation to what either we ought or the enemy may undertake; all that is necessary or fit for me to say to your Grace is that if, from the enemy's motions and the situation of the foreign troops in our service (whereof your Grace knows we have one and forty battalions in Germany, besides what we have in Flanders and Zealand) I say if, for these reasons, it be of absolute necessity for such a body to be given out of the English forces as is desired, necessity has no law, and the safety of the whole, with success of the ensuing campaign, are considerations that surpass all others, but without an absolute necessity of that importance, her Majesty's English forces are ill in a condition to take the field or march to the Maese before the recruits of the foot, the recruit horses, a reasonable number of officers and some General officers are come over. When I spoke of this to the deputies, they replied that they desired only that I or the commander-in-chief in my absence might have a power to command such a body in case of necessity, declaring that they would not ask to make use of it if such a real necessity did not actually happen, urging that if it should so fall out it would be too late, when the enemy began to move, to write to your Grace for orders, and by their preventing us in this manner they might render the operations of the campaign useless on our side. They insisted very much upon their not having troops enough to secure the head of the Maese and prevent the enemy's making up their lines without the assistance of such a body of ours; considering what they [have?] in Germany and Flanders, as I said before. They told me if such a movement was necessary they would put the English regiments in the garrisons of the Maese and not desire them to encamp till the last necessity should demand it. Having said what is necessary to your Grace, I humbly beg your speedy orders what I, or the commander-in-chief of her Majesty's English forces in my absence, am to do in this matter if required upon an alarm. If it happens before I come for England, I shall insist upon being informed of the particulars as well as authority of their intelligence upon which they ground the necessity of such a movement, and when I come for England, if nothing happens before, I shall leave the same private instructions with the next commander-in-chief of her Majesty's English forces in my absence. I should not omit to tell your Grace that I carried Cardoghan this afternoon, he having dined with me, to Monsieur Geldermalsen, who was one of the persons appointed to discourse with me in the Treves chamber, and there we talked over the affair again, I having proposed at my conference that Cardoghan should be desired to put your Grace in mind, at his arrival in England, of sending an answer by the first; and this I did chiefly that he might acquaint your Grace with the particulars and the earnestness of their request. I think it my duty upon this occasion to represent to your Grace that since by your special orders I have warned all the English forces to be in a readiness to march

by the last of March and that it is very probable there may be a necessity of a body of them sooner, and that nobody knows how soon that may happen, my lord Orkney or Major General Ingolsby, if not both, ought to be hastened over as soon as possible; at least, I'm sure, one of them ought to be here by the middle of March, English style, at the latest. I mean, my lord, actually here by that time. Neither of them can in reason think it hard or make any hesitation after having had so much time on that side of the water, but when your Grace orders any of them you'll please to do it without speaking of relieving me or my coming over. . . . . I beg the continuance of your Grace's protection, and your good offices with the Queen." *Copy.* 6 *pp.*

JAMES BRYDGES to LORD CUTTS.

1703-4, March 4.—Has done his best to serve Mr. Budiani, and although Admiralty business prevented him from being at the House when the bill for Naturalization was read, he took care to lodge the motion in such hands as would ensure the effect his Lordship desired.

The men of war convoying the horse recruits should have sailed the day before, but upon the receipt of news that the Dunkirkers were fitting out a greater strength, it was determined to delay the transports a few days, when the whole Downs squadron would be ready to take them over, and the whole number of recruits would be ready to go. 1 *p.*

G. LAMBERTY,* to LORD CUTTS.

1704, March [8–]19. Wednesday, 11 o'clock at night. Hague.—I only received your express at ten o'clock, and have spoken to the post master, who is giving me a postillion to start at midnight, and promises you shall pay only what the States General do. I applied to him rather than to Mons. de Slingerland in order to get the postillion sent off to-night. I have been to your Excellency's trunk and found the four licenses for Orkney, Rowe, Ferguson and Meredith, with Mons. d' Auverkirk's two orders, which I send, and also return the key. I wish you a pleasant journey and a safe return, and pray you to remember the recommendation of the two brothers, the Messrs. Pierrepont, to Captain Windham in Windham's regiment of carabiniers. *French.* 3 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to ————

1704? † March [9–]20. Boisleduc.—I send you your marching orders and instructions, by which you will see that I have ordered Hamilton's, Ingoldsby's and Marlborough's detachments to form

* In this letter he signs his name in full.

† The date is apparently 1701, which however is impossible. The mention of Meredith's as a new regiment would seem to point to 1703, but on this very day of that year, Lord Cutts writes from the Hague.

the two battalions at Ruremonde, and if you add two hundred men to Meredith's (by taking a hundred men apiece out of two detachments at Maestricht or fifty apiece out of four), it will bring the whole matter right. Meredith's, being a new regiment, should be put in a garrison where the exactness of the discipline and a number of good examples of old regiments will form both officers and soldiers. Maestricht will have a hundred men the less, but they can be better spared from a large garrison than a small one, and they will have little enough force at Ruremonde, two of the regiments going there being also very weak in officers. Also a new regiment would be more remarked in a small garrison than in a large one where they will not be so much minded in the crowd and where they will sooner learn from the old regiments, besides being under your own eye.

I send you two warrants for holding Court Martials, and would have given you power to confirm the sentences, but that I am not authorized to vest that power in any person besides myself. I mention forty-eight hours for an expedition, that you may not be urged to fatigue the forces, but "if an important emergency should require it for three days, you are in such a case to use your discretion for the honour of her Majesty's arms, and the good of the common cause." You are to give instructions to Col. St[anley] who, as eldest Lieutenant Colonel, will command at Ruremonde, to give you constant intelligence and not to march any of his troops (except upon convoys or parties) but by your orders, and you must desire Count N[assau] to send to you whatever orders he has for them. *Draft or copy by Lord Cutts.* 1 *p.*

Enclosing :—

I. Marching orders—viz. : to march with the detachments of three hundred men out of each battalion of her Majesty's foot forces, the Guards excepted, according to the route signed by Mons. d' Auverquerc, to Ruremonde, there to form and leave two battalions out of the detachments of the regiments of Hamilton, Ingoldsby and Marlborough, and with the rest to march to Maestricht, forming them into five battalions before entering that garrison. Effectual care to be taken that no cause of complaint be given by officers or soldiers, either on the march or in quarters. Bois-le-Duc. March 20. *Draft by Lord Cutts.* ¾ p.

II. The Instructions. You are to take command of the detachment of 3,800 *foot, besides officers, which I have made upon application of the States-General, causing them to do duty at Maestricht and Ruremonde and to give necessary convoys, but not to march into the field without orders from myself or the Commander in Chief of her Majesty's forces for the time being, unless the Comte de Noyelles or the general commanding on the Maes should require it for a general affair or an expedition of forty-eight hours, more or less. And if the Count desire any of your troops to reinforce adjacent garrisons or upon some enterprise of the enemy, you may comply with the request, if urged.*

When the detachment is formed into battalions, you are to charge a field-officer or the eldest captain to be responsible for each battalion, who shall direct the captains under him to be responsible for a proportionable number of men.

And you are to give such other orders as the service may require, sending an account of all that happens to me or the general in command for the time being, to be transmitted to the Duke of Marlborough for her Majesty's information. Rough draft by Lord Cutts. 2 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to the DUKE [OF MARLBOROUGH].

1704, March [17–]28. Hague.—Only hearing after the last post was gone that the letters of the 14th inst., new style, were thrown overboard, he has not been able earlier to send a copy of his of that date, which he now encloses, that his Grace may see everything in detail. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH to COL. REVETT.

1704, [May 24–]June 4. Rome.—Six months at Paris and six more in other parts of France have not made me forget our diversions in London, Sandwich, Winston, &c. "I had rather spend an evening with some of my old friends in a good English frock and Bisseter waistcoat than dine with a prince of the blood in the finest suit of clothes and the best powdered toupée in France. Give my service to our friend Dick [Steele?], and tell him I should be glad to hear he was suing for a divorce, and determined to live as he used to do. If it was not for the English that are here, this place would be insupportable, for the natives are so damned formal there is no bearing them. The only diversion we have had for this summer is a good Opera, which is put a stop to by a quarrel between two Ambassadors." I spent my Carnival at Venice. If you think of coming abroad, I would gladly make the tour of Flanders and Holland with you. 2 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to [ALEXANDER STANHOPE].

1704, [May 28–]June 8. Rotterdam.—I landed yesterday at the Brill, where I was obliged to stop to give some directions concerning the troops I have brought over with me, and I must stay here to-night to talk with some of the officers that are to go with me to the army, but I find no positive orders whether I am to take the squadron of Cadoughan's horse at Breda and of Ross's dragoons at Gorcum, and beg to know the opinions of the Pensionary and Mons. Slengeland in that matter.

I think there will be no difficulty about the horse recruits, and the recruits of Lord John Hay's dragoons must certainly go, since that regiment marched away but thirty of a troop. If the Duke of Marlborough has left any orders for me at the Hague, pray send them by this bearer—and also the opinions I

ask for,—dispatching him to-night if possible, that I may give the officers my orders and be with you to-morrow evening.

Postscript. Please send me word what route I am to take to the army, that I may appoint the officers a place of rendezvous. 1¼ *p.*

AL[EXANDER] STANHOPE to LORD CUTTS.

[1704, May 28.] Sunday, near midnight. Hague.—Congratulating his safe arrival on their side the water, and stating that he has nothing to tell from the Duke relating to the troops, but that the enclosed will prove Mons. D'Ayrolles' diligence, who has done all that was possible in so short a time, and will know more to-morrow. Fears that unless his lordship comes next day he shall not have the honour of kissing his hands, as he is going out of town on Tuesday for a week, but Mons. D'Ayrolles will be there, always ready to obey his lordship's commands. 1 *p.*

[MONS. D'AYROLLES to ALEXANDER STANHOPE.]

[1704, May 28 ?]—Mons. de Slingerland left this morning for Amsterdam. Mons. de Geldermalsen says that he has no knowledge of the destination of Cadogan's and Ross's squadrons, but he will to-morrow, at the Council, examine the dispositions of the troops made with Lord Marlborough, and see if there is any mention of them. He also says that Lord Cutts cannot do wrong in setting out without these two squadrons, as he has no orders to take them, and that in case the Duke meant to have them, a letter could be sent and a reply received before they were ready to march. He seemed astonished that Lord Cutts did not mention the licenses needed for the newly arrived troops, without which no town would receive them, but on my replying that this was perhaps an oversight, and also that possibly, the troops having been so long expected, the licenses had been sent to the Brill, he promised me to look into it to-morrow at the Council of State, and to send them off at once if they are not already gone. As to the route, the right bank of the Rhine is to be followed to Coblentz, keeping the river always between yourselves and the enemy.

The enclosed paper (*wanting*) gives the latest news of the Duke's march. *Copy. French.* 1½ *pp.*

[SERJEANT THURBARNE] to his sister [-in-law, JOANNA CUTTS].

1704, July 20.—Complaining of the conduct of his son-in-law, Col. Rivett, who abuses him and ill-uses his wife, "because he must not stay at home, and ride about in his coach and spend all his incomes." Is resolved to hold his own, and to save for his dear Nancy and her two pretty innocent babes, who shall not want so long as he lives and she continues obedient, and means also to keep something to buy himself a plaster if Rivett cuts his throat (and is not very nimble at it) and to maintain her and the children if he is dead and her husband hanged for killing him. *Draft.* 1 *p.*

Overleaf. Note that this is the substance of his answer to his sister Cutts' disobliging letters. Believes that Rivett has worked upon her to scare him out of some money to fit him for Portugal "which is basely done of her, to foster up a fellow which came from nothing, to spend 600*l.* a year in luxury and wantonness, and pay none of his debts." Fears he illtreats his wife because she cannot get money for him, and that "the Cutts are undoing of her again," as they say she is falling into despair, but by God's grace, though they kill him, he will stand up for Nancy and her children and save for them. ½ *p.*

JEAN VAN WEEDE to LORD [CUTTS].

1704, [July 23–]August 3. Hague.—Apologising for the inconvenience and loss of time caused to his Excellency, before his departure from the Hague, by the negligence of a clerk, and declaring emphatically that it happened against his own express orders, he desiring nothing more in the world than to testify his respect for one so distinguished both by position and merit. *French.* 2 *pp.*

FRANCIS TROWBRYDGE to COLONEL RIVETT.

1704, July 26. London.—Sending him an introduction to Mr. Canham at Lisbon, and praying him to give the writer's services to Mr. Tennell, Commissioner for Prizes, as also to Mr. Batte and Mr. Gibbs, merchants there, and to forget not to put him "at the Envoy's feet." 1 *p.*

J. HAWLER to COL. RIVETT.

1704, July 28. Admiralty Office.—Stating that he encloses an order from his Royal Highness for the Colonel and his servants to go to Portugal in the *Moderate*, Capt. Lumley, the commodore of the convoy. 1 *p.*

Addressed: "For Col. Rivett, of my Lord Cutts his regiment of the Guards, now at Portsmouth."

[JOANNA CUTTS ?] to her brother [-in-law, SERJEANT THURBARNE].

[1704, July ?]—Defending the conduct of his daughter and Col. Revett, and asking what he can do more than assign most of his pay for her use and the payment of debt, and what she can do more "than to be willing to do everything that can be thought of, however uneasy, to convince her friends that pleasing herself is not her business." 4 *pp.*

The conclusion wanting.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

1704, August 3.—Acknowledgment of the receipt of three hundred and eleven pairs of shoes for the several detachments

of the Coldstream regiment of guards at Portsmouth, under Cols. Sallusbury, Hubbord [Hobart], More, Hill,* Hales, Masam,* Stevenage, Morrison, and the Major, and also for the grenadiers. 1 *p.*

J. Hawler to Col. Rivett.

1704, August 3.—Stating that the convoy for Portugal is changed, the *Canterbury*, *Greenwich* and *Flamborough* being now to proceed thither, and Capt. Walton of the *Canterbury*, the commodore, having orders to dispose of the officers that were to have passage in the men of war aboard his ships, according as Brigadier Shrimpton shall desire. The battalion of foot Guards is to be embarked as soon as the convoy is ready. 1 *p.*

John Acton to his nephew, Col. Revett, at Portsmouth.

1704, August 4.—Remonstrates against bills being drawn on him for pay of Ensign Mathew and of a man "that Wakelin allows him," Col. Moryson having the Ensign's pay in his hands, and Wakelin being certain to refuse to pay the other, which he therefore might expect from Portugal when he could catch it. States that Col. Salusbury continues in Newgate, without hope of relief "except he can get his wife's 1,000*l.* from her, or leave to sell his commission." Has dined at Kensington, where he found his niece well, but fears their affairs will be always puzzled while they have "that scurvy house" upon their hands. Finds that his niece expects him to pay her 50*s.* a week, which, after all he has done for them, surprises him much, as he does not know how the repayment will be managed, but what is passed cannot be recalled. He must (and he hopes his nephew will also) be wiser for the future. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1704, August 11.—Advising him to take up his subsistence in Portugal, as the minute the detachment comes there, "they will be subsisted," and warning him that his two men may be more chargeable than he imagines, wherefore he must always take the liberty of preaching good husbandry to him. 2 *pp.*

Col. E. Braddock to Col. Rivett.

1704, August 18.—I join with you "in thanks to God Almighty for the glorious success the Duke of Marlborough has gained,† which I hope will be the occasion of your speedy return. However, nothing shall be wanting in me to find out a better prospect than that of Gibraltar, Count Newgent being made governor. We shall for certain have some new regiments raised at spring, and I do not in the least question, when I shall put the Prince in

* Lieut.-Colonels John Hill and Sam. Masham, the brother and husband of the Queen's favourite.

† At Blenheim.

mind of his promise (if my Lord Cutts does not come this winter) but to succeed. . . . I am just going to Windsor, where I shall take all opportunities of showing myself your real friend and servant." 1½ *pp.*

JOHN ACTON to his nephew, COL. REVETT, at Portsmouth.

1704, September 12.—Is sorry for his misfortune in staying so long and being put to such charges "in that damnable cut-throat place." Mr. Watson is at Brigadier Webb's, but will call on him on his return. Has had to give bail to Salusbury, but Col. Braddock and Swann have been so kind as to give it for him. Now Mitchener sends word that he demands bail for another account. He is certainly mad, for though he had orders from Col. Braddock to go to his post (by the Prince's order) he is not yet gone. 1½ *pp.*

CH: HART to COL. REVETT.

1704, October 22. London.—Requests him to seek out and relieve one William Phillips, who lately kept the Ostrich Inn in Colebrook, but through misfortune has had to fly to the army, and is now in Col. Newcomb's troop in Brigadier Harvey's regiment and in great want. Will repay the money to Col. Revett's wife at Kensington. Wishes him a successful campaign, and that he may be as fortunate in war as he has been in love. 1 *p.*

RI. WARRE to COLONEL REVETT.

1704, November 7. Whitehall.—By the last letters from the Hague, Lord Cutts was arrived there, and intended for England in a few days. The Parliament is proceeding as fast as they can in the Queen's supply. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1704, November 14. Whitehall.—I congratulate you heartily upon your safe arrival, and am much obliged to you for the account you give me of affairs in your parts.

"The House of Commons has allowed all the estimates that have been brought in, and among the rest what has been demanded for Portugal, viz., 222,379*l.* for the maintenance of ten thousand two hundred men, as her Majesty's proportion of land forces to act in conjunction with the forces of the King of Portugal. The money they have already resolved to give amounts to above four millions and the remaining estimates will come to above 500,000*l.* And these I hope will all be dispatched this week. These matters have all passed unanimously, without any opposition; but the motion this day for leave to bring in a bill against Occasional Conformity produced a debate of two or three hours, which ended in a division. A hundred and fifty three were for giving leave, and a hundred and twenty six were against it, and so the bill is to be brought in." 1¼ *pp.*

Dr. George Clarke to Lieut.-Colonel Revett.

1704, November 14. Whitehall.—I am glad to hear, by your letter of the 26th ult., that you are safely arrived in Portugal. "I hope your battalion will meet with better treatment from those it comes to help than I find it has at its first coming. There are several mails wanting from Holland, and therefore I cant tell you whether Landau is taken or not. At home, the House of Commons has voted all the supplies for land and sea service this next year, and to-day the bill against Occasional Conformity was ordered to be brought into the House. . . . The Queen has turned out Mr. Salusbury for not going with you, and I protest I am afraid the poor man is grown quite mad." I have let the Prince know your desires and shall be very glad to further anything for your service. Pray remember me to Colonel Shrympton.

Postscript. Rear-Admiral Whetstone has been at sea with the forces from Ireland, but was forced in to Cork again to wait for a wind. 2 *pp.*

Nicholas Budiani to Lord Cutts.

1704, November [17–]28. Hague.—Since your Lordship's last departure from the Hague, I have been sore oppressed by the sense of your displeasure. As to what your Lordship told me—that you had brought me a slave out of my country and had been at great charges in bestowing above six years learning upon me—I shall always acknowledge that you have been more than a father to me, but I beg you to call to mind that I have since served you for near thirteen years, since I came from school, without any wages more than a guinea or two in a twelvemonth (save the eight guineas I had last spring), so that you cannot think I have been very chargeable to you. Your Lordship said that you had as much right to do with me what you would as over a Spanish horse that belongs to you, but though that were true when I came to you, it cannot be true now, God's will and your goodness having brought me to a land where no Christian is slave to another. If I have served you of late without alacrity or pleasant looks (as you complain) I pray you to reflect what coldness you have shown to my best endeavours, and what gifts of clothes you have bestowed on Thomas West and on Lature, who had forty pounds a year besides for wages. These things have lain so heavy on my heart that perhaps they have shown upon my brow. I never had the face to demand any settled wages, but more than once you have promised to let me know what I should have a year, and I have hoped you would consider that it would be shame for me to say, after twelve years of service "in the post of a gentleman to so noble and generous [a] person of quality" that I have never yet been master of twenty pounds. But I must stop these melancholy lines, which have been laid before your Lordship to ease the heart of your most sincere, faithful, obedient and most dutiful servant till death. *Seal with device.* 3 *pp.*

Rt. Warre to Colonel Revett.

1704, November 21. Whitehall.—Lord Cutts has arrived in London. "The House of Commons have finished what supplies are to be given this session, and yesterday began with ways and means. They have given near five millions and have ordered a bill for a tax of four shillings on land and five on offices. They go again to-morrow into a committee on ways and means. By the letters from the Hague of Friday last we understand that hostages were exchanged in order to the surrender of Landau. My Lord Duke of Marlborough was at Berlin on the 11–22nd." 1*p*.

——— to [Sir Thomas Frankland?]

[1704, Dec. 23–]1705, Jan. 3. Venice.—I hope you received mine of the 7th ult. from Rome. The following Tuesday Mr. Frankland arrived there from Florence. "He is, without flattery, one of the prettiest young gentlemen I ever saw, and hath a right genius for perfectly understanding architecture, painting, and the curiosities of Rome. The Duke of Shrewsbury says he is the prettiest gentleman he hath seen abroad, because he hath brought more knowledge of his own country and its constitution abroad with him than any of them; he makes a good figure at a small expense and does you a great deal of honour by his behaviour everywhere. About a fortnight after Mr. Frankland's arrival at Rome, I took the road by Loretto for Bollognia, where I stayed the Christmas holidays, and have recommended it to Mr. Frankland as a place he ought to be at least a fortnight in; there are more and finer palaces in Bollognia than any other city in Italy, and the richest and noblest convents. Its government before it put itself under the Pope's protection was the same with Lucca, and they have still a magistracy which are chosen by the nobility every two months which governs the Republic, but the sword is entirely in the hands of the Pope, who sends a legate every three years to govern here, and without whose approbation the magistracy can do nothing. However they keep an ambassador at Rome called the Bolognese minister, and pretend to be only under the Pope's protection, not his subjects. They cannot indeed make war or enter into alliances without the Pope, nor he raise money on them without their own consent. The way of living at Bollognia is the very reverse of what I told you of Lucca. As the Luccese go plain and without equipage, the Bollognese wear laced coats and never go abroad without five or six footmen in fine liveries, and as the Luccese think themselves great enough in being sovereigns of Lucca without any other title of distinction, the Bollognese affect the titles of counts and marquis, and the ladies wear the richest clothes and more jewels than ever I saw anywhere, and none of them without a coach and a gentleman usher to lead them out and in. Its incredible the number of gentry at Bollognia. I counted above two hundred coaches at a *curso* of horses here, full of

ladies, besides what were in the windows of the houses; the ladies here are reputed very handsome, but have all flat noses like their dogs, with extreme good eyes. Bollognia is the nurse and mother of music, most of the women that sing in the operas in all the other cities of Italy being of this town, and the best eunuchs, and most of what we call the courtesans of Venice are young women of Bollognia, who go to Venice and get as much by their industry during the carnival as maintains them at Bollognia all the rest of the year. The country of Bollognia is the most fertile in Italy, lying at the very foot of the Apenins, and their revenue on wine and silk is incredible, and if ever they can pull their necks out of the Pope's collar they will make as good a figure in the world as any of the other Italian commonwealths except Venice. The present legate is cardinal Dada, that was nuncio in England in King James' time. The convent of St. Michael del Bosco here is the noblest situation in the world. It stands upon the side of the Appenins about half a mile from the city; one sees from it at one time the city, the river Po for forty miles, all Lombardy from the Apenins to the mountains of Tiroll, about eighty good miles, and the Ferrarese to Padua, near eighty more. There are but two prospects in the world that are in competition with it, viz. that from the Carthusian monastery at Naples and that near Damascus in Asia.

From Bollognia I passed through the fruitful yet miserable country of Ferrara to Padua, and so to Venice. I took the palace of Obessy [Obbizo] in my way to Padua as worthy of being seen, all the rooms being painted in fresco by the famous Paul Veronese, and what pleased me most was to see the history of one of this [d'Este] family's installation knight companion of the Garter at Windsor by King Edward, and all the titles and coats of arms of his knights companions still very fresh. He was then general first in an expedition to the Holy Land and afterwards served that King Edward in his wars in France; the family is still in a good condition, the chief lives at Padua, one of the uncles is governor of Vienna, and another at the court of Florence. Thus far my journey from Rome to Venice. But I cannot leave Itally without making some general observations upon the country in general, and first as to their religion; it differs in name only now from what it was in the time of the ancient heathen Romans. I know this will sound very oddly with some sort of people, but compare them together and then let any reasonable man judge of the difference. The heathen Itallians had their gods for peace and for war, for plenty and poverty, for health and sickness, riches and poverty, to whom they addressed themselves in their wants, and the Christian Itallians have their patron saints for each of these things to whom they also address according to their wants. The heathen sacrificed bulls and other beasts, and the Christian ones after the same manner a piece of bread, which a picture in the garden of Aldobrandina at Rome painted in the time of Titus Vespasian shews by the altar and priests' vestments to have been the same as used now. The Pantheon at Rome was dedicated by the ancients to all the gods, and by the moderns to all the saints;

the temple of Castor and Pollox at Rome is now dedicated to Cosmo and Damion, also two brothers. I do not remember one church in Itally dedicated to God the Father and, except two, dedicated to God the Son (viz. St. Salvador at Venice and Redemptor at Rome).

"The respect that is paid to the Virgin Mary is far greater than what they pay to the Son, and whatever English Roman Catholics may be made believe by their priests or impose upon us, it is certain that the devotion paid to the Madonnas in Itally is something more than a bare representation of the Virgin Mary when they desire her intercession. Miracles they not only pretend to be wrought by the Madonnas themselves, but there is a far greater respect paid to a Madonna in one place than another, whereas if this statue were only a bare representation of the Virgin to keep them in mind of her, the respect would be equal. I visited all the famous ones, and it would fill a volume to tell you the fopperies that's said of them. That of Loretto, being what they say is the very house where the Virgin lived, is not to be described, the riches are so great, nor the devotion that's paid to the statue. An Italian servant that I took when my English fellow died desired leave of me to confess and take the sacrament here, and the priests plied about him like oars and scullers at London Bridge who should earn the ninepence his mass cost him. The Lady of Savonna is another famous one and very rich; she is much handsomer than she of Loretto and a whole church full of the legend of the miracles she hath wrought. She is in great reputation, and it's thought will at last outtop the Lady of Loretta; there is another near Leghorne that I also visited called *La Madonna della Silva Nera*, to whom all Itallian ships that enter that port make a present of thanks for their happy voyage, and salute her with their cannon, and most ships going out give her something for her protection during their voyage. I could tire you with she at the Annunciata at Florence, she within a mile of Bollognia for whom the magistracy have piazza'd the road all the way from her station to the city, that she may not be encumbered with sun or rain when she makes them a visit, and hundreds more that would fill a volume of fopperies that I had the curiosity to see, but it would be imposing too much upon your patience.

"The religious houses in Itally are designed as much for conveniency as devotion, and proves a very good provision for younger children. The Itallians seldom allow more than one son to marry, that their family may not be divided by separate portions, and they seldom can spare enough to marry above one or two daughters according to their degree, and they scorn to marry them under, so that the younger sons and daughters are put into religious houses, where they are provided for handsomely and live as happily as people can wish. It's a pleasure to see the neatness of the several apartments in the convents, their gardens, their libraries, and their tables. They go abroad and visit their friends and most of them keep their mistresses, for they own it's more conveniency than devotion brings them there, and the

women like to be nuns because they have more freedom (especially at Venice) in the nunnery than in their father's house; they can see their lovers at pleasure in their parlours and say and do anything that can be done with an iron grate betwixt. I never heard more downright lewdness than I have heard amongs the nuns, and although it's called being shut up from the world they are never without company and talk of the things of the world with more gusto than ladies that are out.

"All religious orders are respected because they are mostly gentlemen, but what they call the secular priests, except such as have settled livings, are as contemptible as a common soldier in England, ... and at Rome their pay is less than that of a common soldier.

"As the religious houses are great conveniencies in Itally so their charities are very commendable. The *Convertiti* for cast mistresses at Venice is a noble foundation; there were three hundred and eighty women in it as I passed through. The *Pietas* for bastards are in every town in Itally; that at Rome is the largest; there is a fine one at Florence, and two in Venice, where upon laying the child in a window and ringing a little bell, it's immediately taken in and very well taken care of. At Venice, the girls are brought up to all manner of needlework and music, and after they are fourteen years old are shewn every Whitsuntide to tradesmen in order to marry, and have a portion of 200 silver ducatts, but if they prove good musicians the hospital seldom parts with them. The boys are put out to prentice, but mostly employed in their arsenal and on board their galleys in the Morea. The hospitals of the *Incurabile* for all manner of sick people, and *Mendicantis* for all aged and decrepid are very noble things and worthy to be imitated. I went into the *Incurabile* of Bolognia and was charmed to see so many sick people so well looked after; nurses with broths at every bed, their linen, even the curtains of the beds, very clean, in one corner priests confessing dying people, and in another surgeons and doctors according to the disease. The largest in Itally and the best indued of this kind is at Genoa; it cost above fifty thousand pounds sterling building, and is not quite finished yet. You will be surprised when I tell you that amongst all their charities there is not a Bedlam in all Itally, nor have they occasion for any, for I do not remember in all my travels to have heard of either a down-right fool or a madman in Itally. Whether its the regular diet, their keeping good hours in going to bed, or the happiness of the climate, I don't know. Flashy wit and repartee is not so well understood here as in France and England, but they make the best buffoons in the world and will mimic anything. All the Itallians set up for politicians, from the cavalier to the postboy, and a chamberlain in an inn while he is warming your bed will talk of the interests of princes, and where our fleets have miscarried, and the advantages of France, like a privy councillor. They have generally a very well turned understanding, admirable economists;

extravagancy is laughed out of countenance here, and although they can be as merry as any people, yet they never play the fool in their own faces, which is the reason why masking is allowed for six weeks every year in their carnival, that they may all be as merry as they please without restraint or being known. The ladies in Itally have very good features and especially good eyes. They have no wit, but a sweetness in their address that's very becoming. An acquaintance is easier made with an Itallian lady than with an English, and asking the favour in not thought a piece of rudeness in Itally. They may be very virtuous, but they all love to be admired, especially by strangers. The women are very good friends to their admirers, but the men do not know what friendship is to one another; civility they all shew, but confidence never. Backbiting is hardly understood in Itally, it's looked upon to be so base a thing. If a man hath done an ill thing, they will look down and shake their heads when he is spoke of, but never say a hard thing of anybody, nor do they ever give a refusal but by a shrug of the shoulder. Before I left England I was of opinion that if ever it came to a war of religion the papists would have the better of it, but I am now fully persuaded to the contrary, for the common people of Itally are dispirited by the arbitrary sway of their princes, and their minds so naturally enslaved that they have nothing of what we call courage; an enemy may bring them on their knees to pray, but never to fight." 3 *pp.*

Rt. Warre to Colonel Revett.

1704, December 26. Whitehall.—Parliament is adjourned for the holidays, having made such despatch with business that they may rise by Candlemas, unless detained by Scottish matters. It is thought necessary to pass some acts for preventing the dangers threatened from certain acts lately passed in that kingdom. The Queen is gone to Windsor for a day or two. The Lord Treasurer is to be installed there on Saturday. Lord Cutts is in town. 1 *p.*

Mons. Des Echaliers to Lord Cutts.

[Before 1705.]—Praying for help to enable him to pay his actors and to obtain two or three more, to furnish his opera. *French.* 3 *pp.*

Dr. George Clarke to Lieut.-Colonel Revett.

1704-5, January 13. Whitehall.—I take the opportunity of the Marine Commissary's going to Gibraltar to thank you for your two letters. "The latter gave us the most particular and satisfactory account that I have yet seen of the manner of your escape, and the succours getting into the town, which I assure you was a most welcome piece of news. I did not fail to let his Royal Highness know the request you made in both the letters, but must own that I did not find him at all inclined to go

out of the Marines for an officer to put at the head of the vacant regiment. . . . We are told here that the enemy has thoughts of continuing the siege, and we are using all possible endeavours to get our fleet out so early this year, that if they do, you may not be attacked by sea as well as land." 1½ *pp.*

THOMAS MORICE to COLONEL REVETT.

1705, January [15–]26. Lixboa.—I am glad you all arrived safe, though Masham and I wish you were with us now and again, eating some of my wife's mince pies. I sent you a packet by the *Tartar*, who returned into port yesterday. If the captain does not bring the letters to me in time to go with this, I will send them by Culliford and other ships that are fitting out. My service to Wray, Morrison, honest Ned Purcell, Col. Rieuator, D'Harcourt and all friends. 1 *p.*

COL. E. BRADDOCK to COL. RIVETT, at Gibraltar.

[1705,] January 21.—My brother Meull, Commissary to the Marines, is bringing 9,000*l.* to pay your garrison, so I hope he will not be unwelcome. My uncle Swan, Stevenage and myself often drink your health. Poor Mrs. Rivett was here two days ago, "but could not be merry nor forbear her tears," but I hope God will spare you for the sake of her and your children. Jackey grows a fine boy. Lord Cutts, your lady, my wife and daughter and myself have dined at Mr. Acton's, and his Lordship seemed to be very fond of the boy. He has promised to do what he can for you, and I hope you may have one of the six new regiments. I believe he has spoken to the Prince and the Duke of Marlborough already, but you know his humour, and that he does not like to be put in mind of things too often. 3 *pp.*

CAPTAIN GORE to COLONEL REVETT.

1704[–5], January 22.—Wishes him glory, success and safe return. His company is exactly as he left it, only Burchett has lost his nose by the pox, and has been discharged by Col. Bradock. A draft is expected for recruiting the battalion in Flanders, which shall be done at as cheap a rate as possible. *Seal of arms.* 1 *p.*

THOMAS MORICE to the Honourable COLONEL REVETT, of the battalion of her Majesty's Guards, Gibraltar.

1705, [January 27–] February 7. Lixboa.—I imparted the contents of yours to Col. Masham and Dobbins, who have taken up their quarters with me in the Brigadier's room. We daily drink your good healths, and wished you, Wray and others with us at a merry dancing bout we lately had with the ladies in our hall.

"I am sorry to find the enemy have so many fresh men come to their camp, but I hope they will most of them die in their

trenches, and if they think fit to attack you, I doubt not but they'll meet with such reception as will put them in despair of future success.

"We hourly expect re-inforcements from England, and the ships here are careening with the best expedition they can, to be ready to make you a visit.

"I hope you received the packets by the *Tartar* and *Newport*. I gave the last newspapers from England to Capt. Padden for the Brigadier, and on his changing ships, I suppose he delivered them to Capt. Leake. Pray give my service to Ned Purcell, D'Harcourt, Lundye and Reautour, and tell D'Harcourt that if he will send an old friend a plan of the town and the enemy's intrenchments and approaches, I shall very much esteem it." 1¼ *pp.*

CHARLES TRUBSHAW to [COL. RIVETT].

1704[–5], February 5. London.—Since receiving his from Lisbon, has heard of him by a letter from Gibraltar. Hopes to see him before long in England. *With note by Mrs. Rivett that this was sent to her to be forwarded.* 1 *p.*

J. C[UTTS] to COL. REVETT.

1704[–5], March 13.—My brother has asked and pressed on your behalf for everything that has fallen out, especially for Lord Lucas's regiment, but so far has got only fair promises for you, and no better for himself. "As I told you in my last, that party prevails at court that never were favourable to him, though I am still of opinion that their and their patron's time will not be so long triumphant as they think, and that the same men that I wished well to last winter will be the prevailing side next, with this advantage that they will have a strong party from the other side to join them. And to make you comprehend this, Peter King and Ansley, with Bromley, &c., are reconciled, and have shaken hands to stand by each other next winter to oppose the iniquity of the times and promote the public welfare." My brother is most really your friend and you have put it in his power to make his goodwill effectual. By this last action you will, if God spare you, have made your fortune, and have given a new and good argument for pressing your advancement. I was very glad your name was in the prints, for the sake of your father in law, who has a considerable share of vanity, and with whom this will work more than many wiser arguments. He took your last letter very kindly and has expressed himself since with much concern for you. [Religious exhortations.] 5 *pp.*

CHARLES TRUBSHAW to COL. RIVETT.

1704[–5], March 13.—Congratulating him upon his success, (which he found in the *Postman*, short and sweet) and assuring him that my Lord [Cutts] is pleased beyond measure and that Mr. Acton daily solicits Cardinal [Cardonnel] to make out his "breviat for Colonel." 1 *p.*

Dr. George Clarke to Colonel Revett.

1705, March 27. Whitehall.—Your letter of February 10 gave us an account of the two attacks made upon you, "and by other hands we have notice of the share you had in forcing the enemy from the Round Tower, though you would not mention anything of it yourself. I wish you may always have the same good success and that this may find you well at Gibraltar, for besides my particular concern for yourself, we are in some apprehensions that Mons. Pointi's coming before the town may have put you in great difficulties by dividing your forces, if he should attack you by sea at the same time that the Spaniards do by land.

"I can send you little news from hence. The Duke of Marlborough is gone to Harwich, on his way to Holland, and we hope our fleet will be soon in a readiness to sail, but before the body of it comes towards you I dont doubt but care will be taken to preserve that superiority which we reckon Sir John Leake has over the enemy. The Prince of Hesse has wrote twice to his Royal Highness in Col. Borr's behalf, and a commission is signed for his having the regiment to which he was lieutenant-colonel." 2 *pp.*

Account of the Siege of Gibraltar.

[1705, March ?]—"The city of Gibraltar has been nine weeks besieged by the Marquis de Villadarias and Monsieur Pointi, with four thousand five hundred French, one thousand two hundred Walloons and about nine thousand Spaniards. They had put ashore, by a squadron of twenty-two men of war, forty-two cannon, all from twenty-four pound ball to forty-eight excepting two of twelve pounds and four of six and three pounds; they had seven mortars, most of them thirteen inches in diameter and the rest to fling grenades royal, they had fifty thousand ball put ashore with proportionable powder and a great number of bombs of all sorts. They first dressed a battery of three guns, then another of four guns, another of seven, another of twelve guns, and their nearest to us of eight guns, and had several small pieces firing upon the mountain which oversaw their trenches, where we had some cannon. They first began to batter a large bastion called the north bastion, and disabled our cannon and the round tower communication to it. They then began to batter one half of the curtain which was not covered by any covered way and made a breach therein and dismounted about eight cannon, they then fired on the parapet of the rest of the curtain and dismounted all the rest of our guns but four, and could not go deeper with their breach by reason that part of the curtain was covered, and thus they battered for about three weeks with great fury and then broke down our gate and dismounted two guns on the south or seven gun bastion. They began their new battery of twelve guns and broke down our [*sic*] to the round tower, which obliged us to open another place in the wall, and by a correspondence from the town they fired so hard against it that all that part of the wall was broke, and then we opened another sally port at the

head of the walls on the hill which they could not reach to batter, although attempted it. They then continued to fire warmly to make some breaches in the walls that were continued from our south bastion to the top of the mountain, and thought they had made them wide enough to mount, but having two walls or lines to pass before they could get at those breaches, they fired for a long time against them but to small effect, and if they had made breaches, the marching of any number of men that way was altogether impracticable, yet we covered those breaches as well as the ground would allow and made several lodgments for men on that ground, and those are the two attacks they seemed to have carried on. As for the bastions and curtain, part of the curtain is secured by palisades upon the covered way and a line of fire upon their flank from the round tower to the town for five hundred men, and the covered way which can take them in front can hold three hundred. Besides this fire we could lodge men in several other places on the bastions and curtain, and have a range of cannon on the old mole that bears upon them on their right as they march, and so long as we keep this round tower and the communication to it from the town, the enemy cannot pretend to attack us there; but to strengthen it more, a mine has been made from the edge of the hill to the sea, which is about one hundred and fifty paces (which is all the level ground the enemy has to march upon) under the glacis of our covered way, of six large chambers, wherein we have fixed sixty barrels of powder, which will effect any number of men that can pass on the plain; and as, for to attack us the upper way on the hill, they must pass within pistol shot of our round tower, be exposed to all our fire and stones from the uppermost mountain and exposed to our guns from the old mole, and their access there being most impracticable, we have little fear of it. We found the garrison here about nine hundred strong and no more, the rest being disabled, wounded or sick, and if that small number could defend the place, we are now much better, being re-inforced with two thousand two hundred good troops. The enemy has held correspondence in this place with a friar now in custody, and a letter being sent to him our out sentries took him, but in rifling his pockets the letter was lost, yet the bearer says the import of it was only to know if the mine had been charged, and if it was not, th[eir] army was resolved to make an assault at the old mole, the covered way and hill, and would have sent five hundred grenadiers in boats to amuse us on the end of this island where they got up before, but having no answer did not think fit to attack. Several deserters come in and all agree that there are not above two thousand five hundred of the French left by new wines and sickness, that of the Walloons there remains but eight hundred, and as for the Spaniards they are about five thousand but [in a] miserable condition. Most of their horses are dead for want of forage, for they have none but what comes by sea from Malaga; their ammunition is short and it is thought they have drained Cadiz, Malaga and Alicant of what they had of it, and have fired about

forty thousand ball against the place. Their cannon are made a great many of them useless either by breaking or the vents grown too large, so that they are forced to fire them by trains, and for want of ammunition they fling no more shells (but formerly threw one hundred and eighty, one hundred and seventy etc. by night) and very modestly fire against the place. They brought their approaches near the covered way in two branches, but a party of two hundred men marched out two nights ago and demolished them, and believe they will proceed no farther on that way because (now the garrison is strong) we can make a great fire on flanks and front and sally when we think fit. In short a few men more had been master of their battery if it had been pushed home, but no disposition was made for going further. By all appearances the enemy intends a blockade, for they are convinced they cannot take the place, and seems to close their trenches home to the rock to hinder any sallies from us. As for the matter of the fleet, &c. you can best give an account, and what has passed since your arrival." ¾ *pp.*

Capt. William Stanhope to Col. Rivett.

1705, April 5. Gibraltar.—Requesting a loan of forty dollars to defray his servant's charges to England. ½ *p. Seal of arms.*

Ri. Warre to Colonel Revett.

1705, April 17. Whitehall.— . . . "The news from France of the siege of Gibraltar being raised makes me hope this may find you safely returned to Lisbon. My Lord Cutts is now in the Isle of Wight, and in a few days he will be going for Ireland, where he is to command the forces of that kingdom in the room of Lieut.-General Erle, who is coming over. The Queen is at Newmarket, and expected at St. James' next Saturday, and on Monday it is probable there will be a general Council and a proclamation issued for calling a new parliament." 1 *p.*

Marquis de Langey to Lord Cutts.

1705, May [9–]20. Hague.—Assuring him that he would be extremely vexed by his going to Ireland instead of returning to Holland, were it not that the appointment given him there by the Queen will be so much more advantageous to him than a subordinate position in "these armies." *French.* 1 *p.*

Ri. Warre to Colonel Rivett.

1705, May 15. Whitehall.—I am very glad that you have escaped all danger "which was as great I fear sometimes from the scarcity of provisions as from the enemy's bullets. I heartily congratulate with you for the honour you have obtained, and wish you all happiness. The Gazette will tell you some of our elections. We want our Dutch letters, but by the last, my Lord Duke of Marlborough is now at Treves." 1 *p.*

GEORGE, LANDGRAVE DE HESSE [DARMSTADT, to the PRINCE OF DENMARK].

1705, [May 25–] June 5, 1705. Gibraltar.—"Vostre Altesse Royalle me permettra bien de recommander a sa haute protection le lieutenant collonell Revett, qui, dans touttes les occasions durant ce seige s'est comporté avec tout la vigillance et exactitude possible, principallement quan les ennemies donnerent l'assaut a la breche et a la Rondele, luy, par le dehors du chemin convert, donna si appropos que les ennemys, de crainte d'estre coupés, se retirerent avec precipitation, ce qui assista nos gens par le dedans des ouvrages, les repousserent [*sic*] avec tant plus de facilité. J'ose donc supplier vostre Altesse Royalle qu'en egard de ces bons services rendu, que elle veuille bien se souvenir de luy en temps et occations, et de me permettre de la pouvoir assurer qu'il n'y a personne plus veritablement que moy, et avec toutte soumission, de vostre Altesse Royalle le tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

J. TUCKER to LORD CUTTS.

1705, June 12. Whitehall.—I hope you have arrived safely at Dublin. The enclosed (*wanting*) from Mr. Cardonnel will tell you that the Duke of Marlborough is resolved to march with a considerable part of his army towards the Meuse, where the French have put the Dutch in great consternation by taking Huy and investing Liege. "This proceeds from the Germans not having joined his Grace's army, which, if it be not design in Prince Lewis, it looks so like it that a man must have a great deal of good nature to think more favourably of it. All people's mouths are open against him here in an incredible manner, and if curses and hard words will do him any harm, he has enough of it." The Queen has appointed the Earl of Sunderland envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Emperor, "to make the compliment of condolence" and to negotiate an accommodation between him and the Hungarians. I hear that a new commission of the Prince's Council is passing, and that Sir George Rooke is left out. Mr. De la Faye shall send you the prints and our common news, and I will be sure to trouble you if anything else offers. 2 *pp.*

COL. HANS HAMILTON to LORD CUTTS.

1705, June 26. O. S. Lisbon.—"Knowing your Lordship's curiosity for intelligence, and believing that news from this part of the world may prove a rarity where I suppose your lordship is at present, I flatter myself that this will not meet with an ill reception. The public papers must ere this have given an account of the arrival of our fleet in Portugal, whence on Friday last Sir Cloudesly Shovell sailed to the Straits with the greatest part of it, having left a considerable squadron to convoy our transports and the Irish fleet (which arrived here the same day ours sailed out of this port); their design being to prevent the Brest and Tholoune squadrons from joining. We shall *sejour* here

eight or ten days to take on board Rabi's and Cuningham's dragoons, as also a Spanish battalion of four hundred men raised by the *Almirante* of Castile, so that our army is to consist of seventeen battalions and two regiments of dragoons, a force sufficient to protect a people willing to take arms and join us, but too few to design an entire conquest; The lords Peterborow and Galloway are daily in conference with the grandees about the operations of the campaign, the result of which is yet only guessed at. Some talk of Catalonia, where (as we are informed) a great part threaten to revolt in favour of the House of Austria; others of landing near Sevill, which with much facility we may do, considering that all the French and Spanish troops (which are but an inconsiderable number at present) are upon the frontiers of Portugal, save what are thrown into Cadiz, who are all Spaniards, and about a thousand horse left to scour about the coasts of Andalousie. Our General is teeming with vast projects, for several others are current here, as taking of Cadiz, &c. However the case stands, we shall undoubtedly meet with many difficulties, for I can't see how we can take the field in a season when all other troops in these countries are forced by the extremity of the heat to seek for quarters of refreshment or some cool retreat; besides, there is no provision of horses for the officers of foot of any degree, nor for carrying the soldiers' tents, by which I presume we cannot march far from the water side, unless the inhabitants are willing to provide such carriages as are necessary on these occasions. The king of Portugal's health would no ways be doubted of if any durst tell him he's pox'd, but that's a crime *de leze majesté*, and since the loss of his palate wont convince him, 'tis in vain to have recourse to arguments, for nothing can persuade the monarch of the infidelity of his swarthy mistress. The most favourable account I can give of this climate is that I wish I were fairly out ont, for the only comfortable thing I have seen since I landed in it was one rainy day. Colonel Duncason is dead of the wounds he received at the siege of Valence,* and Wade has got his regiment, who was a brevetted lieutenant-colonel to Bloods. Several both English and Portuguese are every morning found dead in our streets, for murder is as frequent here and passes as unregarded as picking of pockets at Comon [Covent] Garden playhouse. People are generally fond of change and a new way of living, but never was a man so weary of his wife as I am of this. I am mightily concerned for the affairs of Flanders, for the taking of Huy has already reached our ears, as ill news seldom moves slow or comes alone. I fancy there are years *de bergers* as well as hours, and 'twas our good fortune to catch the old gentleman by the forelock and strike while the iron was hot. I wish your lordship a more favourable campaign than I am like to have, and as soon as our exploits are worth your lordship knowing, you shant fail of a relation of them." 3 *pp.*

---

*Valencia de Alcantara.

Richard Warre to Lord Cutts.

1705, July 3. Whitehall.—Congratulating him upon his arrival in Ireland and entrance upon his administration, and mentioning the appointment of Lord Bridgewater as Master of the Horse to the Prince, in place of Lord Sandwich, "who has not appeared for some time," and a rumour that Mr. Russell Robarts is made one of the grooms of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness. 1 *p.*

B. Portlock to Lord Cutts.

1705, July 14. Whitehall.—"This day about noon Col. Durell arrived here, and is gone express to the Queen at Windsor. We have not yet our letters, but have an account of these particulars, viz., that my Lord Duke had forced the French lines near Hespen and Heylishem on this day sennight, the 7-18 instant.* That upon the alarm Mr. D'Alegre appeared with a great body of horse and foot, computed at fifty squadrons and twenty battalions, but was soon obliged to retire with considerable loss.

"His Grace then ordered a detachment to march to Tirlemont, where the battalion of Monluc was forced to surrender at discretion.

"The next morning they marched and encamped with the right at Vlierbeck. within a mile of Louvain, and the left at Corbeck. The enemy marched the night before over the Dyle and have quitted Diest.

"Mr. D'Alegre and the Count de Horn, two lieutenant-generals and two major-generals, with about eighty officers and fourteen hundred private soldiers, besides the regiment of Monluc, are taken prisoners. We have likewise taken ten pieces of cannon and many standards and colours. The further particulars we expect with the letters.

"My Lord, his Grace [of Ormond?] commanded me to give your Lordship and my Lord Chancellor this account, and with his compliments to your Lordship bids me tell you that he will next post be sure to answer your last letter.

"The bells are ringing and the Tower guns firing." 2½ *pp.*

Ri. Warre to Colonel Revett.

1705, July 17. Whitehall.—Has only time to send some prints to acquaint him with the glorious success of the Duke of Marlborough. ¼ *p.*

J. Tucker to Lord Cutts.

1705, July 24. Whitehall.—Hopes in a post or two to be able to tell him that her Majesty's letter for his allowance as Lieut.-General is signed, it having been three or four days in the Lord Treasurer's hands. 1¼ *pp.*

---

* See Marlborough's despatch of this date. Vol. II., p. 173.

JOHN IRWIN to COL. REVETT.

1705, July 28. [Gibraltar.]—Regrets that he has been unable to ship the Colonel's horse, Capt. Spelman having sailed before he could secure one of the boats, which were engaged unloading a collier at the old Mold. Afterwards, Capt. Hooper promised to take him, but just as he was being hoisted up, "the captain went on board, stormed like a devil, and sent the horse on shore again, and had like to knock the master on the head for assisting," although it was by his own orders. 3½ *pp.*

RICHARD STEELE to COL. RIVETT.

1705, August 2. Lady Mildmay's, Bond Street, Piccadilly.—"I share with you in the pleasure you must needs live in from the conscience of so many and honourable actions you have performed since you left your friends here. After this congratulation I have nothing to entertain you with except it may be agreeable to you and inflame your own hopes at Court by hearing what Colonel Moncall met with there, for the action in which you supported him. You know, I suppose, he had a letter from the King of Spain to the Duke of Somerset. His Grace appointed him to meet him at Windsor in order to be presented to her Majesty: he was attending there on Sunday last, the Duke of Ormond came to him, and offered to introduce him, he excused himself and told him the Duke of Somerset had engaged to do him that honour; upon which his Grace of Ormond went to the Prince, told his Highness who waited, the Prince sent for him and himself carried him to the Queen, who received him in a manner for which any of you heroes would give all the limbs you have.

"Your friend Mr. Addison, who covers this to you, is secretary to Sir Charles Hedges in the room of Mr. Ellis. He may be a serviceable correspondent to you, and I am sure would be glad of an opportunity. Write to him what passes, and to me how you do under his direction. Your uncle Cutts (who always thinks he has too many friends) has used me like a scoundrel. I wish you laurels, titles, favours and adventures and a safe return, the same good-natured man." 2 *pp.*

Endorsed: "Letter from Mr. Steel."

COL. SAM. MASHAM to the HONOURABLE COL. REVETT.

1705, August 2. Altea Bay, on board the *Pembroke*.—The loss of your company is no small misfortune to me, but I hope you are gone where it will be greatly to your profit. We have had a good passage and came to an anchor here last Monday. "We find no people of note, but the few peasants that are here seem to be in our interest. Last Tuesday a ship came here from Ligorn with letters from Mr. Hill, which tell us that Prince Eugene had passed the Oglio in sight of the enemy and had taken nine battalions, six Spanish and three French, and that he lay within

less than two leagues of Millan and had given them only three days' time to consider what they had to trust to. . . In our passage the *Kent* took a boat laden with some of those brass guns that saluted us so often at Gibraltar." 1¾ *pp.*

Richard Warre to Lord Cutts.

1705, August 2. Whitehall.—Stating that letters from Lisbon report that the fleet there with Lord Peterborough, having taken on board the King of Spain and the land forces, has sailed, and got over the bar, and that the victualling ships were safely arrived. Also recommending to him one Capt. Shadwell, "a modest and deserving gentleman" who has always behaved very worthily.

T[homas, Lord] Wharton, to Lord Cutts.

1705, August 20.—A letter of introduction for his kinsman, the Earl of Kilmarnock.

Thomas Morice to Colonel Revett.

1705, September [5–]16. Lisbon.—. . . . "We have news that Prince Eugene had beat the French in Italy. The battle was very bloody and the Prince himself wounded in the hand, though not dangerous. The Duke of Marlborough came up fair with the French army in Flanders and by his superiority in numbers as well as goodness of troops had promised himself a great success, and when come to the point, the States' Deputies would not agree to engage. His Grace has writ them a letter which pretty well shows his sentiments on that affair.

"The packet-boat was chased into the river by six French men-of-war, so George Walton has thought proper to stay a little longer."

Postscript. "My service to honest Leffever, &c." 1½ *pp.*

Edward Darby to Col. Revett.

1705, September 5–16. Lixbon.—If Lord Cutts is made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we hope you will be content with the laurels you have already acquired and will sit down under their agreeable shade. "Lord Marlborough was prevented from attacking the enemy's camp by the Deputies of the States, when he had flattered himself with a complete victory. There has been a bloody battle in Italy, according to the rumours before you went, and both sides sing *Te Deum*. The malcontents have been defeated in a considerable rencounter, which may facilitate an accommodation. Five stout French privateers cruise off this harbour, so that Capt. Walton is not sailed. . . . There is great news by a vessel put in at Faro from Denia that the kingdom of Valencia has declared for the Archduke, and a considerable force in Catalonia that espouse the same interest, but no advice from the fleet." 1¾ *pp.*

Lord Gallway to Mr. [George] Clarke, secretary to the Prince of Denmark.

1705, September 10–21. Elvas.—Requesting him to state to his Royal Highness that Col. Revett, now returning to England, has particularly distinguished himself in her Majesty's service at Gibraltar, and had a great share in repulsing the enemy from the Round Tower. Can assure her Majesty and the Prince that they cannot bestow their favours on a more deserving person. *French.* 1 *p.* *Three copies.*

Lord Gallway to the Duke of Marlborough.

[1705, September 10–21. Elvas.]—Assures him that Col. Revett has acquitted himself with distinction at Gibraltar, as is testified by the Prince of Hesse and all who were at the siege, and is well worthy of his Grace's protection. *French.* ½ *p.* *Two copies.*

[Colonel] Thomas Leffever to Mr. [Henry] St. John*.

1705, September 11–22. Elvas.—"Col. Revett has desired me to give him a letter to you, which I'm sure he does not want to acquaint you of his worth and of his gallantry in the service, and to such persons your favour will never be wanting. My Lord Gallway was very desirous to keep him in this service, and would by way of exchange have put him at the head of my Lord Portmore's regiment, but the officers worked upon their lieut. colonel's goodnature not to leave them, which will prove a great detriment to that regiment, that wants mightily a good officer to command it." Col. Revett has particularly distinguished himself at Gibraltar and his character sufficiently recommends itself. He desires that I will join with him in entreating your protection, "which I very heartily do, and flatter myself we shall obtain our request." 1½ *pp.*

Jo: Methuen [English ambassador at Lisbon] to Sir Charles Hedges [secretary of State].

1705, September [15–]26. Lisbone.—Requesting him to present Col. Revett, one of her Majesty's captains of the Guards, to the Queen, "as one that during the whole siege and stay there since hath behaved himself with a distinguishable bravery and with a continual application to the service." ¾ *p.* *Two copies.*

Thos. Morice to Lord [Bishop of Rochester].

1705, September 16–27. Lisbon.—In my hurry and difficulties I fear I am not so punctual in paying my duty to your Lordship as I should be, but you and your family are never forgotten, and

* Secretary at War, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke.

no day passes without my drinking your good healths. The bearer of this, Col. Revett of the Guards, has signalized himself at Gibraltar, and was a great instrument in defending it. He is nephew to Lord Cutts, and one of the best sort of men I have met with amongst his profession.

I have told Mr. East, now at Gibraltar, to enquire after Tom Mantle but can as yet give you no account of the matter, my Lord Peterborough going from thence in so much haste that things were a little confused.

I am in great trouble through the death of Mr. Darby, who came to assist me in my affairs (for which no man could be more capable) and died suddenly while sitting at dinner one day this week, but I have seen enough of the world to bear all things with some patience, and hope to live and have some happy hours with your Lordship still at Bromley.

I pray you to give my service and my wife and daughters' to my Lady, Mr. Archdeacon, Mr. Moor, Mr. Love, Dr. Knipe and his family, the Dean of Christchurch, Sir Francis Lee, Sir Stephen Lennard, and all friends. I have found for Mr. Sprat a puppy of the finest breed of setters the kingdom of Castile affords. Pray tell Mr. Guy that I have done what he ordered, but soldiers are not apt to write, and I have not heard from H. Pulteney since sending him the money. 3¼ *pp.*

Thomas Morice to Colonel Edmund Revett.

1705, October 2–13. Lixboa.—I hope you have got safely to your lady. I fear you were badly provided with fresh provisions on board.

"The news from Catalonia you'll have no doubt sooner than we, for my Lord Peterborough has not afforded the Ambassador a ship, and now we conclude we shall have none till the fleet return. Old Red-nose of the *Flamborough* is dead. The loss of the brave Prince of Hesse is what we all lament. The siege of Badajos was at last undertaken, and three batteries are raised with little or no loss, the one of thirty cannon, the other, sixteen, the third, fifteen bombs, and not above a thousand men left in the town, and they most or all Spaniards, Count Tesse with his people being gone to Merida upon our giving out that we only intended to sack and destroy that town, so our troops struck in betwixt him and Badajos. He lies now encamped with six or seven thousand men, as we hear, at Talavera. Our people make no doubt of being masters of the place in ten days' time."

My service to your lady and little ones, and to honest George Clarke. Tell him our news. 2 *pp.*

H. St. John to his kinsman, Lord Cutts.

1705, October 9. Bucklebury.—A severe fever, which confined me for some time to my bed, has now sent me down to my country house to recover my strength. As to the report you

mention, I cannot tell how so idle a story should ever come to spread. I treated it as a jest from the first, and advised my cousin Cutts (when she sent to me) to do the same.

I wish I had any news to give you, but I am so far out of the way that what comes from me must be out of date, "only the Duke of Shrewsbury's marriage to the Marquise de Leide will be news as often as 'tis told. Sure, my Lord, it is a matter of great merit to make an ancient Roman beauty a convert at the expense of making her a wife.

"My Lord Marlborough was, by the last letters, at the Hague, from whence he intended to go to the army to give his last orders and so proceed to Vienna. Pray God they may be able to do any good at that Court! It is insufferable that England and Holland must every day take a greater burden upon them, while the House of Austria—entirely applied to secure the confiscations of Hungary and procure more—seems rather neuter than a party in the war against France." 2½ *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to his sister [JOANNA CUTTS].

1705, October 18. Clincarty House in Dublin.—You will do me a signal service if you will send me all certain news of state intrigues, party designs, or whatever comes under the head of secret or cabinet news; but tell me nothing that you have not sure grounds for, or at any rate, if it be doubtful, please mention it as such. You have my honour for it that your labour shall not be lost. "If I may add one request more, it shall be that you'll keep your sentiments of public affairs as much to yourself as you can possibly, but by no means to say anything of the ministers and great men which may be mis-represented, or they may take ill, nor to declare with any warmth for any party, for which your sex has a fair pretence. This, since it will let you into the knowledge of more secrets, and be for my interest, I hope you will not deny me."

Postscript. Remember me to Cousin Lockhart and all friends. I have no letters from any relation, excepting Lord B.* and my cousin H. St John. 4 *pp.*

THOMAS MORICE to his kinsman, COLONEL REVETT.

1705, November [5–]16. Lisbon.—Yours from Falmouth was joyfully received, as we feared privateers. We are well satisfied with the honourable reception you had from our good Queen, and hope that from the honest old gentleman will be a finishing stroke to all you desire. Your baggage has been sent by Mr. Foliet, but Mr. Traplin, Mr. Stevenson's clerk, laid a sort of embargo on it for omissions in your account and I had to pay 15*l.* for you on that head.

"We hope one time or other we may see a man-of-war from Barcelona or England, for we have French privateers come to

* Perhaps Paulet St. John, Earl of Bolingbroke.

the very mouth of this river, and nothing but merchant ships to disturb them. From Barcelona we have not a line since they left us. Our unfortunate campaign was, it's said, chiefly owing to Mr. Fagell, otherwise it had been very great. Shrimpton writes that he must stop from yours and all the colonels' moneys for your sick men left in the hospital at Gibraltar and also for Stevenson's own allowance, so that what pay you receive at the office there for yourself, servants, and no effectives, to pay for your recruits, Mr. Acton must sign receipt for, and Capt. Cartwright must return it here as a stoppage on the battalion, otherwise our accounts will be all confused . . . . I hope the next news we shall have of you is that you have a regiment of your own. My Lord Portmore, we hear, is to have the Scotch Guards. If so, cant you look out sharp. Friends and money are good things."

Postscript. Pray tell Mr. Lowndes that I sent him the Articles of capitulation of Barcelona by the last post. The enclosed for Col. Lapell, you must deliver with your own hand, or get George Clarke or some friend who knows him to do so, and desire his friendship for my boy, who has a commission of ensign with him. 3½ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to his sister [Joanna Cutts].

1705, November 8. Dublin.—"I have just now received yours of the 1st of this inst., and having the Duke of Ormonde's letters of public business by the same post to answer, besides an hour's conference I am to have instantly with my Lord Chancellor (who is this moment coming hither), I cannot write half of what I design. . . . I have been forced to dine upon a rabbit in my closet to-day, and have not stirred from my writing-table (but for half an hour to eat) though 'tis now eight o'clock, and though all the morning I was either giving audiences or in the Cabinet Council."

I will order you a supply as soon as possible. Your letter received to-day is very full. Pray write nothing but what you have good grounds for. 3½ *pp.*

George Louis, Electeur, to Lord Cutts.

[1705 or earlier,] December [11–]22. Hannover.—Monsieur de Cresset m'a fait tenir, Milord, la lettre que vous avés pris la paine de m'ecrire. Il ma étté tres agreable di voir par tent d'expressions l'amitié que vous me tesmognés sy obligenment. Je vous prie de me la continuér toujour et d'ettre bien persuadé que jen fais un tres gren ca [grand cas]; le merite et la distinction de vostre personne mettent sy fort connue. S'est de quoy je vous prie, milord, d'ettre bien asseuré, comme ossy que je me ferés un plesir tres singulier quend je pourés vous faire counaitre den les occasions mon affection et lenuie que jay de vous rendre servisse." *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.*

Memorial of Col. Revett to his Grace [the Duke of Marlborough].

[1705 or 1706.]—That he has served almost eighteen years from carrying arms in that regiment in Bergen-op-Zome, commanded by Lord Cutts;

That the King gave him a company in the same regiment after the battle of Steinkerk, and after the siege of Namure gave him his company of the Guards for his service there;

That in June 1704, a battalion of Guards were ordered for the service of Portugal, where he was commanded, and in which service there were Cols. Wikeman and Hussey, two junior lieut.-colonels who had obtained brevets of colonel from his Grace;

That upon application to his Grace for a like brevet, he understood from Mr Cardinell that it would be sent after him into Portugal;

That Lord Gallway granted him a brevet commencing from the arrival of the battalion, October 20, 1704, which was a year short of what he should have had.

That upon Cols. Sutton and Britton having obtained their brevets to be antedated to the most glorious battle of Blenheim, there were many officers senior to them that could not in honour serve the last campaign;

That he, being senior to them all, and lieutenant-colonel when Sutton and Britton were but captains, was glad of the opportunity of having the honour to serve under his Grace's own command, and prays that he may not suffer for his readiness to do so;

That the letters sent to his Grace from the Prince of Hess, Lord Gallway and others, testifying to petitioner's service at the siege of Gibraltar, gave him hopes of having justice done to him;

And that therefore petitioner prays that his brevet and those of the other senior officers may bear the same date as those of Col. Sutton and Col. Britton. *Draft.* 1½ *pp.*

John Chamberlayne to Lord Cutts.

1705[–6], Jan. 5. Petty France, Westminster.—I have written several times to your Lordship, both to ask some small office in his own country for my wife's brother, and also on behalf of another person. On the former head, I shall never again trouble your Lordship so long as you are Governor of the Isle of Wight, but I must ever renew my attacks on account of Col. Dudley, for my word and honour are at stake. I am asked "Why did you not stop payment with the commissaries of the soldiers' accounts? Why did you not stop it in Lord Ranelagh's office? Why did you not apply to the Parliament? Why did you not insist upon the money, and not take a bond which cant be sued in Ireland? Lastly, why was you guilty of that excess of generosity at the expense of other men, creditors of the government of New England, to take but 50*l.* when you might

have had 100*l.*? *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.* If I can make any answer to these reproaches, my Lord, it should be: That when one has to do with a man of honour, a verbal promise is bond and judgment; one's debt is as safe and come-at-able in Germany, in Flanders, or even in Ireland, as if he were every day to be found in Petty France; that it is as well worth 20*s.* in the pound whilst he's a member of Parliament as when he's none, and finally, if one is so generous as to take but 50*l.* instead of 100*l.* from such a man, because it would be extremely for his ease and convenience, one is sure to receive from the said man of honour 100*l.* when one expects but 50*l.*" If I am mistaken in my argument, I know who has a better title to such reproaches than I have. 1½ *pp.*

Richard Warre to Lord Cutts.

1705–6, January 22. Whitehall.— . . . "The House of Commons finished yesterday in the committee the Regency Bill. The chief alteration that I hear of is this: that all persons in office—except such [as] are particularly named, whereof I have not a list—are excluded from being members of Parliament after the Queen's demise. It was thought that the Bill, as it was sent down, would have imported a repeal of the clause in the Act of Parliament for Settling the Succession in the Protestant line, whereby all persons whatever in employment were made incapable of being members; so that what is now ordered mitigates that clause." 1 *p.*

J. Crewe to Lord Cutts.

1705–6, January 26. Utkinton.—I venture to appeal to you, as will appear by the enclosed (*missing*) on behalf of Thomas Cookson of Chrisleton, near Chester, eldest son of Richard Cookson, of this town, "but 'tis not so much on his and my own concern that I thus trouble your lordship, as on the supplying the army to her Majesty's commands and purposes. Abler and better men may be had, if the justices, instead of intrenching upon an Act of Parliament upon particular occasions, would require the constables in their several townships to send in such as the law directs and inhabits with them, and upon their failure to be punished." The taking doubtful in lieu of legal men occasions complaints, lays unexpected burdens on towns who have to maintain the women and children, sends unfit men to the army, whilst abler and more useful ones are left behind, and gives pretences for men to desert "when they be told they be exempt by the Queen's favours in the Act for raising men. . . . I say nothing of Capt. Henry Davis (I hear of Col. Le Pell's regiment), because his obtaining some of them under the connivance or seeming power of some justices may be his excuse, but that he has been about five months in this his native country raising his men and that Cookson is not the first where I am concerned who has been unaccountably brought on his account before some justices." 2 *pp.*

Sir G[ervase] Elwes to Lord Cutts, at Dublin.

1705[–6], January 29.—On behalf of his grandson, eldest son of Sir John Robinson, who desires to serve in his Lordship's regiment of guards. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*: "Sir Jarvis Elwes."

Thomas Morice to Colonel Revett.

1706, April 19. Lisbon.—I am glad to find you have got to your *quinta*. I wrote you a fine parcel of compliments by Cloys, but that went to the bottom. "I could not have believed you would have been ill when you got to your dear lady and little boys. I'm glad to hear its so well over with you, and that things have another face. I have seen damned ugly ones in my time. *Libere nos Domine.*"

I hear that Adam Cardonell got my son's commission from Lapell. As to the respite, I believe Lord Cutts could give us a general order for leave of absence which would put disputes out of question.

"You must put in for a member next Parliament, since you see the convenience of a man's serving his country."

I am sorry to dun you, but Lord Gallway would not allow the 3*l.* 10*s.* for the maintenance of the mules, and I have had to repay him. I pray you pay it to my sister, Mrs. Helena Morice, at Westminster.

"We have begun our campaign very happily, and I don't see what can hinder our penetrating Spain where we please. First my Lord made the Duke of Berwick scamper, and took and cut off some of his rear, made a major-general prisoner, and the night gave them the opportunity of escaping. Since that, we took Alcantara with four thousand men prisoners of war for six months, and my Lord will, in three or four days, march towards Placentia, which is but fifteen leagues from Madrid."

Postscript. My humble service to Serjeant Thurland (*sic*). 4 *pp.*

N. Budiani to Lord Cutts.

1706, May 1, O.S., Barcelonia.—"I am extremely glad to have this occasion to send your Excellency [a] few lines, besides the opportunity of presenting my most humble duty to you, after which I shall endeavour to make you as perfect an account of our voyage and good success as I am able to the best of my capacity. Upon the twenty-sixth of March we set sail from the cove and after twelve days we arrived at Lisbon, as my last from thence gave your Excellency an account, which I hope is come to your hands before now. Upon the eighth of April we set sail out of the river of Lisbon with the addition of one man of war more called the *Antelope*, by reason there went a report at Lisbon the French had twelve men of war waiting for us at the opening of the straits; yet, notwithstanding, we proceeded on our intended voyage with a very fair and strong wind, insomuch

that in thirty hours we were within a cannon shot off Cape St. Vincent, which is about half way from Lisbon to Gibralter; and as ill luck would have it we espied seven sail making towards us, and it being towards the close of the evening and the wind chopping about against us, we made all the sail we could possible towards Lisbon, so that by break of day we were about twenty leagues backward of our intended voyage, and moreover we saw the enemy's ships (as we supposed) all in a line of battle as our men of war sailed all night; but with the sunrise we discerned them to be the convoy and the transports coming from Gibralter. After the commodore had spoken with them they went on their voyage and we back again [on] ours, but happened to be becalmed, so that we were three days getting to Cape St. Vincent. Yet nevertheless that day three weeks we set sail from Ireland, we anchored in the bay of Gibralter, where we received intelligence that Barcilonia was in a distressed condition both by sea and land. The French had a fleet of thirty-five sail of line of battle ships [and] thirty thousand land men encamped round it. Which news made Sir J. Lake [Leake] out of all patience, and having there withal contrary wind for ten days together; but as Providence would have it, Saturday before we came thither, the wind presented full west as it could blow. With that Sir John set sail, leaving orders for us to follow him, and if no further orders met us from him we should all be disembarked at Denia or Althea and so to march by land to Vallencia. In our second day's voyage from Gibralter we met with a French cruiser of forty four guns near the cape de Gat[a] and one of our men of war forced her into a small river at Vera and the men got ashore and blew the ship up in our sight. In two days after we came in view of the Cape St. Martin near Denia, where we met with an advice-boat from Sir John Lake that we should sail under the command of one man of war and land at Tarragona, and the rest of the men of war should make all the sail possible and join his fleet, as Sir George Bing had done two days before. But the wind slackening, our transports came up with the convoy in sight of the fleet, after which proving great calms, we kept them company to Tarragona, and before which the transports received orders to sail on to Barcilona, before which we came last Saturday, though we had very great calms and great fogs, and landed our men immediately into the town, for the enemy's fleet had got intelligence of our approach and set sail the day before, carrying with them the Duke d' Anjou, and left their army to go on with the siege, they hoping we should not have come before the town was stormed, they having stormed the fort Monjou some time before after having lost five thousand men. And indeed we lost no small number of men, of which your Excellency will have better account from other hands, with an account of my lord Dunnagas being killed therein, as also a col[onel] of the Queen's Own regiment whose name I have forgotten, as also Colonel Russell's being taken prisoner. But, my lord, I have the saddest news to relate to your Excellency yet if common report may be credited, that all the English had been massacred in less than forty-eight

hours as we happily arrived, for the inhabitants could not believe but that my lord Peterborough had sold them to the French; but this day we are adored like demi-gods, there being so great an alteration, the new come forces having behaved themselves like [brave] men, in the which honour our regiment, though I say [it], has no small share. I must tell your Excellency that last night the enemy left their trenches with the greatest precipitation or fear that ever was heard of and marched towards France, hoping to get off with their lives; having left near upon [a] hundred pieces of cannon behind them without so much as nailing their touch-holes up, as also their mortars and all sorts of ammunition innumerable as well as hundreds of sacks of meal, notwithstanding their approaches was upon the glacis these four days and the breach was as low again as that at Venlo and six times wider, so that we expected them to have attacked us ever since we came. This day is also very remarkable for the great eclipse of the sun, that we were forced to burn candle at nine o'clock in our rooms for five minutes whilst the sun was wholly covered."

Postscript. 1. "I had liked to have forgot to acquaint your Excellency that the transports out of England with the detachment of the Guards joined us as we came this side of the Straits and all your officers are well, I having seen Colonel Swan this day. Mr. d'Abbodie has been dead these six months.

Postscript. 2. "I had left out a piece of material news, which is that the French had left a burning match to have blown up most part of their cannon and ammunition but as Providence would have it, it went out as it was within an inch of the powder." 3 *pp. Seal with device.*

Addressed: "To his Excellency My Lord Cutts, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, at Dublin."

British postmark: "Ma: 31."

H. Pyne to Lord Cutts.

1706, May 4. Waterpark.—Concerning a race-horse which Lord Cutts has apparently offered to take under his care "till after the match," the writer having doubts about his groom, and yet fearing to provoke him lest he should revenge himself upon the horse. 1½ *pp.*

Lord Cutts to his sister [Joanna Cutts].

1706, May 11. Dublin.—Apologising for not writing to her at large, as he has been taken up all day "with settling the next winter's quarters throughout the kingdom, being to form a camp soon, and not being willing to do it in a hurry, because the forces will move from their camp into their new quarters." 1½ *pp.*

John Conyers to Lord Cutts.

1706, June 18.—"The Chief Justice of Ireland and I, since his coming over hither, have often met, and our greatest satisfaction has been to remember your Lordship. . . . I do most gratefully

acknowledge, and return you my hearty thanks for your favour to Mr. Baggs's poor and distressed family in the advancement of his son, who I hope will inherit his father's virtues, and then I doubt not but he will make a good man, in whatever post he is. . . . Next session I hope we shall be so happy as to have your company in St. Stephen's Chapel, where your lordship will see such a new appearance of public affairs, that, though you have been so long a member of that body, you will scarce believe you knew the men you formerly were acquainted with. But these remarks are not proper to be enlarged upon, nor is it fit for me to take up more of your time." 2 *pp.*

THOMAS MORICE to COLONEL REVETT.

1706, [June 21--]July 2. Lisbon.—"I have yours of May 20 from Checkers, and am, you may believe, sufficiently rejoiced at the glorious news from our great Duke. God prosper him in his going on, that he may at once humble that mighty monarch and reduce him to *petit.* I conclude on that side you have been well pleased with the joy of the raising the siege of Barcellona, and with that confusion that made us masters of all that vast number of utensils.

"My wife is sending Mrs. Revett a case of sweet waters, which goes in the *Expedition* man-of-war, Captain Cole, to the care of Brigadier Shrimpton's man." 3 *pp.*

LORD CUTTS to his sister [JOANNA CUTTS].

1706, July 11. Dublin.—I requested Mr. Smith, my secretary, to write to you last post, as I was going a few miles into the country, for my health's sake. I beg you not to say a word about my coming over, for the time will soon be here now, "and it would be of the last ill-consequence to the Duke of Ormonde and me both, if I should let go the thread of affairs before I put it into his hands . . . 'Tis a mistake that this is a bad air. They eat a great deal of flesh and fowl here; they have their malt-drink usually new and their wines are extremely good (which may make them more insensibly slip down) and all this may influence strangers." My colic was only due to "too much closet-business, too little bodily exercise and too full meals." 4 *pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1706, July 19. Dublin.—. . . . "'Tis very hard that the insinuations of those who wish me dead (and have their designs in reporting me so) should have more credit with my friends and relations than my own letters." I assure you that I am perfectly recovered and that Ireland neither has nor has had any share in my illness. "I thought I had told my mind at large upon this subject when Captain Moore once officiously got me leave to come over out of Holland; but to cut this matter short, I swear

to you, and give you my honour, that if any one should, without my knowledge or consent (which would be barbarous) if they should get me leave to come over, and if another Lord Justice were named in my place (which would be a step to my ruin) I would not stir out of this kingdom till I saw the Duke of Ormonde here, cost what it will. Manage this as you will with Mrs. P[ickering?] but dont let my own relations stab me, when my heart is sore enough." 4 *pp.*

Charles Otway to Lord Cutts.

[1706, before August.*]—States that while sitting with the agent of Lord Mohun's regiment, in company with Major Whitmore, Captain Rapin and Captain Samazan, some hot words passed between the agent and himself, and the agent having struck him with his cane, he returned the blow with his scabbarded sword, when unhappily the scabbard flew off, and the man received a wound of which he died. If he is brought to trial, and the worst should come, he prays his Excellency to take pity upon his great youth, assuring him of his true repentance and sincere resolution to amend his life in the future. 3 *pp.*

Thomas Daniel.

1706, August 16.—Articles of agreement between Thomas Daniel of Dublin, sword cutter, and John, Lord Cutts, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, colonel of one of her Majesty's regiment of dragoons, for the furnishing of certain swords, scabbards and bayonets, by the said Daniel, for which his Lordship covenants to pay at the rate of 4*s.* for every sword blade and scabbard; 12*s.* for every sergeant's sword and 2*s.* for every bayonet. *Signed and sealed by Daniel, the seal being a coat of arms.* 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts to Richard Warre.

1706, September 24. Dublin.—Wishes his sister Cutts and Mr. Trubshaw to be informed that seven mails are wanting from England (lest they should wonder that their letters are unanswered) and that the camp by Cork has given him so much business that he has not been able to write so often as he would otherwise have done. Is impatient for news from Italy and Spain as well as Flanders, having nothing but ship news. 1½ *pp.*

Sir Richard Cox, C[hancellor], to Lord Cutts.

1706, October 2. Dublin.—The packets have arrived with such good news that I have ordered a triple salvo. I enclose an extract of Mr. Manley's letter, brought by Mr. Trubshaw. I have but one public letter for the Lords Justices, and it

* Capt. George Whitmore was made major of Lord Mohun's regiment on March 6, 1706, and promoted to be lieut.-colonel on August 5 of the same year.

mentions only the concordatum and convoy for a store ship from Liverpool, and "to have Lord Windsor's horse do duty at Dublin." Not a word of our troops at Cork, so your Excellency need not be here before Saturday. 1 *p.*

THOMAS MORICE to LIEUT.-COLONEL REVETT.

1706, October 25. Lisbon.—I thank you for your care with Lord Cutts about my son; pray communicate anything concerning that matter to Mr. David Campbell of Pall Mall, who has my letter of attorney.

I am still insisting with Lord Gallway about the mules, "and hope to get over it, either for your good services, my own, or both." My wife begs you will send the knife which you took to have mended for her. Either the Marquis of Montandre or Col. Southwell might have brought it. Also you have neglected to send my sister at Westminster the carpet, which, with others, is to complete making up her bed. How you'll atone for all these things I cant tell. Your friend Mr. Fauler, who you say had the tea, has, I hope, drunk it up by this time, as it will hardly keep. I should like a pot of good mangoes to eat with our friends over a piece of Portuguese beef and mutton. If you wish to come to Portugal you may probably be admitted, for we have sufficient need of troops on this side.

Postscript. My boys at Westminster say that Col. Moryson is the best gentleman I ever wrote to them by, which pray let him know. 3 *pp.*

JOSEPH BOUCHE to LORD CUTTS.

1706, December 1. London.—Praying his Lordship to give order for the satisfying of his account, as he has applied to "Mr. Trubchar" for his money in vain. *French.* 1½ *pp.*

SIR EDWARD LAWRENCE to COL. RIVETT.

1707, June 10.—Concerning a bond of Mrs. Cutts', which the writer has left with his sister. 2½ *pp.*

SERJEANT JOHN THURBARNE to COL. RIVETT.

1707, November 11.—Informing him that he has this day, by the recommendation of Mr. Fleetwood and Mr. Price, been examining into a misdemeanour committed by Parker Taylor, viz.: pressing a man, dragging him four miles by force, beating and wounding him and exacting 6*s.* before they would let him go. If Rivett does not examine and punish it, he will have to bid good-night to all his interest in this country. 1 *p.*

Addressed: "Col. Rivett, at his house in Wardor-street near old So[ho?] House, London." *Postmark*: Wendover.

ROBERT HARLEY to [JOANNA CUTTS?]

[1707?] Saturday.—Regrets that "a defluxion of rheum" has for many days rendered him unfit for any business. Must now attend the Queen with the foreign letters, but will not fail to wait upon her on Monday. ½ *p.*

Case of LORD CUTTS.

[1707.]—Recounting his services and stating that "in the wars of Ireland, where many made estates, he made no advantage by injustice, as is yet remembered there, and with his being often wounded, was at more charge than the pay of a private regiment answered;" that the Isle of Wight never made much more than 1,000*l.* a year; that the Guards were not so much to him, who sold no commissions, and that this, "not making 2,000*l.* a year, which was for some years paid in remote tally or bills, was all he had until he went for Ireland, except general officer's pay, which the charges of campaign more than expended from him, who never had the dispose of contingent money without account." 3 *pp.*

Endorsed: "Copy of my Lord Cutts' case, given by his sister to the ministers at the time of his death with her petition." [*There are several copies of this or similar memorials.*]

CHARLES TRUBSHAW to MADAM CUTTS.

[1707?]—Stating that he has looked over the minutes of Mrs. Pickering's will, made in Lord Cutts' life time, and finds that besides medals, all the Cutts' family pictures, &c., she gave all the residue of her estate, real and personal (after the payment of certain legacies), to the said Lord Cutts, making him her sole executor, which executorship would probably have been worth more than 10,000*l.* 1 *p.*

JOANNA CUTTS to MR. CARDONNELL.

1708, July 14. Polland Street.—I beg you to have the charity to remind my Lord Duke of the petition he promised me to recommend to the Queen. I am sure it is in his power to put this matter right, since I find my Lord Treasurer is not averse to my being considered. The treatment which my brother's memory and I myself have met with is very hard, especially "when its remembered the manner of his going into Ireland, which I need not repeat to you, and that if he had disobeyed that command, whatever had been the consequences of his refusal, he had been supported, and his debts paid, and I provided for, so as not to have wanted favour, of which I can give full proof; and that by that unhappy journey he got his death, and I lost with him more than 30,000*l.*, besides jewels and plate to a very considerable value, which was fully given to him, and, had he outlived Mrs. Pickering one hour, had been mine; and if he had not gone thither, by which means he was so long absent from

her, she had not fallen into those hands, who, though they had not power to injure him, easily took the advantage of his death to ruin me. . . . I dont know who it was that gave the Queen ill impressions of my brother and me, and such as are known to God and man to be contrary to truth, as well as to good nature or common humanity, but I'm very sure 'tis in the Duke's power to set this right." I pray you to let me know his Grace's pleasure, and to tell me whether you think it would be well for me to come over to the Hague, where many of my brother's friends would join me in soliciting the Duke. 4 *pp.*

MRS. CUTTS to the LORD TREASURER.

[1708, July?]—Memorial setting forth her brother's services and charges and her own necessities, and stating that his going to Ireland (which, as attested by the physicians, was the cause of his death) was not, as given out by his enemies, "a reward asked by him, but, on the contrary, a very unwilling act of obedience and submission," as his Lordship and Lord Marlborough know well, Mr. St. John having been employed by the Duke to persuade him to undertake the employment. Prays him to support her petition to the Queen, believing that her case is too singular "to be reckoned among the common beggars of the Queen's charity," and reminding him how long she has waited silently under the utmost difficulties and distresses. 3 *pp.*

A. MASHAM to her cousin, MRS. CUTTS.

[1708 ?]—Has acquainted the Queen with what she desired, who thinks she will do very well to apply to the Duke of Marlborough. Wishes her success with all her heart. ½ *p.*

Memorial of COL. EDMUND REVETT, to SYDNEY, LORD GODOLPHIN, Lord High Treasurer, &c.

[1709, early in?]—Praying for some assistance out of the contingencies, such as was granted to Col. Gossuch, to enable him to support his charges as commander of a battalion of her Majesty's foot guards in Flanders. ½ *p.*

COL. EDMUND REVETT to his cousin, DAVID POLLHILL.

1709, [July 21–] August 1. From before Tournay.—"I fear the care I have taken to transmit to you the truth of what happened in these parts since I have been here may be a reason why you have had no more from me than I have had from you, however as a Christian I persist, and cannot omit telling you that on the 28th July, N.S., about six in the evening Monsieur Sourville came himself to the breach and beat the *Shamade*. Hostages were exchanged, and for the articles of capitulation I refer you to the prints, and on the 31st the town was evacuated, our troops marched into the town and about nine at night, we began to fire upon the citadel, which is the finest and the strongest

fortification in Europe, and they have in it a sufficient number of troops for the defence of it, which I apprehend will give us a good deal of trouble. This siege is to be carried on by thirty battalions of foot, ten of Imperialists, four of English, three of Prussians, three Hannovers and ten Hollandais, and ten squadrons of horse in proportion as &c. [*sic*]. We fear the taking of this place will take us up thirty days from this time, for there is not a foot of ground that is not undermined and casemated, which will oblige us for the preservation of our people to approach it *à la sapp*, which indeed is very slow but sure. My lord Albermarle is declared governour of the town, and though the citadel is not in our possession, we have declared one Le Roke, the principal engineer to the States, governor of the citadel.

"We have this morning received advice that the enemy were under great concern for the loss of the town, which they believed would have held out longer, and this morning half their army marched into their lines by Bethune and Doway, and the other half lies at a place called Hornain, within two leagues of Vallentienns, where they are throwing up of a line to cover it, but I believe they will find it very difficult for them to guard so great an extent of ground, and to keep us from passing. We talk here that we shall march in a few days to a town called Orches, four leagues from Tournay in the Chattilline of Lisle, where we shall meet with forage and cover our siege till the citadel is taken. We begin to talk about what will be our next enterprise, and there are almost as many different opinions as there are officers. But this I think I may lay down as a principle, that we must hug either the Scheld or the Lyss for the conveniency of living. Some thinks we shall go to Condé, but the difficulties indeed are very numerous against our passage into France that way, which I believe will hinder our attempting it. But there is a town called Aire situated near the source of the Lyss, within ten miles of St. Omers and about thirty from Callais; this town is strong, but will not take us up so long a time to take it as the other, besides there is no town of force to stop us from thence and we can be supplied with what we shall want from Lisle; this is nothing but our conjectures, and time will shew us who is in the right.

"The chat of Peace is again revived here, and the French officers say that we shall be good friends before the end of August. Indeed I am so great a lover of peace and the good of my country, that I among the majority wish that there had not been any cause for the loss of so many good men and officers that have fallen at this siege, which are about three thousand killed and wounded; but that is matter of speculation and so will leave that to you who is a better judge.

"The plan of the town is imperfect, and till the citadel is ours we cannot pretend to have one, which with the attacks as soon as it's over I will send it you. Mons. Sourvile's plate was coined down to pay the garrison, which is a good reason, and to shew

the vanity of the country there was no great occasion [*sic*]. This Mons. Sourville was a prisoner with us in England and very justly is looked upon as a good officer, and his conduct in this siege is that that will make him marshal of France.

"We had this morning about one hundred deserters with four officers of the Spanish troops, which had hid themselves in the town and who came to us this day and they say there is three hundred more." 2½ *pp.*

Addressed: "To David Polhill, Esq. To be left at Mr. Bendishes, Hatten Garden."

RICHARD STEELE to [JOANNA CUTTS?].

1709, October 26.—Concerning the procuring of a "pass home" for a person unnamed. 1 *p.*

——— to Madam ———

1710, June 13–24. Hague.—Since we came over most of our time has been taken up in seeing the provinces and doing some business at Amsterdam, but I hoped before this to have sent you the good news of the surrender of Doway and said something relating to the peace, in both which I have been disappointed. "Tis hoped you may next week have the news of Doway's being taken. We are masters only of one of the revelins within the counterscarp, which has cost us, they say, about seven hundred men, but 'tis hoped the other works will not cost us so dear in proportion. The D[uke] of Mar[lborough] and Pr[ince] Eug[ene] are much together at play, but it is only at small game, which makes still diversion. In the last report the deputies made from Gertrudenberg, we hear the French offer all the perliminaries but Sicilie and Sardinia. Formerly they would have had the forts on the coasts of Italy, but we have got 'em driven from the continent. However they hold their grip, and I doubt of their sincerity. For this they offer to pay the allies monthly a sum of money till K[ing] Phil[ip] be driven from Spain, and will give us the bankers of Paris as security for the payment. A money expedient is good, but how they will pay us when they cant pay their own troops I cant tell. The Emperor's ministers are offended with the proposition and would reject it out-right, others, though they do not like it, has taken some time to advise with their masters of it, and against Doway be taken we shall have their answers. They are making Cardinal Boullion's impeachment at Paris, who, is thought, will not so easily escape as Sach[evere]ll did, but he is got out of their hands, and I do not hear that so many take part in his quarrel as there was for the Doctor, whose business makes a strange noise even here. The Zar of Moscovey has of late taken away the revenues of his Patriarch, lest he should be able at any time [to] occasion tumults, and will have all his clergy maintained on the public revenue, as is here. I wish, for the peace sake, that our contentions made less noise, but I know things with us must have their course, which I hope will be over before I have the honour to see you, Madam.

"I am as happy as I can wish in my charge. My Lord Lonsdale is a very hopeful youth." If there are hopes of peace, we shall stay here to see the treaty, and if not, shall go for Germany, whither I shall be proud of carrying Dr. Hutton's commands, as also of his company. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

R. B. to [Joanna Cutts].

1710, August 13.—Desires to know what further steps have been taken for sending for their friend in Germany or tending to his interest. Hopes the late good news from Spain may raise the sinking stocks and make the new Commissioners more easy. Asks whether the Archdeacon's speech has been shown to the party. Sends service to Mrs. Lockhart. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

Joanna Cutts to N.

[1710, August.]—"I should have returned answer to yours before, but both myself and since my cousin [Mrs. Lockhart?] have been ill. Her's has been this fever. To the subject of your last—the very great confusion they are all in till my lord and lady Marlborough are out, both of which changes are expected, makes it dangerous to meddle in your affair till it is over, which I think will be very soon. . . . . Having this occasion to send by a private hand, I must tell you to entertain your father what I think will be the Queen's new measures, only with this caution, that what is designed in some particular changes is kept very secret, so I cannot be certain; what I tell you as so, you may depend on. It is so that the Queen has been always uneasy at the bringing in the Whigs, and from being imposed on by a persuasion that they had the only interest in England to believe it necessary, gave way to it but never liked them. That 'tis now two years since she has been convinced my lord M[arlborough], my lady and the junto were her enemies and dangerous to her interest and the constitution; that she delayed to make any steps before was in hopes of a peace every year; that she had certain intelligence that the Duke had tricked her out of it, else what she now does had been again delayed; that on this, taking occasion on their insolence in misrepresenting her own words, giving assurances to foreign States in her name without her order, intriguing with the Dutch and the Court of Vienna, she has begun, and will go on to make a thorough change. My lady M[arlborough] has been for some months forbid coming to her and you may depend she never will see her more. The Duchess of Somerset will be Groom of the Stole, cousin M[asham] Privy Purse, and I hope lady Hide, Lady of the Robes,* and by this division of her places her favour will not be engrossed in so narrow a circle as before. This for the women. How the great places will be disposed among the men is not certain, only Mr. Harley and my lord Rochester are

* These appointments were not, however, made until the following January.

united, and with him all the heads of the church party are entirely reconciled to Robin, to whose indefatigable diligence and industry and wonderful intelligence is owing all this turn, since he has by it opened the Queen's eyes to see her danger. This you may depend on. The Whigs give out my lord Rochester is dissatisfied, but he will be soon declared in the ministry, which will be a great blessing to you and I, though this is not to be yet spoke on.

"You may also depend that the Elector of Hanover is in this measure and perfectly in the Queen's interest and she in his. What the message to him is I can't yet be certain, but by what poor Cresset* told me before he died I do believe it is either to offer him the command of the army in the duke of M[arlborough]'s room, or to invite him hither personally to confer with the Queen. This I think I've good reason to believe. The Queen takes nothing worse of the late ministry than their endeavours to persuade people that she was not firm to the Protestant succesSsion or had the least inclination to leave her people into the hands of a popish prince. I believe it will be made appear in the next parliament (the writs to call which will be out the first week in September) that the design of the late ministry and their junto was to have obliged the Queen to take a 10,000*l.* a year and retire and the Bill of Regency to take place in her life, by which they would have had England to sell to the highest bidder, tho [?thus] I shant be much longer laughed at for saying the Whig lords were the best friends to the P[rince] of Wales. The Queen sat last week in her new Treasury, and will do so constantly, by which means she will see all the former mismanagements which have been more bold and enormous than ever happened in any reign. Besides the extravagancy of Blenheim, &c., only, which has cost the public 175,000*l.*, there is appearing besides secret service allowances for the army, contingent monies &c. appearing on the Treasury books, fifty, forty, thirty and several such sums paid to my lord M[arlborough] without any reason as if he were king and his name the excuse. The remittances are made for Flanders and Spain. Sir Rich[ard] Hoare, Sir Francis Child, and a number of honest citizens have provided more than they have occasion for this six months. Furnace, Heathcoat, &c. have offered theirs, but the premium the late Treasurer allowed them being what these thought they could not answer to the public, they refused their offers."

Postscript. I think I have deserved something of our new people, shall take care that your affair is included. "I have seen C[ousin] M[asham] but once in a hurry since all this. Tis impossible to be imagined the confusion they are in, but she has assured me of her good-will to us when the storm is over." 12 *pp.*

---

* "Mr. Crescet, who was going envoy extraordinary to the Court of Hanover, is dead.' Luttrell, under date July 27.

Nicholas Budiani to Joanna Cutts.

1711–12, February 2. Dublin Barracks.—I pray you not to think my silence due to disrespect, for since the death of my ever honoured Lord and Master, I am under more obligation to you than to any living soul, "not only for your singular good favour which you did for me with his Lordship when alive, but also being the relict of his honourable name and family, which I have wonderfullest reason in the world to honour and reverence to the last moment I have breath."

The business of my calling has required such close attendance with the regiment that I have not been able to pay my respects to you. I was "sometime in Flanders, some months at sea, sometime at great distance in England from London, and for the longest part of the time up and down in Ireland. . . but now we are on duty in Dublin, where we shall continue till June next, if peace be not concluded before.

"Tuesday night last we lost by death General Ingoldsby, one of our Lords Justices, who is much lamented by all sort of people. He died of a quinsey in his throat after five days' illness and is to be buried in a magnificent manner this day seven night in the vault at Christ Church where my dear Lord and master was laid, whose coffin I'll see if I live and do well so long." 2 *pp.*

Frances, Lady Russell.

1713, July 10.—Note by Lady Russell that whereas it has been alleged by some of the Russells that she brought nothing into the family, the enclosed [*wanting*] is to show what she had in money, "besides a much better personal estate" than she has ever had, by much.

Also, memorandum of "an acknowledgment of 2,000*l.* received by Sir Francis Russell" of her money when she married his son, Sir John.

G. Lamberty to [Joanna Cutts].

1713, August [4–]15. The Hague.—Four days ago, the Earl of Straffort's secretary gave me your letter, the first I have received since the packet given me by the late Col. Revett before starting on the campaign during which the fight near Mons[a] occurred. As to what you desire to know, I have a great mass of papers collected during this long war, which I am about to arrange, and I will send you extracts of anything upon this question. At the time of the affair, I took care to publish several things in the gazettes and also in the monthly historical letters here. But in the report of the siege of Venlo, for instance, where my late Lord took Fort St. Michel, the Prince of Nassau Saarbrug had a false relation printed, depriving my late Lord, your brother, of the glory. *French.* 3 *pp.*

[a] *i. e.* Malplaquet.

WILLIAM THOMAS to [JOANNA CUTTS].

1714, May 18. Treasury Chambers.—Stating that the Lord Treasurer has directed the Officers of Works to examine her pretensions in her memorial of the 14th inst., and that whatever vouchers she has to support them may be produced to that board. 1 *p.*

A [supposed] letter from the PARSON OF A PARISH.

[1714, July, after the 9th.*]—"Sir, I desire you will spare me, being a plain old man, if I am not so quaint in my expressions as the rest of your correspondents. I have no doubt but you are a very worthy gentleman, though somewhat testy when you are offended. Of what sort, name or title I wont be so bold to guess, but the appellation 'Sir' I think may serve for anyone living that is not a peer, and that I presume you are not. The occasion of my writing to you to be brief is this. There are two gentlemen whose estates divide my parish, the one Sir James Carbunkle, [a Tory, *erased*] the other Sir William Lawless. They are both of them very vehement in their way, and both without any regard to religion or good manners. Now, Sir, these two have distracted all my parishioners. They write every post to their tenants such strange news, and contradicting each other, that there rarely happens a post night without some broken heads about the politics. The last post, in Sir James Carbunkle's letter were these words, 'you may depend on't the fanatic dogs are down and never will hold up their heads again. As soon as the Parliament meets we'll have an act to hamper the rogues and take away their toleration.' In Sir William's letter is these—'It's high time for you to better yourselves, for popery and slavery are coming fast upon you. The Prince of Wales will be in Scotland in two months, where four thousand men are ready to receive him and as many stand of arms are just now arrived there to equip them. All is adjusted here. The T[reasurer] is to go out and Lord B[olingbroke] and the great favourite L[ady] M[asham], who now carry all before them, have sent a great lady into France with an important message to his mother. We have sent notice of it to the Elector of Hanover, but like a dull German as he is, he takes no notice of it†. And notwithstanding notice of these things are given to the Secretary's office, nobody is taken up for it nor any care. Rank Jacobites are employed in every place, and in the kingdom of Scotland, where he is to come, none but such have any power or authority.' Now Sir, my parish being very honest, well meaning people, that abhor a popish successor on the one hand and a change of the constitution on the other, are dist[racted?]. The business is done it's all agreed. A great l[ady] is sent into

* The Queen prorogued Parliament on the 9th. Oxford gave up the staff on the 27th.

† This sentence is cancelled.

France with an important message by B[olingbroke] and that bitch M[asham] who now carry all before them. The Tr[easurer] is to go out and they rule the roast." 2¼ *pp.*

Duke of Ormonde to Joanna Cutts.

[1714?] December 1.—Stating that he received her letter just as he came to town last Saturday night, and will be ready to wait on her whenever she pleases. 1¼ *p.*

Lord Bolingbroke to Mrs. Joanna Cutts.

[1714?] Wednesday morning.—Promising to wait upon her the next morning, and assuring her that her commands should have been sooner obeyed, had his time been more at his own disposal. ½ *p.*

Memorial of Mrs. Revett.

[1714?]—That Colonel Revett served King William in Flanders, and afterwards Queen Anne, for the space of twenty years, and did good service in the defence of Gibraltar, as the Prince of Hesse's letters to the Prince of Denmark, and also Lord Galloway's will attest;

That he lost his life at the battle of Blarneiys [Blaregnies or Malplaquet] where he charged under the Duke of Argyle.

That petitioner was left with four small children, without a penny in the world, and with 4,000*l.* debts contracted in the late war.

That she has since had some estate from her father, but has appropriated a great part of it to pay Col. Revett's debts.

That she bought a commission for her son, who is now at Gibraltar.

And that Queen Anne granted her a pension of 200*l. per annum*, which enabled her to breed up her children, who are all alive and growing up to be a great charge. 1 *p.*

Petition of Mrs. Rivett to King George I.

[1714?]—"Que le Colonel Rivett, ayant épousé une niece de my Lord Cutts, il servit sous luy comme volontaire, et se distingua par sa bravoure et par son courage dans touttes les occasions oũ le roy Guilhaume employa ce seigneur, particuliere-ment au siege de Namur, ou il eust l'honneur de se faire remarquer du roy, qui ordonna qu'on luy donnât une compagnie dans la [*sic*] regiment des gardes commandé alors par my Lord Cutts.

"Que le roy lui avoit promis un regiment, mais que la mort empêcha sa Majesté d'effectuer sa promesse.

"Qu'il servit en Espagne, oũ, par sa conduite, il merita l' approbation de my Lord Gallway et de touts les officiers generaux, et qu'au siege de Gibraltar, ou il commandoit tous les grenadiers,

il eust l' honneur de rendre des services tres considerables, et par sa bravoure ne contribua pas peu au salut de la place, de quoy le Prince de Hesse luy avoit donné d' amples tesmoignages.

" Qu' a la bataille de Tanieres [Tasnieres or Malplaquet] il commanda le bataillon du second regiment des Gardes avec la derniere bravoure, et y fut tué apres avoir receu diverses blessures.

" Que Madame Rivett, son espouse, à qui il laissa quatre enfants, avec une grosse dette sur son bien, obtint de la bonté de la reyne Anne une pension de 200*l.* par an, en consideration des grands services de son mary qui n'en avoit jamais luy meme receu aucune recompense, laquelle pension elle supplie tres humblement sa Majestié de lui vouloir continuer, sans quoy elle et ses enfants se trouveront réduits a une grande misere." 1 *p.*

Lord Cutts.

[1714?]—" An account of my Lord Cutts his conduct in the time he served the public."

" That my Lord Cutts being born of a family which was one of the first in England that embraced the reformed religion, and that had ever since maintained a constant zeal against popery, he was carefully educated in those principles, which engaged him when not twenty years old amongst those who opposed the popish faction.

" Soon after king James' accession to the throne, he having been known to the then Prince of Orange, at his desire, who at the same time did him the honour to entrust him in a negotiation of very great importance, he went a volunteer at his own expense to the Duke of Lorrain, by whom he was so much distinguished that though then not twenty years old, at the end of the campaign he recommended him to the Emperor's favour, and he was honoured with a considerable employment in the Imperial service, in which he behaved himself with a general approbation the next campaign.

" At the end of which, coming home by the Hague to wait on the prince, he acquainted him with the measures then concerted for his speedy coming into England to protect the religion and liberties of these nations. And as my Lord Cutts entered into the Revolution, to which the credit and interest his family and his own conduct had given him in England made him useful, with a disinterested zeal for the public safety, so he spent 8,000*l.* in that service before king William landed in England.

" In the year '88, king James, apprehending the approaching storm and raising forces, did him the honour to offer him the command of a regiment, and when he excused himself, as not being capable to serve His Majesty because he could not be for taking off the laws against papists (which was the question put at that time) the king had so much opinion of his honour and probity that he was pleased to dispense with that and only required of him by the Duke of Berwick to promise to serve him faithfully. But his principles not allowing him on the one side to serve against the religion and laws of his country, and on the

other being incapable of so much baseness to take a trust or make any promise he could not keep, he refused employment on any terms and for his safety was forced to go off that very night in a fisher boat for Holland. By which sudden journey he suffered very much in his private affairs.

" By King William's commands (who was pleased at that time to promise him he would take care of his fortune, and that the debts he had contracted on his estate in the service should be repaid him) he quitted the Imperial service and came over with him in his expedition for England.

" He served in the command of a regiment of foot in Ireland until the reduction of that kingdom, and in each campaign was wounded, as well as suffered by the disease of that country, by which accidents to him who took no advantages to himself more than the direct pay of his regiment, or ever made profit of the calamities of that country by plundering and making sale of corn and cattle, a practice contrary to the King's expressed order as well as the public good, that service was more expensive to him than either the pay of his regiment or the profits of his own estate, now lessened by interest money, taxes, and that neglect of his affairs which his constant attendance on the King's service occasioned, by which his debt still increased.

" The King was so well satisfied with his conduct in Ireland and the service his regiment had done, that at the end of that war most of his officers were advanced, and himself had the King's promise that when any of the forfeited estates were disposed of, he should be considered. But the King being pressed by more important solicitors, he, who always considered his master's interest more than his own ease or profit, and besides having an entire confidence in the King's good intentions to him, desisted and gave up the *custodium* of a considerable estate, which it was for the King's service to dispose to another, though he had had the grant of it.

" The next year he served in Flanders, and in the battle of Steinkirk received a wound of which it was with great difficulty and length of time that he recovered, and whilst he lay so ill of wounds at Brussells that no letters were given him, he lost 300*l.* a year for ever for himself and family, an estate on three lives, the two last dying before he could give his orders to renew the first.

" In [16]93, the Isle of Wight being vacant, the King gave him that post, which was the first employment he had after seven years serving at a vast expense that did not create him much more charge than the profits amounted to.

" The next campaign he was employed in the descent to Cameret Bay, &c., and his conduct in that expedition was so acceptable to the King that at his return the King gave him the second regiment of Guards. From thence to the end of the war he served in Flanders, having always the approbation of the King to have done his duty well, and in several occasions he had the honour to

be of use, particularly at the siege of Namure, where he commanded at the head of the English, and his conduct at the attack of the Terra Nova was acknowledged to have hastened the reduction of that important place.

"After the Peace of Reswick, the King gave him a grant of considerable forfeited estate in England, but there appearing afterwards a settlement which made the King's title void it proved of little effect to him.

"His Majesty afterwards did him the honour to assure him by himself by the archbishop of Canterbury that he should be provided for, and that neither himself nor his family should suffer by his service to him, and till that could be made effectual gave him 1,000*l.* a year out of the Privy Purse. He received it two years, but the last year, that which was due when the King died, though his Majesty had the goodness to order it in his sickness, was never paid.

"As never any man obeyed with more diligence and exactness the King's commands in his several posts, neither selling commissions, oppressing officers or soldiers under his command, or making undue profits of the clothing, allowing false musters or taking those perquisites which the King expressly forbid and were thought inconsistent with the good of the service, so his diligence and fidelity to the service of his Prince and country was not less remarkable at home than in the field, constantly attending the House of Commons, where he was always chose, had a great many friends on whom he had influence and was always well heard; and as on every occasion where the Protestant interest was concerned he shewed the greatest zeal, so most particularly on the happy settlement of the succession on his present Majesty, none could boast of more forwardness nor of a more steadfast adherence to that design than himself." 4 *pp. Unfinished.*

Sir Edward Lawrence to Mrs. Cutts, at Somerset House.

1715, July 14.—At Sir Richard Steele's request, he has stopped proceedings against her, but he begs that she will not be long before she takes up the bond, and must desire her to pay the bearer, Mr. Attwood, his bill for entering the judgment, as she agreed to do. 1½ *pp.*

W. Vane to [Joanna Cutts].

1716, December 13. Fairlawne.—. . "On these surprising changes that have lately happened in town, I firmly depended upon the favour of hearing from my good cousin, had it been only to have let me know whether her old friend, the great Duke, be past all hopes, because we have here very various accounts of the state of his health. The removal of the late Se[creta]ry* I find creates many speculations in town, though perhaps it may be only shifting the scene, unless his paying some particular respects to

* Charles, Viscount Townshend.

the son* has disgusted the father, and if so, I believe his Lordship will hardly be transplanted to Ireland and we may perhaps hear of further changes. Do you not expect the first Commissioner† will undergo the same fate with his brother-in-law? I perceive by the prints that the flying squadron in Scotland carry all before them. I doubt that prognosticates no good to some of our friends, but who knows what a session may produce? However, I take it for granted that the Tories are still to be kept out of play, unless the divisions amongst the Whigs force one of the parties to apply to them. I hope you heartily congratulate me upon my good cousin's being made Privy Seal,‡ and I dare answer for him that whatever his predecessor did, he will pursue very moderate measures. Pray be so kind to let me know when you expect the proclamation for the sitting of the Parliament. There is now no further talk of a Captain General; if the alliance with France take place, there will be no occasion for any. Pray give my humble respects to Mrs. Lockhart and Mrs. Ballandine, and let the latter know that I am sure there are some new lampoons." 4 *pp.*

S[elina] Lady Huntingdon to the Countess of Hertford.

1718, June 13. Chelsea.—"Did my dearest Lady Hartford see the long arrears due to my many spiritual correspondents, she would see a love to her that is not without partiality, and indeed her last letter affected me strangely from the extreme tenderness of it, and I cannot help crying out with the prophet 'how long shall these vain thoughts lodge within us.' O how does my pride still drink in the approbation of those I love! What attacks does the shield of faith suffer from these fiery darts; they are so clothed by reasonable excuses that makes their penetration but the more unfelt. [Religious meditations and exhortations.] I cannot help making dear Lady Hartford a sharer in my joys, and this is at present with the hopes of the conversion of the blacks, of which Mr. Whitfield gives me great hopes in North America. He has had three hundred children in a morning brought to him to baptize . . . O how glorious a day is this like to be, what many wise and good men of all ages have longed to see; there is hardly any Christian Church but what there is an awaking in (but the Roman Catholic one) . . . I hear Mrs. Masham is near you. By what I hear, she is really very earnest and a very good woman. I know her sister, who I esteem very much. As I can only speak that I know, so it is all I am able to say of Mrs. Masham, but inclined to believe most highly from report. She surely would be a pleasure to you at times. . . . I am fitting up a little retreat close by the ancient walls of mouldering pomp, and which now serves as a perpetual monument of that better part I have chosen. The towers of these remaining ruins cast a solemn gloom over my little habitation on one side, and on the other, I am within the sound of those echoes praise lends to the venerable walls in which my repository is prepared, and where my

* *i.e.* the Prince of Wales.
† Robert Walpole.
‡ Evelyn Pierrepoint, Duke of Kingston.

slumbering dust will wait the archangel's summons. It is to be as primitive as possible, since the single eye has raised it only that the poor, unworthy inhabitant may there glorify her Saviour in body, soul and spirit while she is here on earth. When I am fixed in it, I shall not fail to give you some account of my life there; contrary much to all the human views of happiness and greatness, depend upon it.

"I had got this far ten days ago, but I have been so much out of order that everything but trying to submit to the rod seemed hard to me. My friend and old companion, pain, I hope he may have done me some good, but I ever feel how much more I want to learn obedience by such sufferings.

"I have seen Lady Archibald [Campbell?], Lady Pomfret, Lady Bath; these are the enquirers after truth, but I might hope their progress quicker than it is. Oh, my dear Lady Hartford, how hard is [it] for all to be forsaken, to be counted a fool or mad in return; for this is all the visible reward for renouncing earthly delights. But to God alone belongs the power to soften hearts, and make them yield to that still small voice that calls them from the trifles of time to the joys of eternity."

Addressed: "For the Right Honourable the Countess of Hartford, at Percy Lodge, near Colebrook, Bucks." 5½ *pp.*

SELINA, LADY HUNTINGDON to the COUNTESS OF HERTFORD.

[1718, December 21?]—"My dear Lady Hartford's letters give me such delight that I feel my whole heart under an immediate engagement to speak in the simplicity of it all I feel from them. Could I be sure you would look upon me as one of those ten lepers that lay upon his face at the Lord's feet, giving him thanks, not only for myself but you, I could best and clearest (by that figure) be understood. But shall I tell you that part that most struck me was the text that is in St. Luke, and for more reasons than one, it being that which first showed me the narrow way that leads to life, by being repeated by an old pious clergyman, and to which he ascribed his salvation, as being the cause of his conversion. [Religious meditations and arguments.] Your judgment is most exactly right with respect to our Church, but remember our Lord's charge, *let them alone*. They be blind leaders of the blind, but never was it known that a man should open the eyes of those that are born blind. We must love and pray for such, and did they know this, I should still love them more, but they say they see, and so their sin and unbelief must remain. . . I have met with a letter wrote in Germany, which when I have got through the translation of, I must send it you, with some history of the person, who is a man of quality that wrote it to his sister, and upon which she renounced all her former sentiments of earthly happiness for the humility and patience of Jesus Christ. He lives unknown now, but is a secret blessing to some great people abroad, who is a-seeking for nothing less than the possession of the kingdom of God. So nigh as my dearest Lady

Hartford is to this royal crown of life, I am sure it will give her great pleasure, as the household of faith will have the first claim to all our joys. How widely spiritual and natural comforts differ! The temporal honours and riches create envy from those who are not possessed of them, whereas in the things of God, a holy rejoicing, as well as a holy emulation, makes us glory in His gracious faithfulness to man. Your approbation would be a means of making me vain about my son. He has great merit to me, but this, with all my other offerings, are at the Lord's feet, and I am a simple pilgrim upon earth, who will have nothing to hope from but the God of the whole earth. *Seal with arms and coronet.* [*Not dated, but with postmark of December* 21.] 6½ *pp.*

Ensign Rewett.

1722–3, March 7. London.—Receipt for 450*l.* pounds received from John Russell, Esq., on account of Ensign Rewett's commission in the Guards. By Lord Cadogan's orders. *Signed.* A. Corner. *Slip of paper.*

Governor [John] Russell.

1722–3, March 17.—Cabinet maker's bill for 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, receipted by George Nix. ¾ *p.*

[John Fullerton?] to the Honourable Henry Frankland, &c., owners of the ship *Prince George*.

[1727.* Jiddah.]—Giving an account of a great tumult and massacre of Englishmen, on June 6th, ensuing upon the bringing ashore from the *Prince George* of the corpse of a Musselman sailor. This was done to satisfy the people (there having been a great mortality of the "Moors" on board the ship, and rumours of their being maltreated or murdered); but it had a quite contrary effect. The people gathered in great numbers, shouting "a Musselman killed by Twingee [*sic*]" rushed to the house where Mr. Robert Frankland, Captain Dalghish, Thomas Hill, William Moresons, Richard Barnby, and John Fullerton had just finished dinner, burst open the doors, and murdered all except the writer. He escaped and got on board the *Prince George*, where in the name of the owners he deputed Mr. Thomas Cross to be captain in place of Capt. Dalghish, and afterwards returned to the town and, protected by the authorities, took up Mr. Robert Frankland's place, although his new station sat but very heavily upon him. On the 9th he was sent for to the Fort, and ordered to give an account of money and goods lost, which he did to the best of his ability, Mr. Frankland's ledger and day book not turning up until after he had finished.

* For date, see Mr. Stanyan's despatch of October 6, 1727. *State Papers. Turkey.*

On the 18th, a grand Council was held at the Fort on the affair, there being present the Xeriph, who came from Mecca for the purpose, the Bashaw, the Muftis and Cazies of Mecca and that place [Jiddah], the General of the Janizaries and the most noted of the merchants. The Xeriph and Bashaw declared their great concern for the late accident, saying that it was entirely due to an unruly mob, and appealing to the writer and to Mr. Cross whether they had ever given suspicion of their being concerned in it, to which the Englishmen replied in the negative, and that they had always found the utmost civility and kind usage. The authorities promised to make good all losses, and to allow them to depart with their ship that they might not lose the monsoon, but in August they are still detained and much of the money is yet unpaid. They sent an account of the accident and their losses to the English ambassador at Constantinople, but, never thinking of their ship being detained, did not request his interest for their despatch. It is very doubtful however, whether their letter would ever reach him, most being intercepted on the way. *Unsigned.* 6½ *pp.*

[*It is probable that John Fullerton was the writer, as his name comes last in the list, but excepting for this inference it might be either Morison or Barnby.*]

HENRY FRANKLAND, Governor of Fort William, to his uncle JOHN RUSSELL, late Governor.

1728, July 31. Fort William.—Is much concerned and grieved by the sad news contained in his uncle's letter. His cousins Molly and Betty have arrived safely, he is glad to say, (although heartily sorry for the occasion), and he will love and help them as if they were his own children. Sends assurances to his aunt that he will try to "make all her babies as happy and as easy as Bengal can afford." Frank Russell has been ill, but is better, and happy in a good wife. Billy Rivett is very well, and coming shortly to see his sisters. "Governor Dean's coming out again is much more to the satisfaction of the place than if anybody else had come abroad." Is very ready to deliver up his government, and longs for the happy day when they shall meet in Old England. 2 *pp.*

Addressed: "To John Russell, Esq., at his house in Greek Street, Soho Square, London, *per* ship *George*."

Endorsed: "Bengal, Governor Frankland."

[*The two girls mentioned here are apparently John Russell's daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and Billy is their half brother, Governor Russell having married Col. Revett's widow as his second wife.*]

RICHARD MOUNTENEY to CAPTAIN CHARLES RUSSELL, in Duke Street, St. James.

1736, April 13. South Shields.—Concerning three bonds in which Captain Russell, Mr. Ben. Bradley and the sons of the writer are joined with him as sureties to the government, and

also concerning a proposal made to Russell and Mr. Cowslade for securing certain trust money by the Broughton estate.

Postscript. Approval, signed by Richard and Anna Mounteney, of the proposal to place the money in trust for the latter in South Sea annuities (as their sister Gascoyne's is) until the Broughton security is agreed upon and settled. 2 *pp.*

JOHN FRANKLAND to the REV. MR. WIND, at Thirkleby.

1736, May 6. Cambridge.—Thanks him for the melancholy information of his uncle's death. Although the will is not so perfect as it might be, yet as it only needs Sir Thomas Frankland's approbation, he believes that he will not "suffer much in that quarter." ¾ *p.*

Endorsed: "Jo. Frankland on H. F.'s will."

[CHARLES RUSSELL to MR. HOLMES at Calcutta?]

1736, October 20. Checquers.—Is glad to hear that every thing has arrived safe, and is now sending shoes, pumps and boots by the *Louisa*, Captain Pennell. The clothes and periwigs shall follow. Mr. Gascoigne is sending him some claret by the same ship, with Mr. F. Russell's wine. Thanks him for the stockings sent to Captain Revett and himself. Can give him no encouragement about the suit at law, unless there were better grounds to go upon, and has heard nothing of his brother Vanduren, but if the lawyer can get any tolerable foundation to go upon, will not fail to do his utmost. Has sent out full powers to his cousin [Francis] Russell to recover whatever may be due from the black merchants Bissnodass Leat or Samsunder Leat to his [the writer's] father, and has attached his father's will and probate to the letters of attorney.* His correspondent's name is also put into the letters, in case of death, although he trusts that poor Mr. Russell, who has been so many years in India, may live to see his native land once more.

Postscript. Hopes that Mrs. Holmes and his little ones are well. *Draft.* 4 *pp.*

BEN. GASCOYNE to [CHARLES RUSSELL].

1738, December 27. Turnweele Lane.—Stating that he has sent some of the things for Sir Francis Russell by Mr. Charles Fowlis, third mate of Captain Gilbert's ship, and offering the compliments of the season. 1 *p.*

[CHARLES RUSSELL to SIR FRANCIS RUSSELL.]

[1742, February?]—Concerning the loss of Mr. Hume's election, Miles Barnes' having put himself out of the direction [of the East India Company], Mr. Fazakerley's money, letters sent out by the *Houghton*, the calculation for the eclipses, the

* John Russell, late governor of Fort William, died December 5, 1735.

change of the ministry, the well-being of Billy and Miss Fazakerley, and the likelihood of the writer's being sent abroad, in which case his wife will look after the Indian letters, &c. [*Notes in Chas. Russell's hand.*]

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to his wife MRS. RUSSELL, JUNR., Duke St., near St. James, London.

1742, June 3. On board a billinder, between Bruges and Ghent.—I am now on board a billinder, which is very like one of our west country barges, and have just stopped for an hour at a half-way house on the river, where your brother and many more of us have made a very good bait, with a piece of cold beef and tolerable good thin burgundy. The weather extremely hot. Only one company on board, so Mr. Vane and I have a little cabin, which keeps us from being broiled. Your brother and Mr. Berkeley are in the next boat. Yesterday we disembarked from our transports, and came in billinders from Ostend to Bruges, twelve miles through a very flat country, not a house worth 50*l.* and scarce a tree (except a willow) or a hedge all the way. When we arrived at Bruges we had three miles to march into the middle of the town; saw a great many Franciscan, Dominican and St. Augustine friars; a very large town; the Governor, burghers and all the best people turned out to us. 'Twas eight o'clock before our quarters were allotted, and past eleven before we got to bed, but I slept well and was up again at four, when, with no small difficulty and confusion, Mr. Vane and I got on board with all our men. "I take this opportunity, whilst Mr. Vane has been snoring ever since we baited, to write this strange and confused account to my dearest life, who I dare say wont expose it, but can fancy to myself I am now talking to her and seeing my dear little Molly playing about, calling 'Ah, Papa,' but can scarce see to read it without help of my handkerchief." We hope to reach Ghent at five or six o'clock and I shall send this by Colonel Douglas of the 3rd regiment, who is in parliament, and returns to England to-morrow.

At Bruges we heard that the Dutch persist resolutely in not coming in to join us, so our stay perhaps may not be long. If possible, Lord Robert Manners, Ge[orge] Walgrave, your brother and myself mean to mess together and lodge near one another. Remember me to Mr. and Mrs. Knight and Worsley; "my duty to my mother, who I hope keeps up her spirits, and love to Fanny and Jemmy, and a few kisses to little Molly and Johnny."*

Postscript. Mr. Vane is now awake and sends his service to you. We are on deck, drinking your health in burgundy. A fine breeze has sprung up, which makes it pleasant, and we are within a league of Ghent; "a much more fertile country than

*All Colonel Russell's letters contain many warm expressions of affection to his wife and two little ones, and are often, in great part, about his private affairs. Almost all have a seal with his coat of arms and crest in very high relief.

between Ostend and Bruges; great plenty of wheat and barley; a sandy road each side the river planted all the way with oak and ash, not one tree that looks thriving or worth sixpence in the whole plantation"!

6 o'clock. Just got well to Ghent, and can say no more, for Colonel Douglas goes away to-night. 3½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742, June 9. Ghent.—"I can have no pleasure here like that of conversing in this manner with my dearest life, and telling you 'tis not to be expressed what joy I feel even in the expectation of a letter from you. . . At present there is very little amusement in this place. The principal inhabitants, of which there are a great many who keep their coaches, drive about every evening round one of the large market-places and some of the streets, all the officers bowing to them as they pass by; the ladies dressed all in sacks, but so disguised that there appears no beauty among 'em; some of their equipages are very gaudy and fine. The greatest beauty we have here has followed us from England, which is Lady Vane, who arrived here last Monday night, and in reality has followed the brigade of Guards, which, as soon as she is tired with, intends to proceed to Brussels. She has no woman with her, and walks about each evening with an officer of each side of her." We have mostly had cold easterly winds since we came here. Our provision is tolerably good, but the wine very bad, weak and thin. On Saturday we go into the house which seven of us have taken together; what housekeeping we have there you shall hear by and by. I will try on Friday to send a line or two by Sergeant Lee, of Col. Lascell's company, who the Duke sent hither with our men's kettles and flasks. Your brother wishes to know whether Captain Stanhope, Earl Stanhope's brother, who is gone from Bruges to England, is about buying Col. Duncomb's company. 3½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1742, June 16. Ghent.—I received both your letters on Monday, June 14,* and need not tell you how happy they made me. I am pleased to find you rise so early and begin to use some exercise, for if you fail to take proper care of yourself and thereby injure your health, reflect only how miserable you will make me, and to what little purpose all your kind expressions of love and regard will be, if, by neglecting yourself, you deprive me of all that is valuable to me in this life. I am now going to dine with the Governor, who dines at twelve o'clock, so must break off for the present.

"After a great feast of three courses and a fine desert I am too full to entertain you. Ten colonels, including myself, were invited, and I could understand French enough to perceive the Governor a very agreeable man, and extremely polite. We were

*This shows that the letters are dated old style.

three hours at dinner and a great deal of good wine at it, but none after, which there was no want of. He lives in a very good house; a hall and two fine apartments of each side, the rooms large and very lofty, furnished with tolerable good tapistry and some fine landscapes, and an exceeding good picture, just sent him, of the Queen of Hungary, very like, they say, and very beautiful. A piece of very good news, the Governor told us, was just arrived, which came from Lord Stairs and also from Vienna; that the King of Prussia had signed a treaty with the Queen of Hungary, that in ten days he was to withdraw all his troops, who were neither to serve against her or any of her allies, and in consideration of this, his Prussian Majesty was to have all Upper and Lower Silesia (with some small exception) and the town of Glatz which did formerly belong to Silesia; upon which *Te Deum* will be sung in all our churches to-morrow."

The wine and food here agree with me very well, but the latter is spoiled by the dressing. No salad can I eat, the oil is so bad, so if Lightfoot and Merriden will bring some, they wont be sorry when they get here. There are plenty of baggage horses in this place, and I do not believe we shall go far enough away to make them necessary.

You surprise me when you say you fear you will be obliged to use the money I left with you. I left it for no other purpose, and if you spared it, or as much more, if you had occasion for it, you would make me very unhappy. There is no fear of our wanting money when we meet again. [Directions about the poor rates at Missenden, sale of hay &c.] The weather here has been so cold that several people have had fires. I told you in my last that I was to hear some fine music on Sunday, but it proved very indifferent. "It was, according to new style, St. John's day, and a very great festival here, many solemn processions being carried about the town, with St. John's head finely wrought in silver in a charger. The church dedicated to that saint is by much the finest here. It is called St. Bave's Church, or St. Bavain, and has a great many curiosities in the inside of it, many fine monuments, pictures and statues, particularly one of exquisite workmanship of St. John, brass, and marble columns of the different orders are really very fine in the church.

"As for the ladies, I have seen none but in their coaches, and have not spoke to a woman since I've been here, except here and there a servant-maid; as for the tradesmen's wives, they appear to have nothing of any beauty among 'em . . . . I am sorry to tell you poor Vane has been in arrest ever since the 11th of this month, having had a fracas with Capt. Rich. A blow has been given by the latter, so not easily to be made up. So far I can say, and not one here says otherwise, that my friend has not been in the least to blame, which is a great comfort to him."

Postscript. Robinson, Durand, Vanbrugh and Hildesly are all well. 9 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742, July 13.—"Set out at ten in the morning from Ghent to Antwerp, dined at St. Nicola and got to Anvers, which is thirty-three English miles, at 7 o'clock. Went the next day to see the Notre Dame eglise, where was the picture of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary done by Rubens, and a most exquisite fine piece, also another fine picture by the same hand of our Saviour being taken down from the cross, with Rubens' own picture in it, his two wives, and two daughters. The same day went to see the eglise de St. Jacque, where there was a bas-relief of our Saviour's crucifixion, executed in a most elegant manner; went the next day to see the convent of the Carmelites, where we saw our Saviour's head finely drawn, which was taken from the Turks; we then went to see the Jesuits' convent, where was a fine picture of St. Ignatius driving the devil out of those that were possessed, by Rubens, and a fine picture of St. Bernardus making an offering, by Vandyke, and the architecture of the church was most beautiful, belonging to the said convent; then went to see Mr. Sneye's fine collection of fruit and flower pieces, and a fine picture of a Jesuit by Vandyke." 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1742,] October 1 and 2. Ghent.—Our family being all gone out except Lightfoot, who is below stairs learning French dialogues, I cannot divert myself better than by fancying you sitting by me, and chatting to you.

Our present orders are to march next week and cantoon in a village near Courtray, about two days' distance, and in a very wholesome situation. I keep very well, partly I think because I take no malt liquor. Poor Merriden and many others are miserable for want of English beer, and sometimes drink that of this country, which is mere hogs-wash. You ask what place we have for divine worship. "Tis a shameful thing we should have but two for all the troops in this garrison; one only for all the horse Guards and grenadiers, and foot Guards. Since the former came they have constantly had the church for the morning service, and the afternoon only for us, but as the horse officers dont take up all the room allotted for them, I have an opportunity of going in the morning; and chaplains we have in plenty, and some very good preachers and agreeable young men. We have a brother of Mr. Barton's of St. Andrews often with us who is chaplain to the train of artillery. On Sunday next a sacrament is appointed and a collection intended for the poor soldiers' wives and families, and those sick in our hospital. . . . Seven or eight of the King's coaches came in last night, I suppose from the Hague, but yet we doubt of his coming. Nothing this day talked of but cantooning, which they say we are to do if his Majesty should not come, and without fail next week, though my Lord Stair's coming, I find now, is not to be till Tuesday or Wednesday. . . . On Monday next, being the Queen of Hungary's birthday, the whole garrison is ordered to be under arms, and great rejoicings we are to make, with a *feu de joie*, &c." . . . 5 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to his WIFE.

1742, November 2. Ghent.—I was sorry I was obliged to break off so abruptly in my last, and not able to give you a better account of the review. "I was mistaken in the short description I gave you of Prince Frederick of Hesse, for 'twas only Prince George, his uncle, I saw at the review, whose person, I can assure you, dont please me near so well as his nephew's, who I saw on Sunday last at Lord Stairs', and like him extremely well. His stature a good deal resembles the Duke's Mr. Windham, only thicker legs and rather a plumper face, but in that much the greater advantage. If you remember, Miss K — pe gave a quite different account of him. He was extremely pleased, I hear, with the appearance we made at the review, and as we gave a peculiar satisfaction to our General and Commander in Chief, I cant omit the manner in which he expressed himself by the orders that were given out the day following, viz.:—

'Ghent, October the 31st, 1742.

The parole is Frederick and Bruge. As my Lord Stairs has seen with great pleasure the great beauty of all his Majesty's forces, both horse and foot, belonging to this garrison, he is persuaded that the troops he has not seen are answerable to the sample of those he has seen, and that there is nothing wanting to make that body of troops irresistible but that the flourishing youth of which the different corps are composed should vie with one another to excel in their exactness of duty, in which case the British troops will soon acquire the reputation of excelling in order and discipline, as they have already the fame of surpassing other troops in vigour and beauty. My Lord Stairs expects that the officers will pique themselves to stay in quarters this winter, and that no officer will desire to be absent but in case of necessity. In that case, my Lord Stairs flatters himself that very early in the spring his Majesty will find an army worthy to put himself at the head of.'

By this you may see how few officers will leave Flanders this winter. The Duke of Marlborough set out for England this morning, before the orders came out."

By the time this reaches you, I hope you will be preparing to go to London, whence I shall expect to hear a great deal of news from you, which the Town will be full of, at the meeting of Parliament. Before they adjourn at Christmas, people will be able to conjecture what turn the affairs of Europe will be likely to take, and if pacific measures are upon the anvil, as is the common opinion. (Private affairs. Recommends "Daffy" for his little girl.) You will be surprised to hear that I have not eaten one grape this season, nor scarce seen one that was ripe. Walnuts we have had in plenty, and baking apples and *legumes*, particularly celery and endive, but no eating apples at all, either golden pippins, russets or non-pareils. 4 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742, November 13. Ghent.—We expect that the orders from England of which I spoke to you will be countermanded, for "our Commander-in-Chief and our generals are of the opinion that such a march in this season will quite destroy our flourishing troops, and I believe another express or two must come [from] England before we set out, for all this time we have received no orders to prepare for our marching. Comfort yourself only with this, that it is thought and known to be so impracticable, that we could scarce reach further than Namur or Luxemburgh, which are very agreeable places for our winter quarters and a fine pavement all the way thither." I am only sorry for your brother's disappointment and poor Bos[cawen's], who was stopped at Bruges; but if we stay here, those who have furloughs will soon have orders to use them when they please. "How much more desirable would it have been to have taken the field soon after we arrived here and have had something to have done worthy our calling; after which one might have hoped to have enjoyed one's winter quarters in a much happier manner than what I have, or am likely to do. [Private affairs.] Pray remember to see Oliver and let me know a deal from St. Helena and of Kendall, and what he hears in the city of Sir Francis and his lady. Who knows but Bellasyse went this time of the year to see the worst, as he before saw the best of Missenden; but that would be a piece of news too good for me to hear, more successful than could well fall to my lot to be; as the purchase could not be done without me it would necessitate me to come to England . . . provided the troops dont march far from here. But what could induce me to build such castles in the air; [I] thought myself chattering as I used to do to my only life, and expecting some cheerful, prudent reply." Our messmate Lightfoot has left and Merriden has taken a small house. He is mighty civil now, and lays his objections to Berkeley's door, for they had scarce common patience with each other. 5 *pp.*

Addressed: "To Mrs. Russell, junr., at Great Missenden, Chesham, Bucks."

The Same to the Same.

1742, November 16 and 17. Ghent.—It must be intolerable to you to know that if the wind had changed earlier your brother would have been with you before Duke D'Arembergh arrived here and put a stop to all leave except for those going for their health and members of parliament. Some of the latter are still waiting to see whether we are to march or not. "We have not till this day received orders to be in readiness for a march, yet we dont in the least expect it (though all prepared) but believe the next mail will bring orders to the contrary from England, in answer, as it is said, to what Lord St[air]s has wrote over, who is strongly averse to a winter's march, as are all our g[enera]ls, knowing for a certainty 'twill be the destruction

of the greatest part of our men, but especially of our cavalry, which cant without an immense expense be repaired and which is of the greatest consequence. As for our officers, they will be so well provided, both within-side and without, that no harm can happen to them, but for our men, who cant have those advantages, and have not been used to it, they will be to be pitied. Lord Stairs is this morning gone to Brussels for a few days, to consult, we suppose, upon this occasion with Count D' Harrack."

I fear Bellasyse saw no temptation to make him a purchaser. It is unlucky Drayton proves so convenient to him. Fanny writes that Lord Effingham sent her a letter from me, with not a word in it, but the lace I sent for you. I wrote by the post to both you and her and thought the letters would have arrived first. As to the French tippet, give it to her from me if you do not like it, but I had much rather you kept it if you think it pretty and I will get her another. I find poor Mrs. Trevor dont approve of her lace because it is not Brussels and like that which Bos[cawen] sent Nanny Trevor, but that cost more than we were commissioned to lay out. I am vexed that Lord Effingham should have told Fanny that I was in hopes to get leave, which I should never have said to him without telling you of it. I have read the India letters and dont advise you to send out more than fifty or sixty pounds in nick-nacks or ivory toys, a model in tin of a grate of about eight or ten pounds value and some few books that you think worth reading. 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742, November 19 and 20. Ghent.—It is said that an express went yesterday to Lord Stairs at Brussels. We hope to hear the contents to-morrow, when his Lordship returns here, but everything confirms the impracticability of our undertaking a march into Germany this winter.

The chief purport of the letter from India "seems only relating to Eyres and himself,* and his own conduct and abilities in the discharge of the Company's affairs at Cossimbuzar. . . .

"In my last, I mentioned something of a court-martial relating to Captain Rich, and can now with great pleasure tell you that long and tedious disagreeable affair is happily decided. The battalion was ordered yesterday morning under arms, and Captain Rich, before all the officers, offered Mr. Vane a stick, to make what use he thought proper of, asking him pardon at the same time for the rash and most extravagant action he had been guilty of, and that he did it much more sincerely from his own inclination, and begged him to accept of it as such, than from any obligation the sentence of the court-martial required him to do. Upon which Mr. Vane assured him he heartily did forgive him, as it appeared to be from a motive of his own, not thinking the court-martial had anything to do with it. . . . Mr. Rich's behaviour was much approved of upon the occasion, and after having so

* Sir Francis Russell.

long a confinement, Mr. Vane was justified in the acceptance of such a submission. I cant help feeling for poor Rich and his family, he having been sufficiently mortified for so many months, and to think what joy they must be in when they come to hear of his being so happily set at liberty. . . . This morning we have had a very disagreeable affair, which was obliged to be put into execution, but very luckily neither your brother nor myself were upon the command. Two troopers of Lord Pembroke's regiment were last week condemned to die for mutiny, the one for abusing and striking his officer, Jack Boscawen, the other for as grossly abusing him, and being more guilty if possible, all but striking, both belonging to the same troop with our friend Jack, whose duty it was to prosecute, but would have been very happy to've had them both pardoned, but for example's sake 'twas necessary at this time not to show mercy; and accordingly they both marched, attended by a great number of the troops of the garrison, to the place of execution. Both kneeled down, some distance from each other, and when one was shot, which was him that gave the blow, the other was pardoned, but drummed out of the regiment and quite through the garrison." . . . 5 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1742, November 24. Ghent.—The contrary winds still prevent us hearing from England, but it is thought that Lord Stairs will give no orders for marching, whatever he may himself receive, until he has an answer to his own express. I believe he has sent "the concurrent opinion of the Hanoverian and Hessian generals joined with his own to let the grandees in England know how impracticable 'tis to begin a march into Germany in this season without destroying our cavalry and the greatest part of the British troops." [Private affairs.] This place is extremely dull, no public place of any sort but the play-house, and that of no use except as a coffee-house, "for if one understood the language never so well, not one word could one hear distinctly enough to be able to understand what was said. The coffee-houses are so bad that I never go to one. . . . The meadows all round this town are now under water and almost all frozen, so that they begin to talk of making use already of skates; in short so shocking a country as all this part of Flanders is, is much worse than I can express or represent to you. . . I know you will wonder we have none of us all this while made an acquaintance with some of the Flemish ladies and have been introduced to some of the agreeable families amongst 'em, but can assure you, even of those who are masters of the language, it is not to be done. Very few are acquainted, and they only to speak at the play-house, but very little at their own private houses, the chief cause being their frugality and economy, few or none of 'em having any fortunes more than

will answer their public show, which is to drive a coach and pair and have a large house, that being their only ambition." Vane and Boscawen desire to be remembered to you and little Molly. 5 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1742, November 27. Ghent.—Next Monday we shall have five mails due to us, and, unless the wind changes, we may have fifteen. We are very quiet here. Berkeley reads a great deal and never goes out when he can help it. I visit my company in their barracks and see them mess whenever it is fair, but excepting twice a week to a play, as to a coffee house, I never leave home in the evening, either agreeably entertaining myself in this manner, or reading Shakespeare or some other book. Your brother leads the same sort of life, and very soberly I assure you. Poor Merriden has gone, and at the last tried to insinuate that it was more our disapprobation of him than his dislike to us which was the cause of his leaving, but I reminded him that the first week he came he found fault with everything we did. Berkeley scarce knows how to contain his joy for having so good a riddance of him. We are wondering whether it wont be worth while to send a cart for our letters when they do come, there will be such a load of them. 4 *pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1742, December 1. Ghent.—To my great joy I yesterday received five letters from you, which confirmed our belief that a stop is made to our winter's march into Germany. It was not owned at Lord Stairs' in the morning, but was known at night by Lord Ancram and George Bos[awen] having their leave renewed. They set out to-day and your brother to-morrow. I have not dared to indulge myself with the least thought of it, so many of my own rank being absent, yet I intend now to try, my India affairs and my family business being a good plea. If I dont succeed, I know you will bear it with all the philosophy you can. 4 *pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1742, December 6. Sittingborough [Sittingbourne].—Announces his safe arrival in England, Lord Robert Manners, Hildersley and himself having come over in a small fishing-boat from Ostend to Dover, together with Vane and her brother, who have gone to Sandwich. Hopes to reach Duke Street next day. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1742, December 6. Rochester.—To the same effect as the above. 1 *p.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to his WIFE.

[1742-3, February 18,] Friday night. Dover.—Announcing his safe arrival at Dover, where he fears they may be detained by contrary winds. 1 *p.*

Endorsed with the above date.

THE SAME to the SAME.

[1742-3, February 19,] Saturday afternoon. Dover.—We took a walk round the Castle this morning and had the pleasure to see the wind blowing fair. We must wait for the packet from London, but Captain Hodgson assures us the wind will hold.

Nine o'clock at night. Have just come to my quarters at the Ship from the coffee-house, where we heard of the success of the Austrians, which your welcome letter confirms. Your account of the dear sweet babes makes me happy. Captain Durand says you behaved like a heroine.

Lord Rothes has crossed to Calais. Col. Brown arrived here three or four days ago, and by Capt. Hodgson's account cannot live a month. We embark in a few hours. 4¼ *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1742-3, February 21, Monday morning. Ostend.—Announces their safe arrival after a passage of twenty-six hours. They set out presently in the *trachschute* for Bruges, but Col. Gee is first going to walk them round the works of the place. 1 *p.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1742-3, February 23. Ghent.—We had a pleasant journey here in the *trachschute*, and found Merriden and Collier ready to receive us. Berkeley has nearly fretted himself ill because his baggage is left behind. To-morrow we set out by diligence for Brussels and Liege. I hear that Lady Vane has come over and gone to Aix-la-Chapelle. Hope we shant overtake her. I am sorry to say Dueren is twenty-one miles from Aix, but for the present you must direct to me in the first battalion of Guards, to be left at the post-house at Aix-la-Chapelle. I have been almost too busy to think of the happy ten weeks I so lately enjoyed, but must now look forward to our next meeting. 3 *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1742-3, February 26. Brussells.—I wrote last to you from Ghent. General Honeywood told Durand we were so good in coming over so soon that it was an encouragement for us to have leave another time. We hope to be at Aix next Tuesday, and as that is our head-quarters, shall stay a day or two to wait on Lord Stair and divert ourselves before we go to Dueren. Many accidents have happened to our troops in their march, such as the breaking down of waggons, baggage carts, &c. Poor Lord

Stair was overturned before he got to Maestricht, and his coach broken, but nobody was the least hurt. Frank Townsend had his cart broke down and all his baggage in the dirt. It has cost him four pounds to have it repaired, and he says he now begins to be sensible of the pleasures of his profession. Ghent will soon be a melancholy place. All the horse are to be here; the first of them come in to-night. Mr. and Mrs. De la Ruelle wanted me to stay with them, but I and my fellow travellers made the *Pom d'ore* our house. The meagre dinners of this Lenten season have not suited us very well, for they spoil their fish by their bad sauces, having only oil instead of butter, but we are making up for it here, at the *Hotel de Flandre*, which is really rather too luxurious, so that it is high time to be gone. Three or four agreeable young fellows belonging to the horse have lived with us. Being meagre season, the family ladies of this house have not eaten with us, but at breakfast, and in the evening, at tea and cards, we have been much with them "and who should be amongst 'em ever since we have been here but Lady Vane, who keeps Lent with the family, has a lodging near and is well received in this town, but whilst we've been here is chiefly with us. Berkeley shuns her much and assured me he would never be with her but in my company. She behaves extremely modest and very agreeable." An Abbé here, the author of the Brussels Gazette, tells me that the post to Aix la Chapelle and thence to the cantonments, is very well regulated, so I hope to enjoy my greatest pleasure, that of hearing regularly from you. When you see Mr. Fred. Frankland and Worsley, the young ladies of this house, Mesdemoiselles Caroline, Tonton and Nazette, desire their compliments to them.

Lord Ancram, Lord Robert Manners and Hildersley are just come, the latter bringing me your welcome letter. 4½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742-3, February 28. Liege.—We left Brussels yesterday and came through a fine country as far as Louvain, with hills, woods, arable lands and villages with large churches and convents. From thence, to Tirlemont and St. Iron [Tron], but this part of the day's journey very dull; a great waste of arable land with scarce a house or a tree. To-day the country has improved again, but "I cant say much in recommendation of this city, it lying very low, buildings but indifferent, and a strange beggarly set of people for its inhabitants." The river Maes however has a fine effect, being broad and not too rapid, with some fine meadows near it and rows of trees, and a rising hill at a little distance. To-morrow we go on to Aix-la-Chapelle. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1742-3, March 3. Aix-la-Chappelle.—After a journey through as delightful a country as any in England, diversified with hills, wood and water, we arrived last Tuesday at this place, which is situated just like the Bath, in a bottom surrounded by hills.

Next day we waited on Lord Stair, were graciously received, and afterwards dined with him. We have had invitations from Generals Campbell and Legoniere, and shall stay here a day longer to accept their civilities. Brigadier Frampton is here from Dueren and gives us a poor account of the place, as to the badness and scarcity of provisions, "but we have great reason to believe it will mend every day, the people being extremely civil and very fond of us: were at first frightened out of their senses, and almost all ready to desert their houses, expecting to be used as they were by the French last year, who . . . took all their forage and provisions and paid nothing for 'em. As soon as they saw our money, and the different treatment of our troops, there was nothing they would not do to oblige us, so hope soon to fare well among 'em. The country all about it is very fine, and I think it very lucky we drew such quarters, for all our regiment except the grenadiers lie together and only three companies in that town besides, belonging to the 2nd regiment. The rest, with all the 3rd regiment, lie dispersed fifteen miles asunder from each other, and our grenadiers are marched still twenty-one miles further than us."

Postscript. I have just got your letter, but when I opened it and did not see your hand, I was somewhat amazed. "However, soon found out your eleven lines, which were five too many" and hope you are as well as you say. I was afraid your behaving so well at our parting might have this result, and can only thank God that things are no worse. I long for my next letter to bring a good account of my dearest soul. 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742–3, March 5. Dueren.—Has just arrived safe and well after a fine day's journey through a pleasant country. Regretted leaving Aix, where he received great civilities from the general officers and met many old acquaintances, but likes his present quarters better than he expected. Lord Ancram, &c. will follow on Monday. Is vastly impatient to hear again from his dearest life. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1742–3, March 9. Dueren.—The quarters allotted to me here were so bad that I went to the magistrate and got them changed for very good ones. We are all quartered upon private houses and are happy if we have one good room and a fireplace in it. Stoves are chiefly made use of, for cheapness, which give a very disagreeable heat and make the rooms so warm that, without great care, people inevitably take cold when they go out into the air. Coals and candles are found us by our landlords, but as I think this a hardship for them I have had some laid in of my own. "This town has formerly been a very good one, much larger than at present, and was once one of the Hans towns, but is now a very beggarly one, being subject to a despotic power and

very much fleeced by the late Elector Palatine, nor will they now be any gainers by what will be expended by our troops, for 'twill be all squeezed from them again by the present Elector, to whom this Duchy of Juliers is subject. There are about twenty-five Protestant families in this town and three hundred Catholic ones, but the former few pay as much taxes as the latter; and there is also a very pretty church belonging to the former where we had divine service last Sunday, performed by a very good sort of man, the chaplain to the 2nd regiment, which is to be continued every Sunday, with a collection made for the poor Protestants of this place. The inhabitants, who have their service in high Dutch, go to church at eight and we at ten o'clock, and can assure you we had a very great congregation. The Protestants here were in great hopes once of having the King of Prussia to have been their protector, when he was to have had Juliers and Bergues, which claim he gave up upon the French being guarantee to him for Silesia."

Berkeley is next door to me and Durand close by, and though the town is shabby, we have very good rooms and I have a good bed, which is lucky, as my wise sergeant let mine be carried off with Conway's baggage when the grenadiers marched to Gemund, a town twenty miles away. "They really have been unfortunate, for their quarters are miserably bad, whereas they ought to have covered Lord Stair's quarters at Aix, . . . where the grenadiers of the marching regiments are suffered to be." This place lies low, but there are the pleasantest rides and walks imaginable on all sides of it, with pretty little villages and romantic hills covered with woods and interspersed with some fine chateaux. 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742–3, March 12. Dueren.—It is surprising how difficult it is to get anything here except bread, milk, and Dutch cheese. The meat is very poor, and garden stuff not to be had, although there are gardens all round the town, but they were all destroyed last autumn by the mice, who came in such numbers that they ate up even the roots of the herbage for twelve or fifteen miles around. The little hillocks and the banks of the high-ways are full of the holes where they burrowed, just like rabbits. And to add to this misfortune, the French were quartered here for nine months. However, the mice have all vanished again, so matters will soon improve. Berkeley and I had great difficulty in finding any place where we could get our food cooked, for the only two public houses in the place were engaged for fixed messes; but after a day or two we poked out a place where the quarter master sergeant was quartered, and where the good woman is willing to dress any thing we can get. Here Berkeley and I dine tête-a-tete, with now and then eggs and bacon and a pudding, and upon hares and woodcocks, which are very abundant, but as their season is now over nothing but necessity will make them go down. However things are mending now, for the butcher has got an ox from Cologne, of which we have laid

in as much as we could get, and I believe our mess will increase, for Lord Robert Manners and Boynton are coming from Aix, "both which, we take it for granted will be glad to live, and cant well refuse 'em a place at our table." Mr. York is in a mess with Col. Churchill and four others of the 2nd regiment. He has a German cook, whom he is good enough to allow to help me in getting in provisions. Durand's mess is glad to come to us at night, as our room is larger than most. "We meet every night at six o'clock, have two tables at whist, at a shilling or two, then have a cold collation of almonds, raisins, figs, macaroons, butter and cheese, drink a very thin Moselle wine, without water, of [*sic*] which there is no other liquor here to be had, except sometimes a little brandy punch, drink, laugh and are merry till half hour after ten, and then all retire to our respective homes. . . . How long we shall remain here I cant tell, but 'tis the only place I have yet been in that an officer may live upon his pay, if it may be called living at all." We only pay sixpence a day for stabling and forage in plenty for each of our horses. I am glad I brought *Poppet*, and wish I had his fellow. We hear that the Spaniards could make no further progress in Italy, and that the French troops had been in a very miserable condition in Germany and were retiring into Lorraine.

What good news it would be to us to hear that Mr. Eyre would purchase Missenden! *5 pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742–3, March 16. Dueren.—[Private affairs.] You may be quite easy about me, for this air and the sort of life agrees with me very well and I was never better. You are very good in sending me so much chit-chat, and need make no excuse about it, for whatever you say or do gives me pleasure. The fine weather has made this place very agreeable, and Lord Robert Manners has brought beef, mutton and hams, as well as burgundy, claret and old hock, so we shall fare well. Those few of our men who got colds and fevers upon the march are mostly recovered, and we have scarce any sick at all, but having consumed most of the forage here (which the dragoons cant subsist without) we have orders to march a few days further on, and expect to start on Tuesday. We shall cross the Rhine at Andernach and be cantoned in villages near Coblentz, where I believe we shall have a pleasant summer, see a little more of the world and then return home. I dont hear that the horse are to leave Brussels, nor that any troops but our English foot are yet to cross the Rhine, but shall perhaps know more before next post. *5 pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1742–3, March 19. Dueren.—You have this morning made me inexpressibly happy with your two letters of the 7th and 11th, but just think how miserable it made me to see Parslow, Berkeley and Durand receive their letters, and not one for me. However

Mr. Ramsden has been so good as to send these enclosed in Lord Stair's packet by a messenger. I cant determine which is your best way. It will be giving you a great deal of trouble to send to the General Post Office in Lombard Street, and put in a shilling with every letter, yet if you pay the money at any of the common offices, it will be sunk, and the letter lost. The other way is to trouble Mr. Ramsden every time, which perhaps you wont care to do. I advise you to get George Bos[cawen], who will want to know for his own sake when he comes out, to find out from Mr. Ramsden which is best to do. You must direct *A Monsieur, Monsieur Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel dans le premier regiment de gardes de S. M. B. a Dueren, ou partout on l'armee sera en marche.*

I have just bought a new horse for Nat to ride. *Poppet* is worth his weight in gold, and good for everything. I have been so interrupted that I am forced to lock myself in, "being determined the little time I have, to talk to and think of nothing but you. Indeed, my dearest life, the pleasure of hearing you are so well is sufficient happiness for me, but don't think you amuse yourself enough." I have one favour to beg of you and that is that you will go to my sister on a Thursday, not only for her sake but your own, for if she goes to Stockholm and this is her last winter at St. James, I know it would hurt you to think that you had refused her. She mentions without the least reserve that if her mistress should marry she would go with her, and say good-bye to England, God knows for how long.

Lord Robert Manners has had some fine courses with his greyhounds, and brings home two or three brace of hares almost every day. We go to Novenich, seven miles from here, on Tuesday, halt there until Friday and then proceed towards the Rhine.

My compliments to Lady Lee, and thanks to Fuller for his kind letter. 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742–3, March 22. Norvenich.—This morning I left Dueren with some regret but in good spirits, at seven o'clock, and marched to this place, a distance of not more than eight English miles. We arrived about eleven, with only three companies, the rest being quartered in the neighbouring villages. So fine a morning and so delightful a country I scarce ever saw. Our village consists of fifty or sixty thatched and dirt houses, where however our men are well quartered. As for ourselves, there was but one house, which Brigadier Frampton had fixed upon, but that one so noble a chateau that it easily holds us all. The quartermaster was refused admittance, although the house is quite empty and unfurnished, and he was accompanied by the chief burgomaster, who however is little better than a peasant, "so force took place, the doors broke open, and we now are in possession of a perfect palace," with a draw bridge, great court, and twelve rooms on a floor. There is a moat with plenty of fish, but these

we have spared, not being dexterous in catching any. Poor Berkeley is in a neighbouring village, but Lord Robert and I have apartments next to each other, and Durand is with us. We all mess together, the Brigadier's cook and my drum performing most nobly in a very spacious kitchen.

We halt here two days and on Friday march for Leghenich, some nine or ten miles further on.

I am obliged to you for dispatching Sir Francis Russell's letters by the last ships; am sorry Eyres is such a fool, but never much depended upon his having taste enough to like Missenden. 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1742–3, March 25. From the grand chateau at Norvenich.—This morning we proceed on our march, but have only six or seven miles to go. We have lived very cheerfully in our noble chateau, the Brigadier with his staff, that is, his brigade major, adjutant, quarter-master and surgeon, and four more of us having passed our time very sociably, walking and riding out a-coursing every morning, having the finest sport, in a most delightful country, and with plenty of game.

Berkeley is with us all day long, for the other villages are only a mile or so away. They are thick and prettily dispersed, and though there are great signs of poverty in them, our men have done very well, finding eggs in plenty, some bacon and greens, and very good bread, made all of wheat. Every evening we walk through pretty woods and gently rising hills to pay our neighbours' quarters a visit; then home to whist, a slight supper, and so early to bed.

Leghenich.—It is now eleven o'clock, and I have found a man who is going to Dueren and will post this there. Last night so much snow fell that it was two feet deep all the way, but we have had a most delightful morning for our march, only a little troublesome to the men. However they were much delighted to see our sport, for we killed three brace of hares in our way, with Lord Robert's greyhounds. We are quartered now in single companies, but so near one another that Lord Robert, Berkeley and I shall be every day together. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, March 28. Rhynbach.—I sent my last from Leghenich by a Jew who is our contractor for bread, and have now an opportunity by an officer in the Queen of Hungary's service to send this to Aix-la-Chapelle. On Saturday we marched from Leghenich to Gross Bullesheim, halted on Sunday, and came here to-day. The country has continued to be more delightful and diversified than any I have ever yet seen, but our pleasure has been a little abated by the great snow which fell when we were at Norvenich, for the roads are now very dirty and the

marching consequently very bad for the men, though none have as yet suffered by it. One good attends them, by their coming into quarters where the French and Austrians have both been, who not only paid nothing but expected money from their landlords. Our men, not being used to be so unreasonable, think themselves very happy in being entertained, as they mostly are in the villages they come to, with the best fare they can get. For myself, I always choose the route where the Generals have been, and have my company in a neighbouring village, where I can see them every day. Lord Robert, having an officer to his company, has had my leave to be with me and Berkeley is near enough to dine with us every day. Brigadier Frampton and his staff are always in the same village, but, though asked, we never eat with him. Yet we see him when we please and hear all expresses going to and from the Generals. I travel with my man cook, have my soups every day, and lay in provisions where I can. Lord Robert and I have coops behind our carts which are often recruited with fowls, and we kill two or three brace of hares every day. Poor Durand, with three other companies, has been three or four miles from us, but I hear he is well. "We should have been vis-a-vis de Coblentz on Sunday but have just had orders from General Ligoniere, who is a day's march before us, to halt till further orders, the late snow and to-day's rain having swelled the Rhine so much that its impassable and may be so for these five or six days or longer." 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, March 30. Rhinbach.—We are to march to-morrow to a town called Ahrweiller, about nine English miles further, and there to halt again. We shall there be within about six leagues of that part of the Rhine where we are to cross as soon as the waters are abated. "Lord Robert Manners, who never writes, hopes my mentioning him so often to you will be a means of the Duchess of Rutland knowing he is well, which I can assure you is not only so, but in good spirits, saying every day at dinner he never desires to live better than he has done upon this German march; behaves extremely well, without having the least quality airs about him, and I have brought him to be as useful in providing and catering as I could wish. Only we two keep a table, have had four dishes every day well served up, and can afford to ask two constantly to add to our table. Berkeley is one, and one always from the Brigadier's mess, who is glad of the honour of being invited. Hot rolls, good butter, with tea and cream every morning, except the marching mornings, and then I don't allow it." Few fare so well, but we old soldiers know how to live. In some of the villages, the companies have had nothing but the bread we are provided with and water, and Berkeley was forced to buy a cheese here and carry it with him to the King's company. My company has had the luck to fare well, and to-morrow will be in the same town with me. I have had but one man sick, with ague, and I have sent

for him to be under the care of our surgeon, and to keep with us until he is well, having a waggon for the sick. I am just come from visiting my men and was very happy to see them all so well and in such good spirits. I have not lost or left a man sick upon the road since leaving Ghent, except one who is ill with fever at Louvain. Here I and my mess-mate have to take up with one room between us, where we must both sleep and live, entertaining in the grand manner that I have described, though the dimensions of the room are only fourteen feet by ten. Yet we pass our time very merrily, and go to the Brigadier's in the evening whenever we have a mind for company. Not having an officer to my company, I should have been forced to keep with it, had I not commanded the battalion.

April 2. I am now at Ahrweiller, a small city on the Ahre and a very romantic place, "lying in a bottom, tolerably well built with stone, and slated, not thatched. It is surrounded with vast high hills, the sides of which are planted with vineyards and the tops of the hills all covered with woods, in which are wild boars. We went with the Brigadier and five or six more of us yesterday in pursuit of 'em, with the assistance of two or three of the country people with dogs. We saw seven or eight, and only wounded one, which they are gone after this morning in hopes to find again. . . . To-morrow we march three leagues, and on Monday we shall be at Andernach, on Tuesday cross the Rhine, and on Wednesday we shall be at the end of our route, over against Coblentz."

April 3. I am now at Sinzich, after a pleasant march over a delightful hill which brought us to the Rhine, close to which this town is situated. 5½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, April 7. Neuweidt [Neuwied].—We marched on Monday to Andernach, where we halted two days. Lord Robert and I were quartered in a private house, where our landlord invited us to a very good dinner, and was so obliging next day as to lend us plate, &c., for an entertainment which we gave to Lord Ancram, Walgrave and Berkeley. We marched thither six miles by the Rhine, "and I think I never saw so romantic and so fine a prospect, a noble river but rather too rapid a stream, a rich valley on the side we were of, with high hills near it planted with vineyards from the bottom to the top, on the other side of the river vast high mountains, [at] the bottom of which were villages and towns well built, and so thick that they were in less than half a mile of each other for several leagues together. This day we marched from Andernach, only four miles, crossed the Rhine over a bridge of boats, and came to Neuweidt, where we now are, within half a mile of the bridge; by much the prettiest and best built town we've been in. There is a fine chateau joining to it, belonging to the Count of Neuweidt, which the Marshal Neupergh

at present is in. He is one of the Austrian generals that commands those troops that are to join us. He invited all the officers to dine with him that belong to the four companies that are here, and gave us a fine entertainment."

Friday, April 8. We halt here to-day and shall march four leagues more to-morrow, to a place called Horen, where we are to halt till further orders. Lord Robert Manners' company and that which Durand belongs to will be with me. The weather has been very cold and it has snowed every day for this last week, which has made the roads a little dirty, but as our marches have been very short, the men have no ways suffered by it.

You surprised me by your account of the reception your brother met with from his Royal Highness. I think him cruelly treated, particularly in not being allowed to sell. As to his resigning at this time, it would have been want of spirit to have acted otherwise, if he could possibly live without it, after such hard usage and long services without preferment. None but fools can think it any dishonour to a man who has gone twice upon service. If the matter of Miss Killig[re]w should succeed, it will be lucky for him and may for once in his life make him think himself fortunate, which, poor man, he has hitherto had little chance of doing. I am sorry you have been puzzled about settling your money affairs. God knows you have so little that I fear you have not cause to be much perplexed. Pray thank Johnny Greenhill for his letter, and tell him how pleased I am that he is so pretty a poet.

As for what we are designed to do, 'tis impossible for me to know or even surmise. 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, April 10. Horhen—We left Neuweid yesterday and marched to this place, about two leagues from Coblentz. We married men, Capt. Parslow and myself, flatter ourselves with the hope of finding letters at every great town we come near, and have now sent to Mountabour, a fine spacious town in which the 3rd regiment have the good luck to have six companies quartered. If there is nothing there, we shall try another chance to-morrow, when Durand, Lord Robert, Berkeley, and myself propose to pay Coblentz, the residence of the Elector of Triers, a visit, and intend making a jolly day of it. I cant much brag of our present quarters, but being near two such great towns, we are sure of provisions enough.

If the Duke enquires any more about my writing, pray ask my sister to tell him that I hope his Royal Highness has received the weekly returns that I have sent him. "The posse has broke in upon me, so that its impossible I can say any more than that you are never out of my thoughts." 3 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, April 14. Horhen.—My Lord Stair's secretary has sent me yours of March 18, for which I am much obliged to Mr. Ramsden, not on account of its coming free, but securely. As Lord Stairs can now seldom or never be far from us I shall be made happy by getting all your letters. His Lordship came yesterday to Neuweid. When the rest of our army moves forward, we shall have to make room for them and shall march on five or six days further, to between Francfort and Mayence; with the river Main in our front and the Rhine on our right, and in a very fine country, where we shall remain till we encamp. We could not go to Coblentz on Monday as it snowed all day, but the next day we went, which proved rainy, and with it ended, I believe, our winter. It has been more like December than April, but yesterday and to-day have been midsummer ones. The country here is extremely romantic; mountains all round us, many of them covered with snow, but their sides and the valleys well cultivated and with a great deal of woodland, which, with the view of the Rhine and the Mozelle, adds greatly to our prospect. The latter runs into the former at Coblentz and so gives that town its name, meaning the confluence of the two rivers. The town is by much the finest I have seen since I left Brussells. On our way to it we pass a place called Vallendor, where I saw Major Honeywood and your acquaintance Jo. Child, who are quartered there with four troops of dragoons. From thence we have "a most delightful ride, viewing the mountains of each side the Rhine and seeing seven or eight towns dispersed among them. Then the road leads us quite round a fine castle,* very well fortified on the summit of a hill, the bottom of which is a fine house where the Elector of Triers resides, and is just vis-a-vis Coblentz." We cross the river by a *pons volans*, kept at the Elector's expense, with only a small toll, from which we are exempted. "This bridge is finely adorned and is a very pretty piece of machinery, is conveyed over by being fastened with a long chain to five or six boats which lie at anchor constantly in the middle of the river, so that by the force of the stream, which is very strong, and the help of a great rudder, it is, in the space of eight or ten minutes, forced over a very broad river, as wide as the Thames at Westminster Bridge."

This is but a poor village and at first our men could get no meat, so we sent a cart to Coblentz, and bought almost an ox, which we divided amongst them, and which, though very fine meat, did not stand them in so much as twopence halfpenny a pound English. The malt liquor is very good, but I cant brag of the wine, there being nothing but thin Mozelle and Rhenish to be had.

I hear that Lord Rothes has got the troop of horse grenadiers and Frampton his Lordship's regiment, so I suppose we shall have Folliot in his room, and that the Duke of Marlborough will command our brigade. 7 *pp.*

* Ehrenbreitstein.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, April 18. Werges, five leagues beyond Limpurg.—I posted my last to you in Coblentz, and when I got back to my quarters, found orders for marching next morning. I was quartered yesterday near Limpurg upon the Laun [Limburg on the Lahn]. This morning I came through the town, near to which, in a fine situation, is a house belonging to the Prince of Orange, who has four old maiden aunts living there. He is expected himself next month.

We have to-day marched through a very fine country, rather too hilly, but with good roads and great variety of agreeable views and landscapes. The chief objection to the country is the lack of pastures and meadow lands, of which there are very few, and I have not seen a bit of mutton since I left Aix-la-Chapelle.

"The greatest difficulty we meet with in our village quarters is not finding a creature that can understand one word but German. If by chance a person can speak French, I rejoice as much as if they spoke English. Now and then my Latin helps us out, which one would be surprised to find spoke by some of the meanest sort of people."

I wish with all my heart you would try to keep up your spirits better. Surely seeing what a flow I have ought to help to raise yours. I assure you I was never in better health, and we hear we shall be cantoned in a very fine country, and being near Francfort, can want for nothing.

I suppose we shall now soon have some more officers coming to us, as the Parliament is to rise this week and the K[in]g to go to H[anove]r. We hear that General Clayton has arrived at Lord Stair's, at Neuweid. 5¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, April 22. Eschborn.—This morning we marched to this village, which is within five English miles of Francfort on the Main. It is a poor place, but being so near a great town, where, we are told, we may be supplied with everything almost as well as in London, we and our men shall all fare well. Colonel Hemington, Durand and Lord Robert are with me, at a little chateau deserted by the landlord, which is the usual way and only too natural when troops are upon the march so near.

I believe we shall only stay a few days and then remove a day or two's march more, to make room for the troops behind us; shall then proceed no further till we encamp, which I believe will be in less than a month's time. "To-morrow I propose going to see Francfort, from whence the Emperor has thought proper to retire; has left the Empress there, who, I'm told, goes every Sunday publicly to chapel. Perhaps I may get a sight of her. I can't but say I pity her much and don't think her crown can sit easy upon her."

I have been forced to buy another horse, a very fine one, which cost me but twenty ducats. I have now six, all in very

good order, not having had the least accident to either horse or cart during the whole march, though they have had pretty good trials, over rocks and mountains. My own servant and myself have kept very well, but my cook and three or four of my men have been very ill with fevers; "two of 'em I have brought in my own covered cart for these last two or three days, and what with white wine whey and good broth, I have nursed 'em up and got 'em pretty well recovered."

I have just heard that Jack Robinson and A'Court have arrived at our Brigadier's quarters, and have brought me no less than five letters; happiness enough to last me some days. [Private affairs.] 5¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, April 28. Eschborn.—I told you in my last how happy I was made with your five letters. I went that same day to Francfort, "which was the last day of a fair that had been held there for three weeks; it was a good deal in the nature of our Bartholemew fairs . . . I have not seen since I left England anything so like our metropolis; fine large streets and tolerably built, people in general extremely civil and glad to see the English, more populous a great deal than any town I've met with lately, and an appearance of trade much beyond my expectation. The situation indeed must greatly contribute towards it, being upon a fine river called the Main, which runs into the Rhine at Mayence and so to Holland. . . Lord Robert Manners and Berkeley went yesterday without me to see Walgrave and the grenadiers, who are quartered within half a mile of the town, in a place called the Drury Lane of Francfort, and such a description of debauchery they give of it that in my life I never heard the like." The young people are quite wild and mad with the place, but the more grave and thoughtful declare they never heard of more abandoned wickedness. How this may unfit our men for martial service, if any should be, one can easily guess.

I was pleased with the order sent to Bengal for appointing Cole governor and Sir F[rancis] R[ussell] to be continued chief of Coss[imbuzar].

My Lord Stair is expected to-day at his quarters at Hockts or some such name, within three miles of this place. How soon we shall encamp I cant yet tell, but fancy not this fortnight at least.

I am rejoiced at your brother's scheme for parting with Sandwich. He will now know what he has to live upon, besides saving the expenses of the Kentish estate. I think he has "some reason to hug himself and thank his stars that he is no longer in a regiment that could have five vacant companies and not one regular preferment in it." 5¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, May 2. Eschborn.—You cant imagine what extremes we have had in the weather, at first so cold that we needed to keep good fires, and now so hot that we can scarce sleep at

night. "I have been at Francfort two or three times; have seen the Empress and her daughter at chapel, to which they go publicly every day, but with her maids of honour and her small attendance make but a very poor figure. 'Tis really a fine town, but everything so dear, especially since we came into its neighbourhood, and so many necessaries one fancies one wants when we see 'em, that my money will draw short sooner than I expected. . . . This fine weather, the troops coming up to join us, and the expectation of the King's and Duke's near approach, will make you think we shant be long before we encamp. 'Twas expected we should have received orders for it this week, but believe it cant be, for want of wood and straw, till the beginning of next." I am glad of the delay, as my man has had fever, but with care, kitchen physic, and having our surgeon always with me, he is likely to do very well again, and I hope will be able to take the field with me. He is in the pastor's house, who is a protestant, as is the whole village, and he a good sort of man; lent me his church yesterday, where I had divine service performed by the chaplain of the second regiment, who came the day before to offer me to officiate in the absence of our chaplain, and a very good congregation we had. To-morrow I go to General Ligonier's quarters in Francfort to sit at a general court-martial. "Officers come thick and threefold now daily, and bring accounts of preferments, especially this day that Frampton has a regiment and that Ingoldesby is coming to command this battalion, which was what I expected; and how generous the Duke has been to him; that Bos[cawen] is coming with the command of a company, which must have been very agreeable to your brother, had he been here, and all the preferments going out of our regiment you may believe has made our officers very happy, and gives great encouragement in time of service." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, May 7. From the Camp near Hoechst.—Yesterday morning, at twelve hours' notice, the brigade of Guards marched to this place, which is within half a mile of Lord Stair's quarters at Hoechst. We came to our ground about eleven o'clock, and were all encamped before one. Our tents are pitched upon ploughed ground, but the weather is so hot that it is hard and dry enough. The river Main is within two hundred yards of us, and the country about is very pleasant, but not a tree near us to give us any shade. I never knew such heat at the beginning of May; there is no comfort but in drinking Rhenish. These two days I've dined in camp with Lord Ancram, Lord Robert Manners, Walgrave and Berkeley. This is our mess, but we shall add Col. Conway when he comes and perhaps Bos[cawen]. I have left poor Nat, with a good woman nurse, at my last quarters, wishing to have him quite well before he comes into camp. It is thought that all our horse will not be here for three weeks or a month yet, and how much longer we shall stay I cannot tell. "The

Queen of Hungary has begun her campaign with great success, having totally defeated five or six thousand Bavarians; the French, under the command of Broglio, refusing to give them assistance, but, when he was sent to, said he had no orders, but retired with his troops." I am, thank God, well, but not in such spirits as if I had had more of your letters. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, May 10. From the Camp near Hochst.—The day after I last wrote I was made surprisingly happy, for going to wait on Lord Stair, I was invited to dine, and an hour before dinner, Dick Littleton brought me a packet with four of your letters, so that I now have not missed one up to the 26th of April. Only one could I read there, and then sat down with twenty-six people to an exceeding fine dinner, but no more than what his Lordship has daily. It was something new to eat hot victuals, but my greatest feast, I can assure you, was in my pocket. "The head quarters is finely situated, being a very good house close to the Main, and from it a very agreeable view of our camp, which is to consist of the right wing of the English army, the left extending itself from Hochst almost to Francfort, which is to be when they are all come up. About five of our English [miles?] from their left, part of the Hanoverians are encamped, and the Austrians about the same distance on our right. The next thing I believe we shall do will be to cross the Main in a bridge of boats which is now building, and encamp the whole of our army in one line, just on the opposite side where we are, and further this deponent says not, nor do I believe does anybody else here know. The Duke of Marlborough now commands our brigade, and whether Frampton will have one here I don't know, but can scarce think he will."

Parslow tells me how good and obliging you have been to his wife, and came to me full of compliments. I am sorry for poor Worsley. Hutton is lucky at last, and his merit claims it. I pity poor Lady Talbot much; Fred has surely shown too much indolence in all her affairs. I am obliged to him for the tickets, and hope my dear babes will prove lucky.

My mess-mates and I go on very agreeably, cold meat and one good substantial dish of it, which we have daily, being very wholesome, and with our good appetites very toothsome. I am glad Billy Russell is recovered, and rejoice that Fanny is not likely to go in haste to Stockholm. I shall post York, Winn and Alston to-morrow, as lieutenants in our battalion. The latter arrived here this evening with Col. George Stanhope. I have placed Berkeley to my company, at his own request. 4¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, May 16. Hoechst.—I have had a feverish attack, brought on by cold, but to show you that my case has not been

bad, I have neither been blooded, blistered nor purged, and am now quite well again, though I have not recovered my strength. I am in very good lodgings in this town, and dont intend to lie in camp for three or four days yet, or perhaps longer, this hot weather. 2 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to his WIFE.

1743, May 18. Hochst.—You will easily see that I am better by my manner of writing, and I can assure you that I yesterday ate a whole chicken, that I sleep well every night and that I recover my health and spirits daily. Boscawen and Berkeley breakfasted with me this morning, and I mean to ride out to-morrow, but shall not quit my lodging for some time, and when I do shall leave Nat in it. He is back, and well again, but has had a bad time of it. Bos[cawen] is well and in great spirits, but thinks and wishes already for the meeting of the Parliament. Berkeley, as I told you, I have appointed to my company. We seem as real old friends to one another, and when I was ill in camp he was quite a nurse to me.

I must ask you to enquire about two men of my company, Henry Holmes and James Harding, who were discharged from the hospital at Ghent as incurable and unfit for service, so I sent them their discharges. Will you get Captain Mitchell or some friend to enquire after them at the agent's and get them into the College for me?

"I shall be obliged to subsist 'em till they are got in, and they wont endeavour it by applying to anybody themselves, because the agent will supply 'em at my expense, which they would choose rather than the College." Our agent is very careless, in short he does not know his business, and has over-paid men forty shillings before this, putting it to my account. The horse, that is the Blues, are just come, and late Pembroke's are within a day's march, so I shall see Merriden soon, although he will be encamped quite on our left, at some distance. 5 *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1743, May 21. Hoechst.—This is the third letter I have written to you this week to tell you how well I am, and now I have a mind to let you a little more into the cause of my indisposition. "The day I came into camp I indiscreetly dined without my wig, only my handkerchief about my head, which gave me cold, for which I hope you'll forgive me." By the help of Lord's Stair's physician, Dr. Pringle, a very good sort of man, I got a comfortable lodging here. He would neither prescribe nor take a fee, a little unusual for the profession, but he has daily attended me, and with difficulty I have forced two fees upon him. I shall not go back to camp until we have passed the Main, which will probably be to-morrow or the day after. The bridge is ready and the ground on the other side of the river is being marked out. I am able to march, but as I should command, the little hurry might not be good for me.

Capt. Rich and one or two other invalids have lodgings in the town. Rich has been to see me several times and I dined at his quarters yesterday and shall continue to do so. The grenadier officers who have marched with him from Ghent say it was impossible for anyone to have behaved better than he has done, never failing to oblige everyone to the utmost of his power, so that his last unhappy affair with Vane may have been of infinite service to him. 5 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, May 23. Hoechst.—"I have but just now received yours of the 3rd, 6th, 10th and 13th of this month, and that nasty Merriden could tell me yesterday he had received one of the 13th two or three days ago; however I dont complain, but think myself extremely happy to receive four this day, do indeed enjoy myself beyond expression . . . sitting tete-a-tete with my dearest love, first hearing her and now talking in my turn, and telling you in the first place how well I am, but that I did not think proper to undergo the fatigue and heat of this day's decamping and marching across the Main."

I have just heard that my tent is pitched and that my horses went over as quietly as if they had been used to it. Merriden marched into camp on Saturday, and in the evening he and Lightfoot came to see me. He looks the picture of health, and is very happy at having heard from his sister that there is a peace on the tapis and that he would certainly be at home again by November.

In my opinion this is by no means to be depended on, though "if it is certain that the Dutch will march twenty thousand to join us, we shall then have so much the superiority that I should think the French must submit. We have daily great numbers of deserters come to us, not less than eight or nine at a time. We had nine this evening came, besides two French hussars. This day all the British foot crossed the Main and encamped, to-morrow the dragoons follow us, and the next day all the Hanoverians encamp and join us. The horse, who are all come up, remain on this side of the river, I believe as long as Lord Stair stays here." I have not seen the Ramsdens, but hear they are both well. If Vane comes through Flanders, he will find it very tedious. Lord Louden only left London on the 14th, stayed two days in Holland, and yet arrived here yesterday. He it was who brought me all your letters.

I dont care to leave my lodgings for two or three days yet, they are so pleasant. Within fifty yards is a delightful garden, with all varieties of flowers, and a terrace close to the river-side commanding a beautiful view of the river, our camp on the other side, and a fine wood in front of our line.

Tuesday morning, the 24th. From my window, I have just been watching the Hanoverian troops marching to their place on the left of our camp. We want rain most miserably,

for otherwise we shall be smothered with dust. We shall make so fine an appearance when the foot and dragoons are all encamped that there will be no end of people coming from Francfort to see us. The weather is hot, but I dont find it worse than it was at Hounslow Heath. Ingoldsby is not here yet and is said to be waiting for his baggage. I assure you his coming is no disappointment to me, for I always imagined that as soon as Frampton was provided for and left us, a field officer would be sent over.

It would be ungrateful of me not to tell you how good you have been to send me so much money. Unless some accident happens, I shall want no more for three or four months.

"It is said that we shall march further in less than a fortnight, and that the French are not above thirty-five thousand, so that as we shall be so much superior in numbers, 'tis thought they will retire."

I hope you will go into the country this hot weather. Captain Rich entertains me every evening with music; he plays finely on the German flute, and has another, and sometimes a bass viol, to accompany him. $7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, May 27. Hochst.—I said all my say last time, and have nothing left to tell you but that, thank God, I continue very well. I had intended to go into camp to-morrow, but a pleasant jaunt to Francfort will delay me a day or two.

We had some rain last night, the first for a month, and are hoping for more, for this has not laid the dust. I shall greatly miss my evening's entertainment here, that is, going to a summer house in the pleasant garden I told you about, and there sitting drinking tea, and "continually entertained with a moving landscape on the other side of the water, being opposite to that part of the camp where the Hanoverian infantry are, and who have dressed all their tents, the men as well as the officers, and also all round the pickets where their horses stand, with large green boughs, which has a very good effect to the eye and very convenient this hot weather to them. It has such an appearance of so many arbours that we call it a representation of Vauxhall. After the evening gun has fired and the tattoo beat through the whole line then there is music playing, which still resembles it more. I fear our battalion has not followed so good an example, as well as some more of the English, but we have taken care our horses have shade enough. As for our men, I really believe they think so much of moving again that they have not thought it worth while. We are in expectation of the Hessians soon and six thousand more Hanoverians, but as the latter will not be here these three weeks, we cant stir till then, and as I do take for granted we shall at the same time see his Majesty with them, it may make our stay somewhat longer."

Merriden is in full pay now, a captain of theirs having died at Brussels. He and Lightfoot and all the horse are encamped where we were, on this side the river. 3 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to his WIFE.

1743, May 29. Hochst.—I went to Francfort yesterday, dined with the Ramsdens, bought a few necessaries and returned home in the cool of the evening all by the river side. I must say it is a delightful country. The Guards yesterday marched and encamped about a league further on, in a much more convenient piece of ground and near the river, so that necessaries can come by water. Capt. Rich and I set out in two or three hours and my baggage is waiting to be packed, so I cannot answer your letter till I am in camp.

Our weather is cooler, as it always is with a west wind. 2 *pp.*

Addressed "Mrs. Russell junr., at Checquers, *per* Tring bag. Hertfordshire."

FANNY RUSSELL to her brother, [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL, of the First Regiment of Guards.

1743, May 31. St. James.—My sister has left town, and though for my own sake I am extremely sorry, yet for her and the child's sake, I cannot but be glad that they are at Checquers. There seems now great likelihood of peace, for we hear that the French are in great distress and have told the Emperor that they cannot assist him any longer. I find we are to lose Princess Louisa very soon, Mrs. Purcell having orders to have all her wedding clothes ready in six weeks. It is said she is to go to the King at Hanover.

"I want mightily to have it decided if the Bishop of Lubeck is to be the King of Sweden's successor or no. Now I will tell you of a set of weddings that are to be, if I can remember them:—Lord Carlisle to Lord Byron's sister (they was either married yesterday or is to be to-day; her mother married Sir Thomas Hay), Sir Roger Newdigate to Miss Conyers and her brother to Miss Atkins or Miss Vancittron; the great Mr. Booze to Miss Gilbert, that Charles Gore was talked on for; Lord Lichfield to a Miss Smith, with seventy thousand pounds; Lord Burlington's daughter to Lord Hervey's eldest son. Lord Torrington, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, cousin Fred and Talbott set out their progress last Thursday for the West, then for the North. Mr. Trevor was to a gone with them, but not being very well, did not go. I believe he will go next week with his two sisters (Mrs. Boscawen and Peggy) to Windsor. Instead of his growing better, he seems to grow worse; am glad they have persuaded him to go to his house again in Grovner Square. I dined with Mrs. H. Frankland last Friday. Her son Fred had been to see Mr. Berkley's three sisters. They have left Hanworth and are come to live in Soho Square and Mrs. Villiers is with them. . . Mr. and Mrs. Burchet has sent two or three

times to beg I would come and dine with them; they are at Hampstead; so last Sunday they sent their coach and I went. He is mighty well, and always in good humour when he is there. I met Col. Durer last Saturday at Lady Harriot Campbell's and he begged I would give his services to you. . . Sir Thomas and Lady Frankland was here last Thursday. They says she looks big, but I do not perceive it. People differ much about what Mr. Corbier has left; am afraid 'tis but little. Captain Jackson, her brother, and she are to live together. The Groom Porter's death, I hear, will now soon bring that match about of Mr. Archer and Lady Betty Montague. Mr. Sam Stroud is gone to Bath, I hear, to marry General Cope's daughter." Pray give my service to Vane, Berkley, Boscawen and Hildsly, and tell the last I have seen Mrs. Powis, who has a little boy. Mrs. Spence, her mother, was with her. My brother Revett came to town last night. We hear that the Princess of Hesse has been brought to bed of a son. Pray mention Mr. Merriden in your next, as Mrs. Swan has had nothing from him this month. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 2. Hochst.—"When I wrote my last, I was fully resolved to go to camp in a few hours after, yet I was taken with such a flux before I had well finished yours, that [it] put me much out of sorts. . . . What added to my distress was that at nine o'clock that very night I had an account brought to me that the whole army was marching to a hill where our brigade of Guards and another lay, and that they were to draw up in a line of battle, expecting to be attacked by the French the next morning. My doctor was with me and another invalid at the time I had this account. The former told me I should be mad if I had the least thoughts of going to 'em; that I had nothing to do but to compose myself and get to my bed, unless I had a mind to throw myself away. This, you may imagine, lay upon my spirits, nor could I sleep all that night. The next morning I heard our people lay upon their arms all that night, and that about four o'clock, Lord Stairs with all the general officers were there, and that his lordship had made as fine a disposition as could possible be; the whole consisting, with the Austrians, Hanoverians and British troops, of about thirty three thousand men under arms. The situation of our ground was so advantageous, with a wood on one side and the river Main on the other, that had the enemy double the number, they could not have succeeded. Our men were in general in great spirits and wished for nothing so much as the approach of the enemy, being sure of conquest. Lord Stair all this time did not believe they would attack us, but from the intelligence he had received of their approaching us and from the accounts he had had from England and Hanover that the French had orders to attack us, made his Lordship be ready to give 'em a warm reception. In the end it proved that the French had also intelligence that we were marched in the night with our whole army across the Main, and

expecting we were approaching them, they likewise drew up in a line of battle and lay upon their arms from seven in the morning till eleven at night, the distance from each army being between three or four leagues, or ten of our English miles. The accounts varied so much about the number of the enemy, but I believe they were not superior to ours. Lord Stair, being sensible how much our people were harassed and fatigued, having lain upon their arms so many hours; and that the enemy seemed to have no intention to approach us, as we could not remain in that situation any longer, he ordered we should all march back and repass the Main, which our whole army did by Monday night and now lie encamped upon the same ground we did before. The French remain likewise on the same spot they were, about four leagues distance from us; however they sent their hussars to pick up what they could find, whom we've seen thirty or forty at a time the other side of the river. They likewise went to the place we left and there took seven of our men, who had gone back to look for something they had left. The hussars stripped 'em of their clothes and what they had and carried 'em to their general, the Duke de Noailles, who ordered all their clothes to be returned, and, in lieu of what other trifles they had lost, ordered 'em a lewis d'or for each man, and sent 'em back to us. A sutler's cart and horse and a man with it was yesterday likewise taken and sent back in the same manner, a piece of politeness that we think extraordinary. But we begin to account for it by believing they would not show us so much humility at any other time, and wishing now to be upon good terms with us, for their condition is bad. We shall have sixteen thousand men join us in a few days, besides the Dutch who are expected, and then we shall be a very superior army indeed. Besides, 'tis a fact that the Austrians have been so successful in Bavaria that the French are retiring from 'em and have repassed the Danube. Lord Carteret is expected on Sunday, and his Majesty and the Duke the middle of next week. We are to remain here or hereabouts till then, and I cant help suspecting some pacific measures on the anvil." There have been reports printed, even in Francfort, that we have had a battle and defeated the French, and no doubt there will be enough of such in England. Vane, Lord Charles Hay, Lord Hume and Barrington all arrived here in time to take their posts in their respective regiments. I am much better, the fact of there having been no engagement in my absence having not a little contributed to my amendment. Boscawen, Berkeley and Vane have been very good to me, and I have found much benefit from taking "bark infused in brandy with some juniper berries mixed with it," which my doctor ordered and which has entirely removed my complaint. No Ingoldsby come yet. Hildesly is just come in and well, but tired enough, like most of them. 7 *pp.*

H. B[erkeley] to [John] Revett.

1743, June [3–] 14. Camp at Hoechst.—You flatter me exceedingly by the trouble you took about my rank, "when it pleased our great men to judge me incapable of maintaining so exalted a post

as that which Mr. York, Mr. Alston and Mr. Tuffnell succeeded to, but I am vain enough to think never the worse of myself upon this account, and to have this opinion of their favours, that at Whitehall they would be hardly worth accepting of, though the want of them upon the Maine is rather disagreeable." As for yourself, you have spent your youth in trying to make yourself a useful member of society, and if you made no great figure in your profession it was owing to the ill-discernment, or rather iniquity, of those who ought to have placed you in a station equal to your abilities. If we meet again, we will have many another batch of laughter together, "meantime, *ride si sapis:* dont ask at what, but at everything. If the world spits at you, laugh at it; if it fawns on you, laugh; if it does neither, laugh still. You cant be wrong, and 'tis exceeding good for your health.

"You expect, to be sure, a little camp news before we conclude. Majesty is expected in four or five days. We have marched much against the French, and had like to have fought once. The aforesaid troops have fared ill in Bavaria, and are grown so civil to our men that when they take them prisoners they send them home with money in their pockets. . . . My best respects to Mrs. Russell and your family and something tender to Molly, who, you know, begins to be a flame of mine. The Colonel sends his love; has been a little out of order, but is recovered; Bos[cawen] and Vane their best wishes. I have lain four nights together upon my arms, yet am so well and in such spirits that one would swear I had your conversation to enliven me." 4 *pp.* [*Signed*: H. B. *only, but endorsed*: H. Berkley.]

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 4. Hochst.—"Dont be uneasy to find me still at Hochst. . . I should have gone to camp this day, as I wrote you word in my last, but as we are expected to remove to-morrow and encamp about three leagues beyond Francfort, near Hanaut, (a town belonging to the Prince of Hesse, where his Majesty's headquarters are to be) I thought it very prudent and happy for me to avoid two hot days' march. . . I therefore propose to ride to Francfort at my leisure and lie there the first night, and in camp the next; possibly it may be Monday before we march; it cant well exceed that, because a party of our horse Guards went yesterday to meet the King, who is expected to be at Hanaut next Thursday. The Duke set out before him and stays two days with the Princess of Hesse in his way hither; do suppose we may make some stay before we shall all have been reviewed, but what further progress we shall make, time will shew, for now do imagine Lord Carteret will be our general. The French continue about five leagues distance from us the other side of the water, and by what I can find never intended to attack us but act only on the defensive; do believe they will have orders soon to return to their own frontiers to endeavour to protect them, when they come to know what ill success they have had in Bavaria, an account being come of their having had another

defeat since I wrote you last, that they are certainly retreating out of that country if they can, but that Prince Lobkowitz and Kevenhuller are of each side the Danube ready to intercept and cut off Broghlio with what few he has left. Prince Charles has been principally concerned in all their conquest, whom you'll have no small veneration for. His army was in pursuit of what few of the enemy was left, and he was expected at Ratisbon a few nights ago, from whence we've had our account. Lord Stair expects an answer to-day from him, by a courier which was lately dispatched from hence with the particulars of all that has happened. The Duke of Marl[borou]gh had a letter from a friend in Bavaria, who assured him they could now say they had no enemy to oppose 'em in all that part of the country. All this must bring the French into terms, but what we and our allies will insist upon a little time must shew. . . We see a few hussars daily, but they come in pursuit of their own deserters, which prevents in some measure their coming to us, though we've two or three almost every day. I've not seen Lord Crawford, but he is here and in great spirits, and so well to go only with one cane."

I hope you found the boy well, which would add to your pleasure in seeing Checquers. I fancy I see Molly there, in the midst of a strawberry bed! 5½ *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, June 7. Hanau.—"I bless God I am pure and well, by having lived comfortably and at my ease at Francfort ever since Sunday last. . . Intended to have been in camp as yesterday between this place and Francfort, but Lord Stair having had intelligence that the French designed to take possession of a pass where there is a bridge over the Main, at a place called Aschaffenburg, by which means they might have had it in their power to have been somewhat troublesome to us, his lordship therefore ordered the Guards and some regiments of dragoons to march on Saturday night last at twelve o'clock, and though the French were nearer to this place than we and marched with 15,000 to it, yet we, with 90,000 [*sic*] got there four hours before em, and threw up trenches sufficiently to defend the pass, which, as soon as the French perceived, they retired. Lord Stair sent an express to the King, to inform him of this, who is expected at a palace of the Prince of Hesse's within half a mile of this place. I came by it hither, and it appears to be a fine house and agreeably situated on the river Main." To-morrow I purpose to go to our camp, which is about twelve miles further, near to Aschaffenburg. "The Marshal Noailles was to see the Empress at Francfort on Sunday last, just after I arrived there, and was seen by two or three of our officers. He made but a short stay, and returned to his camp, but our General nicked him in our march." Merriden has gone to meet and escort the King, which will put him into good humour this hot weather. Ingoldsby came to Francfort last night,

but, his baggage not being come up, will not be in camp these three or four days. By great good luck I got room here for ourselves and our horses; General Diemar and many Austrian generals almost filling the houses. Our army is marched to lie between this place and the pass. I've just been walking in a garden belonging to the Prince of Hesse, and bought some artichokes, cucumbers and lettuces to carry to my mess-mates in camp. 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 10. From the Camp near Aschaffenburg upon the Main.—"I wrote to you from Hanau on Tuesday night last, when I told you I proposed being the next day in camp, but alas they were again removed on this side of Aschaffenburg and lay encamped near the bridge, and the whole French army drawn up in line of battle on the other side of the river about two miles distance from us, intending to prevent our going into the country opposite to us. Whether that was our design I can't say. By that time I came up into the town 'twas late, and my baggage not being come up, I got with some difficulty a room and a bed and lay there all Wednesday night. His Majesty and the Duke arrived about a few hours before me, and are in a palace belonging to the Elector of Mentz. To make room for the rest of the army, our brigade was marched about three miles further, so yesterday morning I got to them, and my baggage about an hour after me. A few garden things that I brought with me from Hanau was very welcome to our mess, who had got some dinner for the day in a small village close to our camp, dressed by my cook, and some cold boiled beef. Some of our grenadier officers of the brigade, who was upon duty to protect this village, and his Grace of Marlbro dined with us. I never ate more heartily in my life, which I think was a good beginning, but never saw such poor souls so fatigued as some of our officers are, his Grace of Marl[borou]gh not the least so among 'em, but hope a little rest will soon recover 'em. I believe the French intend only to act upon the defensive, but what we are to do God knows, especially now the King is here, and the rest of our troops expected soon. We lay upon our arms last night till break of day, since which I 've had a very good sleep in my bed till eight o'clock, when his Majesty surprised us by coming on a Sunday [*sic*] along our line. However, I was so alert as to be dressed and at the head of the colours as he came by, and scarce two officers of the regiment besides myself could get there. His Majesty asked me where Colonel Ingoldesby was, if he was come. I told him he came yesterday, which he did very luckily; when the King came back again, we all were there.

"I've a letter from Mrs. Ingoldesby by her servant unknown to him, to desire I would put him in mind of writing, and mention him in my letters to you; you may let her know he is extremely well, but that I can't possibly answer hers; will obey her commands, but could scarce find time to write this, for we

are just a going to remove again, the King not approving of our ground; says we shall encamp in a better place, about a mile or two nearer the town. We don't do duty upon him; his baggage will not be up this fortnight, so don't look upon himself as King here. I have only time to add how extremely well I am, which I thank God for and look upon as a great blessing. I hope we shall have time to dine first, as we have not above a mile or two to remove." 3 *pp.*

Fanny Russell to her brother, [Lieut.] Col. Charles Russell.

1743, June 10. St. James.—I am sorry to hear that you expect to go on further, for I think you are too near the French as it is and by all accounts they have been great cowards in not having fallen upon the English all this time. I hope they will retire soon, that you all may come home, but cannot help being in a fright at the King's going to the army so much sooner than he intended, and before his baggage and attendants can get there. I saw Lady Betty Germain last Saturday at Lady Harriot Campbells, and she told me that Mr. Berkley had had fever but was better. I saw the Duchess of Montrose there too, who said her mama wondered that she had never heard from Lord Robert Manners. You will probably have the King and Duke before this gets to you. I dare say the Duke was very happy in seeing the Princess of Hesse. I called on Sir Thomas and Lady Frankland on Monday, on my way home from Mrs. Adams'. He has taken Lord Cooper's house in George Street, over against Mrs. Corbier's, for 150*l.* a year without the stables, and has let that which he is now in to Mr. Egleton, of the City. Lady Talbot goes into her new house next Monday. Mr. Trevor has gone with Dr. Trevor to his living at Hemingford and Worsley with them. My mistress set out last Monday night at twelve oclock to go a-hunting and came home at eleven next morning, having had a good chase. I had much rather she did it than I. I am glad my sister is not in town, for I have been almost crazed with the flying reports of a smart skirmish between the English and French; but Lady Rothes has had a letter from her lord in which he says that the English lay under arms for thirty hours, but the French sneaked away, so that nothing was done. I hear Jemmy Ramsden has got Mr. Corbier's place of the wine license.

Lord Talbot has let his house in town furnished, to Mr. Booze, who is to marry Miss Gilburt, for 400*l.* a year. Lord Carlile was married last Wednesday. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 12, Sunday. From the King's quarters at Aschaffenburg.—I had the happiness yesterday of receiving two of yours and one from my sister. Just after I wrote my last, on Friday, we moved our camp, but although we had only two little miles to go and began about six in the evening, it was near two in the morning before we got to our ground, owing to the

number of troops before us and the narrow pass. Most of the baggage was stopped, but "Nat and my people had contrived so well that I found my tent pitched, my bed made, and nothing for me to do but to go into it and sleep for seven hours, which I did most comfortably. Berkeley and Boscawen had the same good fate, but very few besides . . . We are now encamped so near this town as to have the honour of doing duty on his Majesty, and as it was my turn as eldest of the first regiment, am now upon guard; dined next room to the King, who had ten people at his table; my subalterns at a second table in the same room where I did, none under the rank of a lieutenant-colonel being invited where I was, such being the German fashion; but so bad a dinner I never saw, all owing to the King's baggage not being come up, nor any of his people but Col. Herbert, Mr. Finch and Ranby, who came on Friday night, and the Duke of Richmond, Lords Delawar, Holderness and Har[cour]t today. What gave me the most joy was to have another letter from my dearest soul whilst I was at the King's levee. . . The King is just gone to ride along the line, and the Duke with him. They made it so late that I thought I should not have been able to say what I've done; in short I can tell you nothing but that we have many deserters, and kill and take some hussars who always are in pursuit of 'em. The French army march and countermarch to the right and left, over against us, and we follow their example." Pray let me know more about Harding and Holmes. 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 15, Wednesday. From the Camp near the King's head-quarters at Aschaffenburg.—My last was scarce worth your acceptance, for Ranby and Col. Herbert were in the room all the time and I hardly knew what I wrote, but am resolved to omit no opportunity of scribbling away and telling you how well I am. "I thank God I sleep well and have a very coming stomach, so much that when I came off guard on Monday, believing my mess would provide ill in my absence, I was glad to accept of an invitation at my Lord Stairs, who really lives like a prince; and my messmates had scarce any dinner and no bread." Provisions are very scarce here, bread especially, and I have to set a man to watch at the bakers for the opening of the ovens, in order to get any. "Our mess is rather too numerous, but as we are all honest fellows, we can none of us part. It consists of Lord Ancram, Lord Robert Manners, Conway, Boscawen, Walgrave, Berkeley, Vane, Fitzroy and myself. We dine always in Walgrave's tent, being a large one with a boot to it; we never have a table-cloth, but each carries a napkin of his own. . . Can assure you we have, whenever we can rest in a place, a good soup and 'boulée' with a fowl or two sometimes in it, and some roast mutton or beef every day. This has been only since I came among 'em that we live so well; hope 'twill last. We are marched a good deal further than where our magazines were

appointed, which in some measure has caused our distress, for flour is very scarce, and as to forage for our horses, we have had none, only what little grass we could cut, and the privilege of that is scarce allowed us, I mean us foot officers, though if our horses are starved we can be of no service. The Horse have but scanty allowance, but we are promised that there will soon be enough." I have had two of my servants ill, but they are now recovering; "I've also taken a soldier's son from being almost starved, have clothed him, and Nat takes care of victuals for him, and being a smart boy of about eleven years old, find him extremely useful, being never from my tent but when sent of errands, which are not a few. We have deserters come in great plenty, though the hussars are flying about to prevent 'em. The river, from so much dry weather, is fordable in so many places that the hussars pester and plague us much, by stopping what provision they can coming from Francfort and Hanau, but care is now taken to prevent it by troops being posted all the way to guard it.

"How long we shall remain in this uncertain condition I cant say. The enemy make a very agreeable prospect on the other side of the river, their army being extended from right to left a great distance and taking up a great tract of ground. We have certainly prevented hitherto their detaching any number of men to the assistance of Broghlio, who is, with a flying army reduced to only fifteen thousand, endeavouring all he can to make the quickest retreat to save those few, as Marshal Kevenhuller has sent word yesterday, who is doing what he can to cut off his retreat with an army he has of above fifty thousand. Great news from Italy is come within these two days of ten thousand of the Spaniards being all defeated and cut to pieces, but the Austrian General, Count Traun, is killed, a man of great character and much esteemed. The Spaniards have now no troops left in Italy, which is well for us, but great happiness to the Queen of Hungary, who has now no enemy to oppose but what are over against us; do suppose she may send some to us, which, if she does, we may then really humble France."

Our weather is now very cool, there having been great showers of rain. Poor Lord Ancram has had a fever, and is now laid up with rheumatism; Berkeley has got a flux, much worse than I had, and your friend Durand has got the gout, and goes to the sutler's to dinner, limping with a great gouty shoe. Vane (who says nothing will hurt him) and the rest of your friends are quite well. "I forgot to tell you how pleased you would have been to have heard Lord Crawford talk of Lady Robinson at Vienna, who has gained the heart of every soul she knows and is a vast favourite with the Queen. I dined with his lordship two days together, at court and Lord Stairs, and you would be surprised to see how well he is. Our men are much diverted with the scampering about of the hussars. Some we've taken and some have deserted, but if we had some of the Hungarian hussars, which they could very well spare, these would be kept much in awe by 'em, they being far superior in everything to

the French; and we have expected some a great while, but dont find any are likely to come."

My blessing to my dear babies. I wish I could partake of some strawberries with Molly. Lady Carteret died last week at Hanover. 5½ *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to her brother, [LIEUT.] COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, June 17. St. James.—. . ."You cannot think how it obliges my mistress, the accounts that my sister is so good as to write me out of your letters, and especially about the last transaction, for though we had heard a little by different people 'twas nothing in comparison to what you writ." I feel assured there will be a battle before there is any peace, and though I am extremely glad my sister thinks that they would not let the King go to the army if anything was to be done, I cannot share her opinion. Captain Hudson has been inquiring if you have mentioned Col. Hemington. Mr. and Mrs. Holman and the two Lightfoots were here last night.

"Poor Princess Carolina was very much frighted last Wednesday. As she and Princess Louisa had been out in the chaise, just as Princess Carolina was got out, Mr. Cook, a mad-man, took hold of her hand so fast that she thought he would a broke her arm, and four men was not able to get him off, till the coachman with the butt-end of his whip (*sic*) so that stunned him. This man has 1,500*l.* a year in Suffolk, and a mighty good-looking man." Poor Miss Spencer is dead. Jemmy goes to Mr. Spencer next week to Altrop. I fancy he will not be much at Checquers this summer.

It is a very sad thing about poor Mr. Trevor, for I greatly fear that he is mad. About five weeks ago he took Di. F[rankland] and his two sisters to my cousin Dick's, and at the same time Lord Talbot was at Mr. Tryons with Mally and Jack Shirley, and wrote a very civil letter to Di. inviting them all to go and drink a syllabub upon Norborn Hill, and that if they did not come he should call her and the two sisters a name which he hates. He did not say *prude*, but it seems he meant it, and Mr. Trevor was so affronted that he gave Worsley a challenge to carry to his lordship. Worsley did not take it, but, when Trevor had cooled his heels for some time by the Serpentine river, went and told him that he could not find Lord Talbot, upon which Trevor went to his lordship's house, and was with difficulty got away by Fred Frankland. After this, Lord Talbot himself sent a challenge, but was persuaded, for Di's sake, not to go on with it, and was so good as to meet the rest at Spring Garden and beg Trevor's pardon, which he certainly had no occasion to do.

In a day or two Trevor went with Dick to Headly, where he did nothing but dance and sing and write challenges all day long, and frightened Dick so much that they sent for his cousin, Dr. Trevor, to come and take care of him, who took him back to Hemingford, Worsley going with them, and afterwards to Scarborough and York. He soon came back to town however, and

sent Lord Talbot another challenge, but since that, the Duke of Newcastle and his friends take care not to have him go about, and he has now returned to Hemingford to the Doctor, who is desired to see that care is taken of him. 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 18, Saturday. From the Camp between Hanau and Francfort.—"I have only to say that I am well; that as a soldier and a man of honour I must tell you the brigade of Guards had the misfortune not to be in the field of battle* on Thursday last. When our whole army marched from Aschaffenburg very early in the morning, we on the left brought up the rear of the army, which with four battalions of Hannoverian Guards and some of their horse were commanded by Baron Ilton, an Han[overia]n general, who to preserve us from a battery of cannon (planted by the French and played upon us to intercept us from the right of our army) caused us to wheel off to the right to the top of a hill, from whence we might have gone round and joined our army, but instead of that he ordered us to halt, and kept us only to be spectators of what and where we ought to have been principals. The French with their choicest troops had passed the Main about two miles from Aschaffenburg, to the number of about thirty thousand, and we had not above twenty-four thousand. They began with cannonading us with eighteen pounders, which did us great mischief, before ever our cannon could be brought to play upon them. They then came through a wood upon us and we attacked them with our foot with great bravery; they had the advantage of the ground, but yet our British infantry made 'em retreat and with so many huzzas every time that in a few hours they were obliged with precipitation to repass the river over two bridges that they laid. Our dragoons also behaved very gallantly; in short we gained a victory, and killed and took many of their best troops with twelve pieces of cannon, but lost many of our officers. The King commanded, and is well; the Duke is shot through the calf of his leg, but is well; poor General Clayton is killed and much lamented, and our poor friend Merriden is also killed, and Ned Draper, an acquaintance of your brothers. Lightfoot is well. Major Honeywood, five wounds, twice shot through his body, but yet hopes of his life; Major Brereton killed, and every officer wounded in the regiment late General Honeywood's, but Jo: Child, who was untouched but had three horses shot under him.

"We've gained a great advantage by being able by these means to come hither, which the French intended to have prevented, we being in distress for provision and forage, and also have now joined the Hessians and Hannoverians, so are far superior now to them, whom if we could beat with a less number of troops, there is no fear but we shall succeed for the future if they should any more attack us; but having seen no more of

* The battle of Dettingen, June 16-27.

them since, believe they are sick of it. Though I have laid in a soldier's tent only for these three nights, was never better. . . . I've wrote this in the open air, my tent not having been pitched these three days; but will be this night, and encamped in a line with near fifty thousand troops." 3¼ *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, June 19. From the Camp near Hanau upon the Main. —"Though I wrote to you but yesterday, lest that should miscarry I'm resolved to tell you once more that I am well; believe you will hear a great deal and may see the particulars in the Gazette relating to the engagement we have so lately had with the French, yet I persuade myself you will be better pleased to see it under my hand; that when I wrote to you from our camp near Aschaffenburg last Wednesday, I little thought what was so soon to happen, but immediately after, we received orders to strike our tents, lie upon our arms that night and marched the next morning at four o'clock, being Thursday the 16th instant, O.S. As we, the brigade of Guards, were on the left of all, we were appointed as a rear guard to the whole army, and when we had marched about a mile and a half we were joined with the Hanoverian Guards and part of their horse, which was about six in the morning, at which time his Majesty rode up to us and received us. He then left us under the command of General Ilton, an Hanoverian General, and so rode away with a proper escort to the right of the army.

"No sooner had we marched above half a mile further, but a battery of cannon played upon us to intercept us from the main army, upon which General Ilton had orders sent him to wheel to the right to be covered from the fire of the cannon, so that we marched up a hill on the top of which we halted and was separated by this means from our army about two miles, and nothing but woods between us. From thence we could see what I am now faintly going to describe, that about twelve o'clock the French begun playing several batteries of cannon at our forces from the other side of the water, which annoyed us a little; upon our marching a little forward our forces perceived the French army had passed the Main near a little village called Dittengen, and was advancing up to us through a wood, cannonading us all the time, upon which a very smart engagement ensued. Lord Carteret was in a coach and six not far from the field, and in no small anxiety, you may imagine. The French, by the best accounts we can learn, was come over with the greatest part of their army, and was not far short of being double in number to what we had in the field, had in short all their *mason du roy* and all their best infantry, leaving nothing but their militia (which they had lately raised) on the other side of the water to guard their camp. Their scheme was so well laid, and so sure were they of success, that they had sent the Emperor to Francfort the day before the battle; but however, by the blessing of God

and the great bravery of our English infantry, which is hardly to be paralleled, we made them retreat, and at last so precipitately that great numbers were drowned. His Majesty was in the field of battle the whole time and behaved very gallantly, went himself and placed a battery of Hanoverian cannon, which was of utmost service and did great execution. The Duke also charged with General Clayton in the first line in the warmest part of the action, riding about animating the men with great bravery and resolution, at which time he received a wound in his leg, but is likely to do very well. The whole cry was, 'where were the Guards, what shall we do without 'em, why are they not sent for'; in short we came, but had it been one hour sooner, before they had begun to retire, we must have made a complete victory, by pushing 'em with our fresh troops, which must have [so] added to their panic that scarce any of their men could have escaped; must have been forced into the river, or made prisoners of war. As it is, the advantage we have reaped is so great that the flower of their army is certainly destroyed; scarce any of their *mason du roy* has escaped being cut to pieces or made prisoners of war; and the number of their drowned is so great, that with the wounded, killed and drowned, it is said it amounts to between six and seven thousand, and the most we've lost don't exceed fifteen hundred, the wounded included. The Dragoons had great share in the action, particularly late Honeywoods, there not being above one squadron left of the regiment out of three. The Horse Guards and Grenadiers also behaved well, but our other corps of horse have not acquired so much fame in this engagement. The officers in general are greatly applauded, I mean of the English. The Hannoverian had scarce any share at all in it, but some of the Austrians behaved well, only one of their battalions made an unfortunate mistake, by firing upon our troops several times. Both the King and the Duke are thoroughly sensible of all the honour of the day being owing to the English. His Grace of Marl[boroug]h, who commanded our brigade, but was commanded, wont in haste forgive the Han[overia]n general, for the moment we came into the field of battle, expecting to be of some service, the enemy was all flown; such a sight I never saw as the number of dead bodies all round us, among which we lay all that night without our tents. Many prisoners of distinction we saw that were wounded and taken, and carried 'em water and other necessaries, for which they expressed great gratitude. I fear I wrote you a strange account yesterday, was then in a great hurry, being just ordered to remove our ground to where we now are; could not write before, for it rained without ceasing from the end of the battle twenty four hours, which was all Thursday night and all Friday, nor was I under cover the whole time but in a soldier's tent at night, and eighteen hours a horse back all Friday till ten at night, but a good rest all last night in my own bed has quite refreshed me, and many more I find I'm likely to have. Major Brereton is alive and well, who I mentioned dead yesterday. I can't help pitying poor Mrs. Swan."

Postscript. Duke of Richmond and Lord Har[cour]t were with the King the whole time: the latter with his Grace c't Marl[borou]gh. Mr. Carteret and George Stanhope has been sitting in our tent with us from dinner all this evening. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 22, Wednesday. From our camp near Hanau.—"I cant help being in great concern for you till you have received my two last letters, for by all accounts from England by the several private letters, I find everybody is in the utmost anxiety for their friends from the consequence of an engagement with the French, being what was expected to be heard of by every mail from hence. Both my letters I sent by the way of Holland for expedition; am afraid you would think the time too tedious between hearing of an express being arrived of a battle and before you could hear from me, none of us being able to write to our friends so soon as we imagine the King could send away an account of it. Our only hope was that the same express would mention the Guards not being in the engagement; how that would gain credit I don't know, but hope my letters had a quick passage that you might be made easy. You and I, that have the same way of thinking, must believe that Providence had a hand and assisted us in our late engagement, so to repine at our not being there must surely be wrong, but otherwise 'tis natural to imagine, had we come into the field of battle but one hour sooner, which was just before they had begun their retreat, we doubtless might have had it in our power easily to cut off their pass over the bridge, so have either pushed 'em all into the river or made 'em prisoners of war. On the other hand, when one considers the well concerted scheme of the Marshal Noailles, who had ordered a body of men to pass at a bridge on the left where we had lain encamped in order to cut off the rear-guard of the army of which we had the principal care—but we had marched as it happened too early for 'em and so frustrated that part of it—at the same time placing batteries of cannon and moving them all along the side of the river opposite to which the right of our army was obliged to march, playing them all the time upon our troops; they also bringing over such a number of all their best troops, so that nothing but an appearance of our being totally destroyed seemed to be the result of their General's scheme; to stay where we had been must have been absolutely starving us, and the reinforcement of Hessians and Hannoverians and four more of our own regiments from England being intercepted from us, there being no way to join 'em excepting the marching the very way we did, for to avoid the enemy was impossible; our only *faux pas* was not having notice soon enough to prevent such a body of troops passing, but as the case was, that the Marshal's scheme had so far taken effect that we seemed to be hemmed in a cleft stick, nothing but the unparalleled behaviour of our infantry and the hand of God could have saved us;' the latter they own it to be. I wish Worsley was with you to hear how

'twas possible to think that all the grenadiers of their army were joined with their foot Guards and actually turned tail: that the Musquetaires, which consisted all of gentlemen of the first families of France, who are known to be brave, were almost all slain or wounded, as well as the greatest part of their *mason du roy*; that we have a report that the Marshal stopped the Emperor, who was going to Francfort, and told him if he would stay but an hour he would deliver the king of England into his hands, a fine gasconade. Lord Harcourt breakfasted in my tent yesterday morning, who confirms a piece of news that the Emperor has sent to our King, to offer him to be under his protection and to come into what terms he shall think proper. We are, I thank God, now encamped where our men and we have great plenty of all kind of provisions and now are finely refreshed after the great fatigue we have all undergone, lying three nights together upon the ground, two of which were extremely wet, and no straw; and yet I thank God I never was better in my life; bread and brandy was my food, and the men absolutely for near forty-eight hours had nothing but gin to subsist upon. We had but few officers killed considering the great cannonading. Poor General Clayton survived the first charge, where he had been in the thickest of the fire, and told the other general officers that he always said that they might ever depend upon the English foot; poor man, 'twas just at the conclusion of the affair that he met with his fate by a musket shot. As for poor Merriden, he was half dead before he begun to charge, seemed to foretell what was to happen to him; his excessive pale looks made his lieutenant ask him to drink a dram and cheer up, which he refused, nor could he be brought scarce to speak a word. He called to a favourite quarter-master and gave him thirty ducats to take care of, which if he dropped was to be his own; he had near eighty pounds more in his pockets, which were all stript. In short the regiment behaved very ill and did not follow their officers, so that upon the latter's being obliged to retire, having none of their m[en] to charge with them, they all suffered so [much]. Merriden received his shot in the back of his [*torn*] and dropped at once. Poor Ned Draper received one in his back and out at his belly, lived two hours, but would have his joke, by saying, if he lived to go to England he never would own but that the ball went the reverse way. Captain Smith and Major Car both were much wounded, but are now thought to be out of danger. They confess with great concern the ill behaviour of their men. The Blues did still much worse. Major Honeywood's behaviour was gallant beyond expression, and thank God 'tis thought he will recover. Of the foot there has been but seven officers killed and twelve wounded; one hundred and forty three privates killed and three hundred and nine wounded. Of the horse and dragoons I have yet had no certain account. To our great shame be it spoken, we left the field of battle the next day and the village where our sick and wounded lay, without taking proper care to bring 'em with us; so that when we came hither, the French seized upon 'em as prisoners of war, and lucky for 'em took

care of 'em, which was more than we had done, and what had not the appearance, of our side, of being victorious. The enemy are encamped behind a wood opposite to us, and part of their army are filing off they say towards the Rhine; the rest I suppose will follow. I have had no letter since the 3rd, hope soon to hear that you and my dear babes are well." 5½ *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to her sister [in law, MRS. RUSSELL].

1743, June 23.—A messenger has brought my mistress a letter from her brother. He writes that "thank God the King was very well and that they had heartily beat the French. The foot Guards was not there: that he was there, as a major-general, and had got a slight wound in his left leg, which obliged him to be carried off; he was very sorry to be hindered seeing the whole action; that the French had crossed the Main and attacked us first. This action was at a place called Detting, between Hanau and Aschaffemburg; it happened last Thursday, and two hours after the battle was over, the Hessians came, which gave the English great spirits to have the army so much strengthened, though they were not wanted. Now, as I tell my dear sister every thing I know, I hope in God she will make herself as easy as possible. . . My mistress was very good, and called to tell me the Guards were not in that action before she said one word to any one body. She has had this messenger with her again this morning to ask him all the questions she could. He told her he was in a wood, just by where all this happened, with Lord Carteret and Ranby. That the King was at this action, with Lord Stair and Duke D'remburg on each side of him, and Duke D'remburg had a bullet shot at his breast. Lord Albermarl had his horse shot under him, but got no hurt. As, thank God, we have got the better, 'tis believed that now 'twill soon be made an end of. I heartily pray God it may. The messenger said there was but three of our officers killed, General Clayton, young Honywood, and poor Merriden. . . We have taken eight pieces of cannon and a standard, one of the oldest the French have." I am writing to Mrs. Boscawen to tell her that her husband is safe, and have sent to Mrs. Holman and Mrs. Parslow.

"I hear Lord Fytchwilliams has left his son Jack thirty thousand pounds, and ten pounds to another son." 2 *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, June 24. St. James.—I cannot tell you the pleasure it gave me when my mistress told me that the foot Guards were not in the action at Detting, but I own that I dread the next messenger, not knowing what news he may bring. [*The next part of the letter is almost a repetition of that to his wife.*] Poor Mrs. Swan sent to me yesterday to ask for news of her brother, and her man heard in the court below that Mr. Merriden was killed, but I begged him only to tell his mistress that no particulars had

come. No one says a word of either Felton Hervey, Campbell or Fytchwilliams. Monsieur Hop was asked yesterday, in the drawing room, if he thought the Dutch troops would get to the army by next summer. My mistress has given me leave to go some Saturday to Checquers (when she goes a hunting) and stay till Tuesday, which will be charming. Since I began this, Col. Swan has been here to ask about poor Merriden. "He got Lady Hinchingbrook to hear of his death last night." [*sic*] Johnny G[reenhill] and Billy R[ussell] called here this morning, in their [way] to the Cowslads, it being a holiday. Jack has got into the fifth form. My cousin Mills is dead at Hillingden. I dine to-day at Lady Lees. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 26, Sunday. From the camp at Hanau.—Yesterday I was made happy by four of your letters, brought by the King's messenger. "I intended to have taken a little more time to have retired to my tent, and thus indulged my self talking to my dearest soul and answering as much as I could what you told me yesterday, but have been so well employed for these last two hours that I'm sensible you will be pleased I was so prevented. I am but just come from the head of our regiment, where we have had divine service, and have been returning thanks for our late victory, which though far from being a complete one, yet must be allowed as a signal instance of providence and of great mercies bestowed upon us. I had also the pleasure of seeing every officer in our whole battalion except one who joined in this public prayer and thanksgiving. The order was for the whole line to sing *Te Deum* as this day and in the evening we are to have a *feu de joie*.

"The French lie encamped at some little distance over against us and extend themselves towards Francfort, but they have entrenched themselves so much all the way, which is a strong instance how much they dread us and shews how little there is any appearance of their attacking us any more, at least for the present; and whilst this river is between us, 'twill be no easy thing for us to attack them, especially whilst they watch us so narrowly and give so good a look out, which it highly becomes them to do. As for us, I don't find we had the least notice of their passing the river, though 'twas done within a league of us, at the time they laid so good a scheme; and nothing but the hand of Providence could have saved us, if you knew all, though the second cause must be ascribed to the bravery of our foot, and one or two regiments of Hanoverians and Austrians. The latter are so fond of our men that they never meet one but clap him on his back and cry *brave home*. The behaviour of all our horse officers was commendable, but the private men, especially of that regiment called the Blues, was scandalous; one general officer had ordered some platoons of his regiment to present and was going to fire upon the latter cavalry, but in consideration of the officers of that corps prevented it. By all accounts the enemy

have not lost less than six thousand; out of four hundred of their musquetaires, who are all gentlemen and have servants and horses each to attend 'em, but eighty has escaped unhurt, besides a great slaughter among their *mason du roy*, who were those that exposed themselves so much to our fire. By our returns which are now come in, the English have had killed and wounded eight hundred and forty eight, Hannoverians, five hundred and twenty three, Austrians, nine hundred and ten, private total, two thousand two hundred and eighty one, besides officers about one hundred killed and wounded.

"Lord Stair exposed himself during the whole action with great bravery and conduct, and what was remarkable, neither he nor his seven aide-de-camps were the least hurt. Poor Brigadier Hurst, who distinguished himself remarkably, received a wound in his foot, which I fear will disable him for this campaign, and I can assure you his Royal Highness's wound, being quite through the fleshy part of his leg, though I hope he has now no fever attends him, yet I believe will make him incapable of any further service these two or three months at least. Poor Mr. Wyndam I'm told had his horse shot under him, as well as Fitzwilliams, and lucky for Harvey that he'll have no occasion to attend, if anything more was to happen. Duke of Richmond and Lord H[arcour]t and Lord H[older]ness were with the King the whole time; a younger brother of Sir T. Hoby's, a cornet in Sir Robert Rich's, behaved so gallantly, that though he was cut to pieces, saved his standard, it being found wrapped up within side of his coat. Young Horsey's standard was also forced from him, but he bravely recovered it, by riding up and shooting the man that took it."

I fear I have been too tedious in my accounts, though I have omitted many particulars. Fanny has sent me a most melancholy account of poor Mr. Trevor, who I fear is not recoverable. Boscawen appears to know nothing of it. Lord Ancram is still laid up with rheumatism. Ingoldsby is well and has written twice since he came. Jack Robinson and all you ask news of are well. Poor Merriden's things were sold yesterday for double what they cost. $5\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 28. From the camp near Hanau.—Our life here is all extremes, either harassed and fatigued or else idle and little to do, as is our present case. The variety of reports and conjectures is endless. Broglio's flying army is thought to be coming to join Noailles, and if so, Prince Charles wont be long after him, whose glorious army of 70,000 men, flushed with conquest, must succeed wherever he goes. All this, I think must end in peace with this campaign. "Our able and mighty minister,* who attends our great Captain,† is fully employed, and as we hear, is no less than sixteen hours out of the twenty-

*Lord Carteret. †The King.

four busy with pen, ink and paper. Schemes of pacification must doubtless be the result of his present labours. Time only must determine what will be the effect." It is a great misfortune that our Captain shows such partiality to his own people, which our men of spirit can never bear. We are forced to submit, but the independents by no means will. Lord H[arcour]t leaves for England to-morrow, and Jack Mor[daun]t, 'tis said will do the same, for some maltreatment he has met with, "all which greatly disconcerts our minister, who must have a difficult task to play. I cant help thinking how much the certain General will be in your favour, who certainly was a means of our not being the last two hours concerned in the late engagement. His Majesty says since we are so uneasy we were unconcerned, we shall the next time have our belly-full. Our Colonel* I'm sorry to say was thought yesterday to be in some danger, his wound being attended with a fever, and his body being gross makes it go but ill with him; his Papa, they say, was in tears for him yesterday morning. . . I am very much obliged to your brother for getting me the two men into the Hospital; should have thanked him for it in my last, which I wrote to you a Sunday, the 26th, and mentioned the *feu-de-joie* we were to have that evening, which was a fine one. The Captain rode by us before it began, never spoke to one of the English, but to every one of his own."

We have continual showers, which makes the weather extremely pleasant. Nothing can be more delightful than the country all about us, were it only not so far from our dear sweet island. Provisions are plentiful and good and I think I eat more heartily than I ever did in my life. To-day we are to have a table-cloth for the first time, as we have company to dinner. Our mess is very jolly, especially in an evening, when we all meet, but part again before twelve. Vane desires to be remembered to you. Jack Robinson, Durand, Hildesley and Ingoldsby are all well. The latter has promised me to write again in two or three days, which pray send word to Madame, who he tells me is at Ditton. "Lord Harcourt, I find, says as he was disappointed in not being made an aide-de-camp to the King, as there were five or six lately made. It is not worth his while to stay, so all his military expectations must now be laid aside. . . . Capt. Walgrave is made captain-lieutenant in the 3rd regiment; Lightfoot will be made a lieutenant and Collier is to be a cornet in their regiment, which your brother will be glad to know. The Duke is much better to-day and has had a good night." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, June 29. From the camp near Hanau.—Lord Harcourt has promised to send this safely to you. "We all shall have a loss in his going, and much more so if his example is followed, which 'tis expected will be if the same treatment is

* The Duke of Cumberland.

continued. The Captain snubbed his lordship before company for inviting so many English to dine at his table and not asking more Han[overia]ns. Jack Mord[aun]t has also been ill-used by one of the H[anoveria]ns having the preference of holding the C[aptai]n's stirrup when he was equerry in waiting; he therefore has asked leave to resign, but to stay as a volunteer this campaign; the first was granted, but the latter not. In short, so impolitic a head was scarce ever known, and his treatment of the people of the island almost insupportable, scarce lending an ear to any other advice or counsel but his own natives; and as for our tr[oo]ps, he seems to hold us in great contempt. 'Tis true we are brave, he says, but he would give up a little of that for us to have the discipline of his, when at the same time 'tis a known fact that their cavalry refused to march when orders were sent them by an aide-de-camp of our chief marshal, and though they had twenty squadrons in the field of battle, not one of them once charged. A few of their foot did, and behaved well. The very enemy own that we were very favourable to 'em; that had we made a proper use of the advantage we had gained, we might have destroyed the greatest part of 'em, by pursuing 'em. 'Twas what they dreaded, and the consequence they say must have been a dreadful slaughter. Our chief marshal would have done it, but scarce one of his orders were complied with, nothing but an H[anoveria]n ear was listened to or regarded, so that though we have been victorious, destroyed great numbers of 'em and those of their best troops, and have been able to join the forces we are now with, yet we left them the field of battle to come to take possession of the next morning, to bury our dead for us—which they say they did, but excepted the men with whiskers, who are H[anoveria]ns; also left our wounded to the number of near four hundred to their mercy; all which Lord St[ai]r would have prevented, but the counsel of the H[anoveria]ns prevailed against him. The Cap[tai]n, to give him his due, behaved with as much bravery as was possible, and said he believed now, when it was over, that he could not be killed. Duke D'Aremberg, who has received a dangerous wound, before that rode up to him and begged of him not to expose his person in the manner he did; that he was liable to be surrounded by the enemy and taken prisoner. He answered, 'what do you think I came here for? to be a poltroon?' In short, excepting three or four of our generals, the rest of 'em were of little service; that our men and their regimental officers gained the day; not in the manner of Hyde Park discipline, but our foot almost kneeled down by whole ranks, and so fired upon 'em a constant running fire, making almost every ball take place; but for ten or twelve minutes 'twas doubtful which should succeed, as they overpowered us so much, and the bravery of their *mason du roy* coming upon us eight or nine ranks deep; yet our troops were not seen to retreat, but to bend back only, I mean our foot, and that only whilst they fresh loaded; then of their own accord marched boldly up to 'em, gave 'em such a smash with loud huzzas every time they saw them retire, that then they were at

once put to flight; that had our horse been of any service, and those of our mercenaries, we should, as it was, [have] made a much greater slaughter. Our three fine regiments of horse have indeed lost their character for this time. The H[orse] G[uar]ds and Grena[die]rs behaved well, by standing their ground and not running away. Sauring, Wallis and Cholmondley were wounded, as also Le Meloniese and Major Johnson; the former will do well, but the last is in danger, his leg being shot off. Alcroft of late Pembroke's, and Campbell, Clayton's aide-de-camp, were killed; these I mention because your brother knew 'em." Lord Harcourt waits for my letter, so I must say *adieu*. 3½ *pp*.

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, July 1.—My sister has just sent me an account of what you have written to her. You cannot think how pleased my mistress has been with it, it being much the best she has seen. How I long for all this ugly fighting to be over. I dont expect you to answer my letters, but I beg, for God's sake, that, if there should be another battle, you will send me three words to say how you do. Last Sunday poor Mrs. Swan had some little hope that the news of Merriden's death might not be true, as she heard that Col. Madden had written to Lord Pembroke and had not mentioned it, but my mistress had told me how much concerned Lady Pembroke was at his death. The Lightfoots were with me yesterday, and also Miss Boscawen, the maid of honour, Lady Talbot, Di. Frankland, and Mrs. Adams and her danghters. The Adams are not to go to Barington till Lady Talbot is settled there. I have heard from Mrs. Knight, very happy that the Guards were not in the action.

"I hear the Blues are sadly blamed. They say the King was forced to stand sword in hand, and rallied them three times; that they did great mischief by going back and trampling upon the foot that was behind them. As the Duke wrote to my mistress the day after he was wounded, she was very uneasy not to have a letter from him by the messenger that came on Tuesday night. He brought a letter to Mrs. Dearing from Mr. Ranby, in which he says the Duke is in as good a way as can be expected from so large a wound. My mistress was and is very uneasy about him, for now they have told her that Ranby says, though the bone is not touched, he is afraid one of the tendons is, and if so he will be always a little lame. . . If Princess Louisa goes any time in August, I believe Mrs. Purcell will go with her, and be left at Loo, with Princess R[oyal]. . . . I hear the soldiers of the foot Guards was so hasty to get to the battle that they went a great many before their officers could be ready to go with them. Thank God 'twas over before you got there. . . Windome, I hear, had his horse shot under him. Lightfoot writes word they have now plenty of provisions and cheap.

I was extreme glad to hear it; it must be since the battle, for I hear that before the battle they could scarce get a dinner for the King, and if so what must the poor officers and soldiers do?" Mr. Trevor is still at Glynd. 3 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL to his WIFE.

1743, July 2. From the camp near Hanau.—I begin to fancy that the accounts I have sent you of our late battle were not so good as I could have wished, but "the whole was so confused an affair of our side, so little order or regularity kept, nay, in short, no one order of any one kind given out to any one commanding officer of any of our troops as to charging or attacking, or what they were to do. I thought the horse only was destitute of any one general to give 'em orders, but by what I can find, the infantry make the same complaint. Our generals rode about and exposed themselves, may be very properly said, without giving any sort of orders or directions, so that nothing but the bravery of one side and the cowardice and misbehaviour of the enemy's infantry gained us what advantage we had; and had we not been the most favourable people in the world, they must have suffered much worse, nay scarce any would have escaped that had that day passed the river. And to shew a continuance of our great politeness and kindness to them, in return to their mighty ill behaviour and cruel treatment of cannonading us so unmercifully so many hours as they did before the battle, we, I say, in return, have suffered them to go off the ground unmolested and undisturbed, which the rear of their army did yesterday morning by six o'clock, when we might as easily have cut off that part of them by crossing the river the day before yesterday, which Lord Stair fain would have done. I dined and sat next to his lordship at his own table, who told me, if he had been but permitted to have done it, he was well persuaded he could have given a very good account of what troops of theirs marched away but yesterday, without risking but a very inconsiderable loss on our side. . . . Our minister we take for granted is hard at work for pacific measures, and I do suppose is our present General. Whether we are to return to Flanders or stay and join Prince Charles, we can't tell. That the French are gone towards the Rhine to pass it and meet Broghlio to secure their own frontiers is pretty plain; some say Prince Charles is gone to make a diversion into Lorain, but a little time will soon discover all this, which in a post or two more I shall be able to inform you. The Duke is much better, but his Papa as national as ever; studies and only does everything to disoblige those he should not; he has made it up with Mordaunt, who now stays here." 4 *pp.*

THE SAME to the SAME.

1743, July 5. From the Camp near Hanau.—I find from my sister's letter that she was so good as to inform you that the Guards were not engaged, as soon as the news of the battle

arrived in England, and that she also sent to Mrs. Parslow and Mrs. Boscawen, for which their husbands are exceedingly obliged. You cant imagine what mischief I have made between Mrs. Parslow and him; she has wrote him such a letter with reproaches for not having heard from him for some little distance of time, when she says Mrs. Russell could receive five or six letters in that time; however he had a good excuse, as no doubt she knows by now. Our late near neighbours have stolen away and have now passed the Rhine. Great numbers of deserters have come from them, twenty-five hussars the day before yesterday, besides foot without end. I find we are likely to stay here another two or three weeks, until his Majesty goes to Hanover to meet the Prince of Denmark, when we shall probably march towards Flanders, remain there for the winter and then return to England. "I think our great backwardness in not pursuing and making the most of the advantage we had gained shews how unwilling we are to enter into a war with France; but surely the more we had distressed them, the better terms we might have had. From all accounts we have heard 'tis incredible to tell you how great was the panic that had seized the French the night of the battle; both that night and a day or two afterwards, they could not make their men lie in their camp, who instead of it kept skulking about in hedges and in vast woods that were near them, and all for fear of our pursuing and attacking them. They really say, and with an air of truth, that the killed, wounded, drowned, and what are incapable for the service of this campaign, can't be less than ten thousand of the French. His R[oyal] H[ighness] is much better and is in fine spirits. I wish I could remember to tell you all the good speeches of our noble Captain upon this late occasion. 'William, I'm glad you behaved so well, you acted like my son; if you do well, I shall not be sorry for your wound.' He is now made a lieutenant-general. Lord de l' W[ar]r was asked, 'have you received any letters from England of the rejoicings upon the account of the late victory'? 'Yes, sir.' 'I believe I shall be almost as popular as Ad[mira]l V[erno]n.' Many more of this nature divert us much. He goes to-morrow to see our late field of battle; I suppose to correct against another time any omission he might there be guilty of in the disposition that was there made. Marshal Niepergh, the Austrian general, behaved very gallantly at the head of his troops, who is a very able and experienced general; he said in his life he never saw such a firing as came that day from the English infantry. There was a good deal of money and many watches picked up by our people, servants, boors, and others who fell to plundering; the most shocking part of all was the numbers that were plundered and stripped before their servants got up to 'em, and even too many before they were dead; poor General Clayton was stripped and plundered, as well as poor Merriden, and Major Honeywood was the same, though not dead, and who now is thought to be out of all danger. Merriden's fate was hard, had escaped all the cannonading, and likewise the first charge, but was taken off by a musket shot in

his head, which entered just in the little open [*sic*] of the skull-cap, which was made but very lately according to a new whim of Lord Pembroke's. Major Carr's life was saved by his skull cap, which was cut and hacked, and received many bruises. Poor Lord Crawford had a narrow escape by a ball that would have nicked him in the same place wh[ere] he received his former wound, but that his pistol saved him, which was split into many pieces. Our camp is now tolerably pleasant, having lately had a great many fine showers, so that it has not been the least too hot, and we have a fine river in our front and in our rear the most delightful pleasant woods one could wish to ride in, with great variety of lawns within 'em, in the most parkish manner I ever saw; in short I never saw such in England that was not enclosed, fine oak, beech and firs being the only trees; all in the domain of Prince William of Hesse, who has a fine house near us, where he and our Prince of Hesse, his son, at present reside. I can't but think how happy Fanny will be to have leave to lie three nights at Checquers. I long to hear a successful account of your Missenden tenants, and that they may become purchasers; but fear their going to see houses at Richmond will prevent their coming to you. I can't but think how well your brother judged in not coming over here. I could not have had patience to have seen Walgrave and every young fellow put over his head, even in time of service, which would have been the case. Your brother is very good to be so fond of little Johnny, but I hope Molly's nose is not out of joint." 5½ *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, July 8. St. James.—You cannot think what pleasure my sister's letters give me, in telling me that you are well, after your great deliverance. "I cannot help calling it so, for by all accounts they had laid their scheme so well that had it not been entirely the hand of God you must all have been destroyed, and I shall love General Ilton as long as I live, for making the Guards halt upon the hill. If the Emperor makes peace with the Queen of Hungary, I hope the French will be so good as to go home, and then what business have we but to come home too. . . . My mistress wants mightily to know how her Papa spends his time, so if you could learn by Lord Harcourt and write word, you need not name names, and you would oblige her mightily. She is very uneasy about her brother. I fancy the wound is much worse than you think it is, and by the accounts that came last Wednesday by the messenger, last Monday sennight the King and everybody there about him was in a great fright, for his fever was returned, with shivering. They gave him bark, and they hoped he was better. Lord Willminton* is dead and they cannot find a will. They have looked all over his house in town and at Chiswick and cannot find any. If there is none, t'will be a charming thing for the lady Comptons, and I am very glad of it, for I hear that his fortune will be divided into eight shares: the Duke of Dorset will have one, and Lord

* Spencer Compton, 2nd son of 3rd Earl of Northampton, Prime Minister.

Northampton and his brothers and sisters the other shares. . . Fan: Meadows was here yesterday, and did not disown her sister's going to be married to Tommy R[amsde]n." I told her I wanted sadly to thank him for his kindness about your letters, and prayed her to ask him to drink tea here next Thursday with her and her sister. She tells me her own match cannot be for some years; I suppose not while his mother is alive. Last Thursday I had the two Lightfoots, Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Sir Thomas Frankland, his wife and her sister, Billy Mellish and his wife, and in fact twenty-one at one time in my room. Lady Frankland is certainly with child. Sir Thomas talks of going into his new house in a fortnight. Her sister only came up about their law suit and goes back next Monday, taking Carlo with her. I believe we shall lose Princess Louisa next month. It is not yet settled whether she takes Dives, Dearing or Swinton with her. Pray tell Lord Crawford that I had a letter from Lady Susan the other day, who is grown quite another creature, loves home, and is mighty fond of her child and a very good manager. Now that Mr. Schuzts has his own time, he can never stay above a fortnight or three weeks at that charming place, Shotover. *8 pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, July 10, Sunday. From the camp at Hanau.—As the French have all passed the Rhine, and I fancy will no more in haste come into Germany, our game at present seems to be at an end. What their designs are now I cannot tell, or whether we shall enter into a French war or not, though I can give a good guess. The ministers are hard at work at Francfort, and a little time will show whether cessation of arms, congresses or preliminary articles will be the result.

We have had nothing but rain and wind here lately, and I imagine you have had the same sort of weather, which I hope has at any rate had the good effect of making water more plentiful than usual at Missenden. If Kitty's friends have but good taste "how I shall think myself indebted to that agreeable and sprightly damsel, and shall so often wish it in my power to do her as good a turn by finding out some person with as good a taste to prevent her leading apes in hell.* Poor Mrs. Mills, I hear, fell a sacrifice to that darling creature her good mother was so good to introduce her to; though, poor soul, I fear of late years she had cause enough to have recourse to anything that would give her the least comfort. . . . The Duke mends every day, and will, I daresay, recover as soon as the nature of the wound will admit of. We are in hopes, as he has now seen some service, and what a farce there is in so much high [? Hyde] park discipline, that he will in some measure have a contempt for the superfluous part of the

* "'Tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women, dying maids, lead apes in hell."—*The London Prodigal.*
See note in the *Wentworth Papers*, ed. Cartwright, p. 285.

latter, and must own that we are not very sorry for his having been lately tied by the leg, as he is now likely to do well again, since it has been some relief to us." Boscawen and I feel rather unhappy that the post has come in, and every body has got their letters excepting us, who must wait until the messenger comes from the Duke of Newcastle's office. I believe Ramsden thinks this the safest way, but wish he would send them by the army post. I never saw anyone so unhappy at being away from home as Boscawen is, and he has less reason than any others, being sure of his return home in November, against the meeting of Parliament. He was really very ill two days before the battle and had to be brought away in a chaise, "in which he lay in the wood near the engagement; was next to Lord Car[tere]t's coach, who had a great guard with him, and talked with his lordship sometime; says he never saw so much anxiety in any body's countenance in his whole life, who had indeed great cause for it, for had any accident happened to his Majesty, and our troops failed of the success we had, as we should have had no place for refuge, and would have suffered much more in all respects than our enemy has done, what then must have become of our minister?"

Lord Ancram has continued so ill with rheumatism and a fever on his spirits, that the King has ordered him away, and he is gone to Aix-la-Chapelle. Jack Boscawen has just come to our tent, "and so welcome a guest I never saw, with smiles in his countenance and a packet of letters from my dearest soul. . . . George Boscawen is also happy. I shall make much of Jack, you may be sure, and glad am I that I had before got a good dinner for him. Lord Carteret is working hard to get the King to Hanover. Prince Charles' hussars has taken all Broghlio's baggage in his retreat and made great havoc among his troops, who they say are strangely dispersed." 5½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, July 13. From the camp near Hanau.—I could wish that the accounts I sent you of the late action had been less confused, but I assure you the truth was so little known amongst ourselves that one could scarce depend on anything one heard. Such was the disorder from the situation of the ground (not being sufficient for our troops to draw up in order), the unexpectedness of the engagement, and the little disquietude in the minds of those who had never before seen service, that few were able to describe anything but what happened close to them. "Some reflections upon the non-behaviour of some of our commanders is not proper to insert, except the great God of War, whom you can't fail of knowing, thought the fire so great that he thought fit to retire, and was not seen for some hours, till all was over. As for the Blue regiment of horse, they fairly one and all faced to the right about and never stood their ground. Late Pembroke's pretty near followed their example. Though there was not one man nor horse of that corps hurt by the great cannonading, yet when they should have attacked the enemy's

horse, they failed, but suffered their officers to charge without 'em, which in some measure occasioned that slaughter among 'em. The other regiment of horse, called the Blacks, behaved the least ill, but bad enough, and would not closely follow their officers. Their lieutenant-colonel was shot through the thigh, Captain Stewart and Cornet Cholmondley very much wounded, but all likely to recover, which Ranby, who I saw last night, told me. Had these fine regiments, to appearance only I must now say, but done their duty, what a slaughter there must have been among their cavalry; but our foot did their business for 'em. As for them, they may properly be said to be routed and beat by the enemy's horse, but in the pursuit, what use might our horse [have] been of. I must make one observation, that the few wounds our broadswords did make among the French which Ranby had the dressing of was real slaughtering, and what wounds our people received in general from their cavalry were only scratches, their musquetaires being chiefly young men and boys, so that where we had the superiority in strength and weight of cavalry, there we shamefully failed; but our foot, who did engage with some old troops and regiments that had seen service, there, from our spirit and bravery only, with loud huzzas upon first seeing 'em before our men fired, and then, you may believe, with some louder huzzas after we made 'em face about, was what we gloriously gained the victory by. About three battalions of Hanoverians and as many or rather more Austrian foot were in this line with ours who behaved so well upon this occasion.

"The Duke continues to mend, and is out of all danger. Lord Carteret, they say now, will keep the King here as long as he can, I suppose till 'tis time to take his troops to Hanover with him and for us to return into Flanders. Prince Charles and Kevenhuller, they say, is expected at Hanau every day, I do imagine to consult what is to be done, but they'll not be able to draw our minister in to protract the war. I dined at Lord Stair's the day before yesterday, who seems pretty well assured that we shall see no more of the French this year."

Lord Holderness dined with us yesterday. We have lost poor Walgrave, who is preferred to the 3rd regiment. Lord Ancram has gone to Aix-la-Chapelle, but has lent us his tent, "and also his *batterie de cuisine*; I know 'tis spelt wrong, but 'tis of great use to us. We smoke, drink Rhenish, and sing the Mallard almost every night, which keeps up our spirits," but unless some summer returns before we leave Germany we shall have a very bad opinion of the climate.

The French have sent in great form to the Elector of Mentz to let him know that they have now evacuated the Empire, and intend to disturb it no more.

Poor Merriden was not much regretted here, but as for Ned Draper, everyone lamented him. "We were mighty hot one while to have most of our general officers made knights bannerets, a week after the action, but the ancient custom used to be only in the field of battle, and that after some particular

remarkable action. Since that they were to be made Knights of the Bath; Hurst refused it, who did behave gallantly, and I hope will recover of his wound, but 'tis better, I think, for the rest, that it is dropped." 5 *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, July 15. St. James.—Your kind letter gave my mistress great pleasure, for she was very miserable, not having heard of her brother for six or seven days. It is very odd that so many idle people as are with him cannot write oftener. Directly afterwards she received a letter from him. "It seems he was so ill for two days that they did not think he would a lived. He says that that was the sixteenth day since his leg was opened, and that he suffered a great deal, but hoped he should get up in a week. He told her that he suffered so much that he often wished he was dead, and often tried to put on a cheerful face, very much against his will. . . I am very sorry Lord Harcourt is coming away; 'twill make a great noise, both his and Mr. Mordaunt's coming. The first, I hear, desired to be aide-de-camp to the King, and the latter, I hear, had a dispute with the King's German equerry. Am sorry for it, but I am extreme glad the French are gone away. 'Tis just what I wanted, and if sweet, dear Prince Charles will but be so good as to beat the French without us, I shall love him extremely. His army is so very great, that he does not want any assistance, so that if he can but get the better of Broghlios and Noailles, they must desire a peace. All I dread is that we shall be drawn into a French war."

I had invited Mr. Ramsden to drink tea and play whist with some ladies yesterday, but Miss Evelyn came and said he was sorry he could not come, for he was married yesterday morning to Miss Nanny Meadows at Somerset Chapel. I hear that they are to live with Sir Philip and my lady for the present.

Poor Mr. Trevor has certainly done something, for his man is gone with a surgeon to him, either at Northampton or Dunstable. Some say that as he was going down to Wales with his two youngest sisters, he jumped out of the coach, ran into a cornfield and cut his throat; others that he has fought a duel and was very much wounded. I am pretty sure it could not be with Lord Talbot, for he is in town. It was a great pity his friends did not take better care of him. The Duke has sent my mistress a true account of all the killed and wounded, and there is but fifteen officers killed and thirty-nine wounded. 3 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, July 17, Sunday. From the camp near Hanau.—"I am just come from Court, where I have been purely to see Prince Charles of Lorain and Marshal Kevenhuller. They came on Friday evening, and yesterday the King entertained them with the review of our whole army, which they could no less than be

pleased with; but as I wanted to have my curiosity more satisfied I in return took a thorough review of them. The Prince is tall and has a very good person, has a long face and much pitted with the small pox, and of course has many likenesses, such as late Lord James Cavendish, some say Lady Herriet Campbell, but he is far better than either and I think has a resemblance of late Duke Hamilton; but I could not help at the same time admiring Kevenhuller, by whose means and the great hand of Providence the first turn was given to the affairs of her Hungarian Majesty. His stature is rather low, but a good look and a fine piercing eye, very much denoting the able man he has since proved himself to be. There is with them a fine young man about nineteen years old called the Prince of Esterhasi, in the habit of a hussar, and is colonel of a regiment of hussars; he had a relation with him, a lad of seventeen years of age only, who late did a very remarkable action: his captain, with about sixty or seventy hussars, attacked above two hundred of the French, who lately had the guard of some baggage and who intrenched themselves behind waggons and other carriages; but the captain was very soon slain, upon which this lad commanded and rode up to his men and asked them if they would follow his advice and stand by him, which they promised to do. He then ordered 'em to dismount and marched them on foot close up to the enemy, demanding them to surrender themselves prisoners, at which they held him in great contempt, and only laughed at him; he then attacked 'em so bravely that there were scarce any left but what were cut to pieces, and all the baggage taken. The Prince and the Marshal return to-morrow to their army, which lies between the Neckar and the Rhine, but whether they will pursue the French or march into Lorain, I can't as yet tell, but don't hear, nor do I believe it likely, that we shall join in any further military schemes with them. If the French evacuate the Empire, which Mr. Villars, who is here but has lately resided at Mentz, told us that they had declared so to do, to that Elector, I say if that should be the case, whatever Power should then march into France must declare war against that nation, all hostilities having ceased between the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary. That Her Majesty will scarce alone be able to carry on a war against France is certain, and that we cannot join with her without the Dutch, and they I believe will by no means be drawn in the scrape; so I leave you to judge if the sword now is not likely to be sheathed. I think 'tis high time to thank you for yours dated the 3rd, which I received just before I sealed my last, and hope you have now pretty well recovered your spirits. I must now answer for your friends which you have so lately enquired after. As for Berkeley, he was recovered, till lying in the wet all the night after the battle gave him such a cold and so disordered him that he was forced to be brought in his cart to Hanau, where he stayed in a lodging for about a week, then got well and came to us and has since been the rake of our mess. Durand soon got well of his gout and continues so. Lord Ancram is still much out of order at Aix la Chappelle. As for your friend

Vane, he holds tolerably well and nothing hurts him whilst he keeps sober, but can't bear drinking, which he is forced to avoid by not coming to us of a night. He begs to be remembered to you all and bids me say he would write to your brother if I did not write so often and send you all the news, but I tell him thats a poor excuse and 'tis only his idleness. Berkeley hopes soon to hear from your brother. The Duke is now so well that he has been allowed to get out of his bed, and has sat up for these three days past, and continues mending daily and in high spirits. Colonel Madden and Jack Bos[cawe]n dined with us in camp to-day, and has given me an account of Plaistow which I did not know before; that he had behaved very gallantly in the day of battle, that he had received many wounds, some over the head and all by the sword only, but none very dangerous; that he is now in the hospital, but likely to be well very soon. He must have been of the number of those very few of the horse that stood their ground; had there been many Plaistows, there would not have been so many Frenchmen now living. As for Brown and Evans, your brother's recruits, they are both well; the former is bawman to one of the subs of that company. Major Carr and Captain Sauring are recovered of their wounds, but Captain Smith has been in great danger, though I hope now he will recover. As for Major Honeywood, out of nine wounds five are healed, and there is but one of the four remaining that there is any danger from, and that is so near the brain that till there is a perfect cure there is no answering that his life is safe, but very great hopes. He remembers that he was not only stripped but that an Austrian soldier came up to him and stabbed him twice with a bayonet, and was going to fire upon him, but that he had strength enough to call out he was Anglois, which saved his life.

Our weather here, though upon such a continent, is as uncertain, and has been so for this last fortnight, as ever I knew it in England. I own I dreaded we should have had much more heat than I find we have had, which has made it altogether pleasanter than I expected. [I] dare say we shall now have none to complain of, as the days begin to shorten so perceiably (*sic*). Bos[cawen] and I dined a Friday at the Greencloth, at a magnificent table, but the German twelve o'clock hour did not suit with us, so that we never fare better than at our mess. Bos[cawen] tells me Tom Ramsden is certainly married, and that Fanny will be so very soon, Sir Phillip having been prevailed on to come down with two thousand to each, which was all was required." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, July 21. From the camp near Hanau.—I begin to think it long since I heard from that dear delightful place, Checquers. No situation that I have seen comes near to it, and it makes me happy to think that the dear babies are there. I can often fancy I see them tumbling up and down the hills.

I should like to know whether you think any of my letters have been opened. I am satisfied that some of yours have been, and the Duke's Campbell tells me that one from his wife, though enclosed in the Duke's own packet, certainly was, therefore one must be careful what one writes. I dined on Tuesday at the Greencloth with Harvey and Campbell and also Lady Townsend's son, who is here as a sort of volunteer, acting as a supernumary aide-de-camp to Lord Dunmore, and behaved with a good deal of spirit at the battle. Campbell and he breakfasted with me yesterday morning, and he asked after all his friends in Duke Street, including Jack Horner. He takes much after his mother and has a good deal of humour; "his remarks on the day of battle are very droll." He does not like the army, is determined not to be of the profession, and says his father sent him only that he may get a commission, and so not need an allowance. Prince Charles did not leave us till Monday evening. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Bury and Mr. Carteret are gone with him to see his army, which it is said the Austrians with us are to join, for which I should be sorry, as they are good troops. They talk of our moving next week for want of forage, and I should be glad to be drawing nearer our winter quarters before the short days and rainy weather come. There is a little boy here of two years old, Sergeant Sabine's son, who often puts me in mind of my own. He came with his mother in Capt. Parslow's cart and was a good deal in the cannonading. She is a sort of housekeeper to Parslow's mess, and the boy runs in and out of his tent, and knows everybody. The Prince of Hesse's garden is within a hundred yards of our front. The parterre is like our old style of gardening, with evergreens and borders, and there is a terrace bordering the Main, which is here about as broad as the Thames at Richmond. I was walking there in the moonlight last night, which you may imagine was very pleasant after the hot day. 3 *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, July 22. St. James.—Lord Harcourt has arrived and been with Princess Caro. My mistress had gone, and Lady Albemarle with her, to dine with the Duchess of Newcastle at Clarmount, but was very happy, as Lord Harcourt went there to dinner also, and made her very easy about the Duke. Everybody is mighty glad that Lord Harcourt has not quitted, and I think Mordaunt would have done much wiser (as none of the King's English horses were there) if he had kept out of the way; for I think you wrote that the Guards were not to do duty upon the King till his baggage, &c., came, so, as I take it, he was meanwhile there as Elector of Hanover, not as King, and so to be attended by his Hanover people. I fancy things are not going well with Campbell, for he told me that if the Duke had two aides-de-camp, he had the promise of being one; I believe he will quit being equerry when he comes home.

I had a letter from Peggy Trevor the other day (who is with Mrs. Boscawen at Windsor) saying that she was very miserable about her brother, who was ill of a fever. The true story seems to be that when they got beyond Northampton, he sent his sisters on in the coach, and he would follow them alone in a chaise, "so like two great fools they left him," and by and by, the driver stopping to ask about the roads, found poor Trevor making wounds on himself with a pair of scissors. He prayed the coachman to kill him, as he was the most miserable man on earth; however the man got help, and Dr. Trevor and Hawkins the surgeon were sent for, and now he has been brought up to his eldest sister's house in Sackville Street.

Lord Harcourt tells us that the Duke was so ill that for twenty-four hours they had all the reason in the world to fear mortification, and that his leg would have to be taken off. They say Ranby has done great cures with the bark, not only by the Duke, but the other officers. I met the Duchess of Rutland and Montrose at Lady Harriot Cambell's last Tuesday. The Duchess of Rutland said you were very obliging to name her son in your letters. We hope soon to know if the King goes to Hanover. "I approve mightily of the King's making General Ilton confectioner to the foot Guards just before the battle, though the Duke of Marlborough didn't." 3½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, July 23, Saturday. From the camp near Hanau.—To all appearance we shall have little or nothing more to do this year. Prince Charles was to march yesterday towards Alsatia, the Austrians are to start shortly, presumably to join him, and it is said that we are to move on Friday or Saturday, but only to Hochst or somewhere near Mentz, where we shall receive our new clothing, and, I take it, shall remain encamped till we hear what progress Prince Charles has made. What we shall do next I cannot tell, but am strongly of opinion that we must winter in Flanders.

"Lord Holderness, Mr. Villers and a young Silesian Baron, who has been in England and loves us much, dine with us. I give 'em, I'll assure you, only our own dinner, excepting the addition of one of my table-cloths. I hear they are coming, so must defer my present happiness till another time.

"Sunday morning. Our guests are so well pleased with a camp life that they threaten to visit us often. They did not sit long after dinner, but chose to see a cricket-match, which some of our officers play almost every evening. Mr. Villers desired his service to both your brothers. Speed called upon us in the evening. He always enquires after you all. I ought in justice to him to have mentioned him before. He behaved himself particularly well in the day of battle in playing off the first battery, which did great execution, and not only so, but his advice was asked and followed, and his judgment thought to be so

right that he was of great service, so that Lord Stairs, and everybody that thinks merit ought to be rewarded, will do what they can that he may be preferred. He has given in a memorial and I hope 'twill succeed.

"You cant imagine how poor Trevor's affair concerns me, for just before I received my sister's last letter I heard that some officers in the 2nd regiment had heard he had stabbed himself with a pair of scissors in several places, and was thought to be in danger of his life; and the account Fanny sends me has only this difference, that as he was going into Wales with two of his sisters, he all on a sudden jumped out of the coach and cut his throat, but does not say whether he has effectually done it or not. My concern is the greater upon our Boscawen's account, who is doatingly fond of his wife, from friendship as well as love. He does not as yet know that Trevor has been so disordered; has often said he believed he would never be the man he was till he had got him another wife again, 'twas the only life that could make him happy. This Boscawen has often repeated, so you may be sure we have done all we can to keep it from him; but what now makes him miserable is that yesterday, when he should have received letters from Mrs. Boscawen, by the same messenger that brought mine, he has been so unhappy as not to have one; and in the condition she is in, makes me fear she is not well; and if she knows, which I suppose can't be concealed from her, the misfortune of her brother, it may be of ill consequence to her, and the thoughts of its being in the blood may make him very unhappy.

"I am just now come from church, and have asked our chaplain to dine with us; as for our commandant, he takes no notice of him nor our church, having been there but once since we've had any; and though our pastor is no ways an agreeable man, yet the showing him a civility and countenancing him before the men is what I think very right.

"Pray let my sister know how much I am obliged to her for two letters; would certainly answer 'em if she was anywhere but at the place she is, and where seldom any letters are directed to but are opened here, so could send her no sort of accounts from this place with any safety or what would be imprudent to do. She has been desired from her friend to have an account how her Papa spends his time. You may let her know that he rises early and comes out dressed to his levee, always booted, before ten o'clock, where he talks to the grandees, sometimes retires for half an hour with his Premier, then returns to his company till twelve o'clock, at which time he constantly dines, and has ten people to sit down with him, all, or the major part, consisting of his own natives, or is displeased. After dinner he sleeps till six, then comes out, talks his native language to his own favourites, sometimes looking into a room where there are four or five of our friends, his domestics, at cards; he amuses himself a little with them, then returns, conversing in the same language as before, till ten at night, then retires and goes early to bed."

We are very happy in the healthy situation of our camp, very few of our men and scarce any of our officers being ill, whereas on the right of our army, they have violent fluxes and the hospital is thronged with our sick. "I am sorry poor Lady Talbot should be so embroiled; think it scandalous behaviour in him that should be her friend; had poor Trevor had a friend with him I believe his misfortune might have been prevented."

The following is, I believe, a tolerably authentic account of the enemy.

"Etat des tues et blesses au battaille de Dittingen.

	Officiers-Generaux tues et blesses.			
Lieutenant Generaux	5	2		
Mareschaux de Camp	2	4		
Brigadiers	7	6		
	—	—	- - -	26
Officiers, mason (*sic*) du roy - - - - -				27
Cavalerie, mason du roy - - - - - - -				371
Officers aux gardes Francoise - - - -				56
Sergent - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				36
Soldats - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				515
				1029 (*sic*)
Officiers des autres regiments - - - -				327
Soldats - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				2748
				4104
Perte dans le riviere - - - - - - - -				3623
Desertez - - - - - - - - - - - - -				6400
				14127
Malades laissez - - - - - - - - - -				2400
Tambour Major de l'armee tues 7 *pp.*			Total	16527"

LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, July 27. From the camp near Hanau.—We expect to march at the beginning of next week. "The brigade of Guards will be the last, because we are to take care of the King and his baggage. 'Tis said his Majesty will have his quarters at a chateau not far from Mayence or Mentz, that we shall either pass the Rhine and encamp some where near it, either the other side or this. The Duke of Richmond, &c. are returned from Prince Charles' army, from whence fifteen hundred hussars had been detached, had passed the Rhine by swimming over it and ordered to go into Alsatia to ravage, destroy and lay waste, and dont doubt but they will make the best use of their time. The Prince was expected to pass the Rhine with his army yesterday and to-day and follow his hussars as soon as he could. I believe if we amuse the French by keeping a body of their troops to

observe our motions 'twill be the most Prince Charles will expect, for he seems pretty well assured, with what forces he has, to give a good account of what he shall undertake . . . but as to the D[ute]h joining us, and our entering into a French war, is what I cant believe till I see it." I shall be sorry to leave this ground, for no camp could have a finer situation; a fine wood in our rear, a most beautiful river in front, the soil so sandy that even after severe rains we can walk in our slippers, and an agreeable prospect of hills covered with wood to complete our view.

Collier dined with us yesterday. I daresay your brother will like to know how he got his cornetcy. "He is very intimate with Mr. Car[tere]t, and his father asked the King for it, who always was aversed to giving any quarter-master a commission, which was his objection; but being answered, his son had so much teased him about it, being for his particular friend, he could not refuse his request; at which his Majesty asked how his son could keep such company, was answered that he had also been as much surprised at that, and upon questioning him upon it, was told he was a gentleman and of a good family, had always done his duty and behaved extremely well and was esteemed and beloved by every officer that knew him, whereupon the King soon consented to his preferment.

"The Duke is a great deal better and begins to see company, as I was told yesterday. Brigadiers Pulteney, Onslow, Ponsiby and Hurst are made Major-Generals. General Honeywood and Lieutenant-Generals Campbell, Legonier and Cope are to have red ribbons, and whose regalia, they tell me, are sent for."

I am longing for the next mail, hoping to hear a better account of poor Trevor; I am surprised no one of the family has written to poor Boscawen, who is constantly asked about it by some wrong-headed creature or other, suspects something very bad, and wonders he has no letter.

I hope Billy Russell and Johnny Greenhill are well. Pray give my love to them. You will soon be expecting the East India letters. An extract from them is all I desire.

We have just received orders to march on Saturday. 5 *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, July 29. St. James.—Mrs. Harry Frankland has been in town for a few days with Mrs. Onslow, who has had a letter from her husband, telling her of his promotion and that Prince Charles was to leave next day. Lady Talbot goes to Barrington shortly and Di. Frankland with her. The two Miss Adams will join them there after they have been at Checquers. The Ramsdens have bought a house in Whitehall. Mr. Trevor is much better, and I hear Dr. Wilmot advises his going abroad. Sir Thomas Frankland has had a letter from his nephew, Tommy Frankland, saying that he hopes to get his station at Boston, since his brother Harry has no thoughts of coming to England, and announcing his marriage to a young lady of eighteen, a very pretty woman.

Poor Lady Mary Osborn died last Saturday, just a week after the birth of a fine little boy. Poor Mrs. Lee is also dead. Dr. Lee has got his 9,000*l.* in a very little time. To-morrow I am going with Lady Effingham to dine with Sir William and Lady Yonge at Petersham.

"I had a long letter two or three days ago from Lady Harford, to beg I would contradict a false report that was spread all over the town . . . of the ill-behaviour of her Lord's regiment, and that Col. Beake intends to get a letter from Lord Stair in their vindication, and that it should be printed.

"I doubt 'tis quite sure my mistress's marrying the Prince Royal of Sweden. The town says he is in love with Princess Mary of Hess, and yet he is to marry her." 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, July 31, Sunday. From our camp near Rodelhem.—We marched from Hanau yesterday, and encamped two miles beyond Francfort, near Rodelhem [Rodelheim] which is the King's quarters. His Majesty stays till Tuesday, when we shall march to Wisbad [Wiesbaden] not far short of the Rhine, which we shall cross on Wednesday or Thursday. The Austrians under Marshal Neiperg have already got over the bridges and are to remain to guard our passage. Whether the French will oppose us (who will have two thousand hussars and four thousand more English with us) or whether they will obstruct Prince Charles in his scheme, only time will show. The Duke is so well as to come here with the King; poor Colonel Peers is dead of his wounds, Major Johnson will be able to go to England next week, and Major Honeywood is at Francfort and quite out of danger. General Hurst is in no danger and has gone to Mayence, but will not be recovered of the wound in his foot for some time. Poor Captain Smith has had a relapse and his life is now despaired of.

Lord Holderness has been to ask us all to sup with him and to bring us word that the King will come to see us this evening, which I fear must shorten this letter. "The King commands and I obey. He has just walked by us at the front of our brigade, and returned through our street of officers, and looked in high good humour. . . . Three letters just brought to my tent by Mr. Huxley, of the Secretary's office. O happy me!" 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, August 4. From our camp, close to the King's quarters at Bibrick [Biebrich].—Your last letter came from London to me in five days; do but think how expeditious that was. I told you before that the King was to go to Wisbad, but there being a much more convenient palace found for him, belonging to the Prince of Nassau Usingen, we marched last Tuesday twenty-four English miles through a most delightful country, and are

encamped within a quarter of a mile of his Majesty's quarters. "The Palace makes a much better appearance than any I have yet seen in Germany. After the death of the present possessor, 'tis said 'twill come to our Prince of Orange. It is situated upon the Rhine, within three English miles of Mayence. The rest of our army made two days march of that which we came in one, but the Guards could always do more than any other troops; they bore it extremely well. . . . The King came by us on our march, looked in high good humour upon us, and the Duke followed in a chaise, and I think I never saw him look better." Lord Crawford and the horse Guards are encamped with us, and the rest of the army within a mile or two, except the Austrians, who are on the other side of the Rhine and several regiments of Hungarian hussars near them. A bridge of boats is laid ready for us, but we shall not cross until our new clothing is distributed, which was brought yesterday by the Highland regiment and other troops from England. "We really now are a most formidable army and might do a great deal if the higher powers thought proper, but as they are the best judges and whom it mostly concerns, I leave it to them. As for any enemy, we have none near us, for the French are gone after Prince Charles, who I hope and dare say will give a good account of 'em." Our mess hoped to have had a jolly day at Mayence yesterday and to have seen the Elector's palace, but not being able to get into a public house, we had to come back to dine in camp. "Such enconiums of the King's palace I never before heard; propose to-morrow to go dine there and see it. Lord Holderness entertained us at his last very handsomely, but that was a beggarly place." 3½ *pp.*

Fanny Russell to [Lieut.-]Col. Charles Russell.

1743, August 5. St. James.—I am very sorry to hear that you are all going after the French. My mistress has a letter from her brother, saying that he is extremely lame but means to follow the army, though he is sadly afraid he shall not be able to be at another battle if there is one. Ranby says he has done all he can to persuade the King and Duke that the latter ought to come home and go to the Bath, but they both seem utterly against it. I hope, if there is anything more done, the King will not put himself in so much danger as he did before. Admiral Hagger and my aunt are expected in town for a few days. The Duchess of Ancaster has gone to the Cowslades. Lord Hervey is extremely ill. "I hear Mr. Sheffield has lost his cause in having Buckingham House. I am very sorry for it; 'twill be a great pleasure to Lord Hervey. . . . I went last Monday with Sir Thomas and my lady and Di. to Ranelagh Garden. There was a great deal of company there, and Lord Euston, who is in town and goes about everywhere, and is very glad if anyone will take notice of it. Lord Litchfield was in company with us most part of the time we was at Ranelagh, and talked a great deal to Di." 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, August 6 and 7. From the camp near Bibrick.—We are having very uncertain weather, and I fear it may fare ill with our men, of whom many have been down lately with the flux, chiefly from eating green fruit. Our situation here is very fine, though you might perhaps think the Rhine too tremendous, from its depth, width, and rapidity. If the islands were removed, I believe it would be above a mile across where our bridges are laid, but the two islands greatly lessen the expense and number of the boats.

"Yesterday I went to Court, dined at the Greencloth, and saw the Elector of Mentz have an audience of his Majesty, who received him with great politesse and much grace. His Electoral Highness has a very Germanic person, is an ecclesiastic, whose finery in dress could not exceed what he wore, which was a light grey coat embroidered with black, and an exceeding fine cross hanging before him, set in diamonds and emeralds. The Duke was there, who is so well [as] to appear every day at Court, but has the help of a cane and one crutch; I wish he ever has quite the right use of his leg again. The palace which his Majesty is in has two fine long rooms in the nature of galleries, adorned much but ill-furnished, and only fit for a summer habitation, with a fine large dome between, in which the King dines, supported with marble columns with brass pedestals and capitals, marble pyramids being between each column and marble statues in niches behind them; the roof all painted in mosaic work. This room has a tolerable good effect, but looks upon a very poor garden on one side, with evergreens and orange trees, but on the other side has a fine view of the Rhine and the opposite country. You seem surprised at our number of deserters and what we do with 'em; they have only passes given to each of 'em by Lord Stair, and are then sent about their business with some money besides to every one. As to what intelligence Fuller has had, can assure you he is in general misinformed: that the enemy were thirty-thousand that had passed over to us is certain; that the Austrians behaved well is also true; that except one of their battalions which fired only once by platoons, they all fired as irregular as we did; that the English infantry behaved like heroes, and as they were the major part in the action, to them the honour of the day was due; that they were under no command by way of Hide Park firing, but that the whole three ranks made a running fire of their own accord, and at the same time with great judgment and skill, stooping all as low as they could, making almost every ball take place, is true; that the enemy, when expecting our fire, dropped down, which our men perceiving, waited till they got up before they would fire, as a confirmation of their coolness as well as bravery, is very certain; that the French fired in the same manner, I mean like running fires, without waiting for words of command, and that Lord Stair did often say he had seen many a battle and never saw the infantry engage in any other manner is as true; that both poor

Clayton and Neiperg commended greatly the behaviour of the English infantry; that had all our troops been in the engagement, they would not have exceeded thirty thousand, that the rear of our army was not there, is pretty well known, nor did great numbers of our troops engage who were there, especially scarce any of our horse and but few dragoons, and excepting two or three battalions of Hanoverians, none of their troops; so leave you to judge if our honest John Trots did not do the business, assisted by some of the Austrian foot and [a] Hanoverian battery, the latter of which certainly did great execution."

Sunday morning. I find that we are to remove on Wednesday, some of our troops passing the Rhine on Tuesday, and the last on Thursday. The King is to have his quarters in the Carthusian Convent, about half a mile from Mayence, in a fine high situation, so we shall have dry ground for our brigade to encamp on. We daily expect to hear what Prince Charles has done, and wish he may have crossed the Rhine without great loss.

I was glad to hear of Hutton's and Herrings' preferment, and hope they will live to be great ornaments of our Church.

I took a pipe extraordinary last night, upon your advice, which is not the first time I have found benefit from your wholesome doctrine; and can assure you that though our ground was last night almost all in a float, I never was better in my life.

Tell Miss Kemp that her master looks very well, and her friends Felton and Campbell also. We sat together at the Green-cloth, and drank all your healths. 5½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, August 10. From the camp near Biberick.—Just as I was sitting down to write, Lord Holderness came in and said he was come to dinner, and stayed so long that I have only time to tell you that I am extremely well and the weather very fine. Our decamping is put off until to-morrow. Although we only pass the Rhine and march in all four miles, yet we make such a long affair of it that it will take the whole day. The King goes to-morrow after dinner to his convent. He has had a slight cold, but is better. The Duke has been a horseback and reviewed us, but Ranby complains that he uses his leg too much, and says a little rest and common patience would ensure it being as well as ever "but youth and his great personage cannot be prevailed on." Prince Charles is near Strasbourg, where the river is so wide and rapid that I fear he may find great difficulty in crossing it, especially as the French with a very few forces may prevent him. We do not know whether he has accomplished it yet or no.

Jack Robinson and all his friends are well; "poor Ingoldsby tormenting himself all yesterday morning with writing an epistle to his deary, as he himself literally told me."

The French are at least a hundred and fifty miles away. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, August 14. From the camp near Mayence.—We came here last Thursday, where we are about half a mile from Mayence, and the same from the King's quarters, on a fine rising hill fronting the river Main where it joins the Rhine, and with a beautiful prospect of the two rivers and the hilly country on the other side, interspersed with towns and villages. Under other circumstances how very agreeable it would be to have so many different country houses, so finely situated for the most part, and to stay at each of them during the summer season.

We have a great advantage in the King's being with us, as we march apart from the rest of the army, and can go to his quarters as often as we please.

We went yesterday to Mayence, "where there was nothing extraordinary to be seen but the church and the Elector's palace, which are tolerable good buildings. The town itself is but indifferent, but the fortifications and outlines are very fine and strong, . . . They talk of our making a few days march up the Rhine, towards Worms and Spires; that our next country house will be near Oppenheim, about eleven English miles distant from hence. . . . Whether we shall like that villa well enough to make any stay or not I can't tell; whether we shall go further, and so make a tour through France in our way to Flanders, I can't say neither, but you know it is always more agreeable to return a different way to what one came, which makes one see more of a country; but whether there is not a set of gentlemen that are met at Aix-la-Chapelle to frustrate our designs and put a stop to our progress if any such we had in our thoughts, time must soon discover; but private letters from those parts inform us that one Monsieur Fen[to]n and one Mr. Vil[lie]rs, who secretly stole away from us, are there met, and many more ordinaries and extraordinaries are soon to jug together with them. What will be the result of so much good company meeting together, we must wait in patience for."

I am glad my sister is not likely to go to Sweden, and that she has been at Checquers. I dare say she made Billy happy by carrying him with her. It was very good of your brother to invite him down. I am sorry she mentions Capt. Frankland being married, and that my lady expects every day to lie in, which I hoped would prove a mistake.

I think you have got a good tenant for Cox's house, and that you have managed extremely well, as you always do in whatever you undertake. 4 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, August 17, Wednesday. From our camp at Oppenheim.—We marched yesterday to this place and are encamped within a hundred and fifty yards of the King's quarters at a little town called Oppenheim, which was formerly fortified, but great

part of it was burnt by the French and lies in a ruinous condition. It is on the Rhine, with a rich valley about half a mile wide running along the river side, where we are encamped. Behind us is a ridge of steep hills covered with vineyards, whose aspect and soil are so good that the Rhenish wine here is the best we have had yet. Marshal Noailles' name is written over the King's quarters, he having resided there when he retreated with his army from over against Hanau and passed the Rhine here on his way towards Landau, where great part of his army now lies. About twenty thousand only are attending Prince Charles' motions, who has not yet been able to cross the Rhine. I suppose our design in marching hither was to favour his passage over, but how it will answer I wont presume to say. To-morrow we march another ten miles, to within a league of Worms, a town upon the Rhine belonging to the Elector Palatine, where it is said we are to remain until the Dutch, now reported to be within five days' march, join us. Whether the French will retire or meet us, time will show, but if we should come near them after the Dutch have joined us, whose troops are extremely good, I dont doubt but we shall give a good account of them.

"You cant imagine how often I peruse the accounts you give of my dear babes; nobody but those that have 'em can know the joy they give." 3½ *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1743, August 19. St. James.—I have had three pleasant days at Checquers, whichis indeed in great beauty. Jack is grown a charming boy, and my brother Revett is extremely fond of him; but Molly must be my favourite still.

My mistress would not let anyone lie in the room whilst I was away, and seemed very glad to have me back. Poor Lady Delarain's little boy of six or seven has died of fever. Mr. Windome will be in great affliction, for 'tis his only child, and it will almost break the poor old grandmother's heart, for he had never been out of her sight, until the fortnight he was at school.

The report of poor Mr. Trevor cutting his throat was not true, but he attempted to fling himself out of the window. He is so much worse that he has been taken to Chelsea. Captain Hudson begs that you will name Col. Hemington sometimes in your letter. "He told me that Col. Peer's regiment was given to Hursk, and that his lay between Ingoldsby and Colonel Herbert." The Lightfoots have had a letter from their brother Bob, who tells them that Tommy Frankland was come there with his wife, and that she could sing and play, and was quite an accomplished young lady. The Lords of the Admiralty have written a letter of thanks to my cousin Dick for his good services and offered him a forty gun ship, or to name what station he would like and he should have it. I know he wants a station at Boston sadly. His letter to Sir Thomas was very much liked at Checquers, as I knew it would be. 2½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, August 20, Sunday morning, 7 o'clock. From our Camp at Worms.—I am just now told that the Hollands post goes out in an hour's time, and so have jumped out of bed, determined that you shall have a letter, if but ten lines. We left Oppenheim on Thursday, and had a two days' march to this place, where we are encamped on the same ground that the French were, within half a mile of Worms, a fine, large Imperial town, very good quarters for the King, and with plenty of provision. We are but two days' march from Spires, the last town in Germany, whence the French forces, numbering about fifteen hundred men, have retired to Landau, where great part of their army lies. As that is a strong garrison in Alsatia, their own country, I believe we shall think twice before we proceed, for the Dutch, when they come, may judge it not convenient to enter France and begin a French war. Another letter from our messmate at Aix tells us that Fen[to]n, Vill[ie]rs, Prince William of Hesse, &c., are in strong conference, so you may be easy, although we are only about thirty miles from the enemy. We have some two thousand hussars with us, who have brought in a hundred and fifty prisoners of the French dragoons. "The great Colonel Mensel, who came to us about a fortnight ago, who is Colonel of one of those Hungarian hussar regiments, has been detached with three or four hundred of his people into Lorain, has raised contributions and made sad havoc, committing some cruelties with a few of his Croats that were with him, according to their custom. He has within these two days sent an express to us that if we would send him the two regiments that are with us, he would engage to enter France and give a good account of himself; but he has been denied his request and is ordered to return to our army. A volunteer from us went with him, and has given us such an account of the barbarity in cold blood of some of these Croats, that I should almost believe there would some judgment befall if we were to employ such in our service, unless the utmost necessity required it. . . . A French deserter is just come in, and tells us that they have only ten thousand men in Landau, and that they are preparing to defend themselves, lest we should besiege them, but alas we have no tools for that work." He says they have ten thousand men four miles further away, and that all the rest of their army is attending Prince Charles. 3¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, August 23, Tuesday. From our camp at Worms.—We are likely to stay here till the arrival of the Dutch, and if their progress is slow, our measures will probably be the same. They say it will be a week before they join us and then they must rest two or three days, so, in the interim, many messengers will pass between Aix-la-Chapelle and this place, and then perhaps we may march to Spires, "and if our enemy is not then to be seen

'twill be evident they will be out of Germany, for which purpose we came hither. If we shall advance any further and enter France I shall then be out of my politics. . . . Prince Charles has not yet passed the Rhine, nor do I believe he will be able to do it, as it is the business of the French to do their utmost to prevent it. If he should be able to succeed, the consequence would be fatal to the French, for as he has about twenty thousand hussars, Croats and Pandours, with him, they will play the devil wherever they go, and I am told the people at Paris are under the utmost consternation lest he should be able to gain a passage over the river. Colonel Mensel, whom I mentioned to you in my last, has since committed great devastations with the handful of men he has had with him, by burning magazines &c. and raising many contributions; has often been out of breath with the slaughter he has made by his own hands, whenever he met with any parties of the enemy; this account I had from one who was an eye-witness to it. This very man I sat next to at dinner at the Green-cloth at Biberick the day before he set out on his expedition; he was in a hussar's dress, and his looks were answerable to his late performances, and put me a good deal in mind of what, in his person, I always conjectured Charles XII. of Sweden to be." The two regiments of hussars with us keep a good look out, always advanced in front of our army, and one party of a hundred and fifty has completely routed three hundred dragoons near Landau, taking eighty-four prisoners, with their horses. In short, the French are so intimidated that I believe we should beat them wherever we should fairly meet them.

Pray thank Fanny for her last letter, though it was a very melancholy one, being chiefly filled with poor Trevor's last misfortune, which you foretold would happen when he got to his new house and was left to himself. Poor Boscawen is very unhappy about it, upon Mrs. Boscawen's account.

You have been very good in sending me the abstracts of the India letters. I could not help being concerned for our friends at Cossimbuzar, and thought some ill fate was always to attend poor Sir Francis, and prevent his ever again seeing his native country in any circumstances worth his coming, but hope from my lady's last letter that it is all over, and no danger to be feared from those Morottos [Mahrattas] any more.

I suppose in your next I shall hear of Lady Frankland having a boy or a girl; must confess I hope it wont live. I'm told of more prizes that Capt. Frankland has taken; that he had a present of a piece of plate made him with the thanks of the merchants trading to Carolina for the great service he has done in protecting their trade. I hope poor Harry is well. I saw a letter yesterday from Fred to Captain Speed, written in high spirits. The Adams' intelligence of Major Honeywood is not true, for he has long been out of all danger and is nearly ready to take the field again.

I have not yet been to see the King's quarters, but hear he has a very good house, and propose dining there to-morrow. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, August 26, Friday. From our camp at Worms.—"I wrote you a letter on Tuesday last of a tolerable length; having then said all my say, I fear this will be a very short one, nothing having happened of any consequence excepting one piece of news that I believe will a good deal surprise you, as well as the rest of the people in England, which is that we have lost our general; in short, that Lord Stair on Wednesday last thought proper to wait on his Majesty and resign his commission as Field Marshal and Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Germany. The reasons for his so doing at this juncture, and before the end of the campaign, are what I must leave to other people, and was I in the secret, perhaps might be judged very improper for me to communicate in this manner. His Lordship has presented a memorial to his Majesty, the contents of which I take for granted will be known in England even before his arrival.

"He leaves the army on Monday or Tuesday next, and goes with his family in a vessel all down the Rhine, and so, all by water, to Rotterdam, and makes some stay in Holland in his way to England.

"I don't hear the French are any nearer to us than at Landau, and that they are entrenched there, as we hear, up to their noses under the cannon of that garrison. If that be the case I dare say we shall have but little more to say to 'em, though perhaps we may march one day more to Frankinthall, which is seven miles further; nay, even to Spires. . . . A very little time must determine when we shall incline towards our winter quarters, which can be nowhere but in Flanders." Our weather is extremely pleasant, with a fine sun but fresh air all day, and now with a glorious moon at night. The flux among our men is greatly abated. The first column of Dutch, it is said, will pass the Main to-morrow, but when they will all be able to join and march with us I cannot say. "I hope in two or three days to have another packet from my dearest life. I know none so happy as Boscawen and I when those agreeable messengers come to the office." 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, August 26, Friday. From our camp at Worms.—"I wrote you a letter on Tuesday last of a tolerable length; having then emptied my budget, fear this will be but a short one, there being but one piece of news to tell you that has happened since, which I dare say will a little surprise you, and that is we have lost our general; in short, Lord Stair has for some time past thought himself extremely ill-used; greatly neglected, seldom consulted, and when so, his schemes rejected and disapproved of, so that on Wednesday last he thought proper to wait on his Majesty and resign his command as Field Marshal. He delivered at the same time a memorial, setting forth his reasons for his present conduct at this juncture, before

the end of the campaign. I'm told it is so prettily worded and so well expressed that I dare say 'twill excite everybody's curiosity to peruse it. I dont know of anybody that has yet got a copy of it, but take it for granted 'twill be made public in England. His Lordship leaves the army in two or three days and goes through Holland in his way for England. A general concernment seemed to appear in the face of most people yesterday at Court upon this occasion. I will venture to say he is a man of great honour, strictly honest and a noble spirit, a fine capacity which nobody can question; but how far able as a general I wont take upon me to say, yet believe no one will succeed him here but what will come far short of him." [*The next part of the letter is a repetition of what is said in the preceding one.*]

"August 28.—The above you will find a duplicate of almost what I sent you in my last letter by the post and of the same date. You may see 'twas wrote just upon Lord Stair's resigning, and I intended then to have sent it, but was told every letter would be opened and so wrote another, proposing to have this conveyed by a private hand, as you'll see I have here mentioned some particulars relating to Lord Stair that I thought would be better not to be seen." Col. Stanhope has promised to take charge of it. He and Littleton go with Lord Stair to-morrow. "Our march this way has been much against the will of our minister, so take for granted he will not suffer us to advance any further or take any steps against the French, who will not molest us, but will act only defensively. What we do now is only to cause a diversion in favour of Prince Charles, to draw the enemy from him." 3¼ *pp.*

Fanny Russell to [Lieut.-]Col. Charles Russell.

1743, August 26.—My mistress hears from her brother that you were all going after the French, and were to fall on them whilst Prince Charles crossed the Rhine. I was in great hopes that he would have fallen on them and quite demolished them before the Allies came up.

Lord Hervey's will has made a great noise, and I think he has finished his charming character by it. Lady Hervey has made the best of wives and mothers, yet he leaves her nothing but her jointure, which she must have; and has ordered his eldest son, immediately after his death, to carry away his eldest unmarried daughter to Mrs. Horner, and the rest of his children he has left away from his wife to the care of his eldest son, though the two youngest girls are not above five or six years old. Lady Hervey's jointure is but 300*l.* a year, so it is to be hoped Lord Bristol will add to it, for this Lord Hervey has 300*l.* a year that her mother left him. Most people seem pleased that Mr. Harry Pelham has Lord Willminton's place, rather than Lord Bath.

Lady Bell Finch has been thrown in the hunting field and it is a mercy she was not killed, for her horse both dragged

her and kicked her. There have been no races in Burford for forty years, but now the Duke of Beauford has got up a subscription and they are to be next week. Sir Thomas tells me that Fred was at Thirkleby, and the Archbishop and all his people, and that he had been with the Archbishop at the visitation.

"My mistress and her youngest sister [Princess Louisa] went last night to Bartholemew Fair; did not come home till one this morning, and then went and supped at Lady Ann's, and stayed till two. Lady Harriot and Lady Ann went with them, and the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lydford, General Churchill and Mr. Will Finch. . . The Princess of Wales, I hear, is to lie in in November. She and the Prince was at Bartholemew Fair. . . . Sir James Grey's eldest sister is going to be married, I hear, to a Mr. Honeywood of Kent, and his youngest sister going to be maid of honour to Princess Royal in the room of Miss Forrester, who has quitted."

Pray tell Felton of his brother's pretty will. He will not approve of my lady's being used so ill. I think his niece Mary is behaving very badly not to stay with her mother.

Mr. Gumley has died in Bengal, leaving his wife in great distress, "so I have made a match between [her] and Mr. Holmes." 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, August 31, Wednesday. From our camp at Worms. —You see we are staying here longer than we expected, and I don't believe we shall remove till we go towards our winter quarters. We have a new bridge laid across the Rhine for the Dutch, one column of whom arrived yesterday and are encamped over against us, the rest being expected on Friday or Saturday. Some say they will return without crossing the river at all, it being thought there will be nothing for us to do, either here or elsewhere. I waited on Lord Stair on Sunday to take my leave. He starts to-morrow. The same day I dined at Court, where there was nothing but joy at the news that Prince Charles had passed the Rhine. "This had not long been buzzed about but it proved he had only passed better than three parts of the river, and was in possession of an island with a great body of men, and that we hourly was to expect to hear he had passed with the greatest part of his army; but alas, the next account was that Prince Waldeck had got over with five companies of grenadiers and some Croats, who had taken several forts and redoubts, but for want of being supported with more men, which they say was occasioned by a fog intervening, poor Waldeck met with a rebuff; his grenadiers, consisting of five hundred, were all put to the sword, and the enemy, bringing down more men and batteries of large guns, has obliged poor Prince Charles to quit his island, and [he] has of course failed in his attempt of passing at that place. Whether he'll be able to succeed in any other town I make some doubt; am certain he'll find it a very

difficult task and which must be attended with a very great loss. In this attempt the French have lost as many men as the Austrians. The Duke is now almost recovered of his lameness, was in high spirits on Sunday, and seemed to be in great hopes we should have another brush, as he called it, with the French; however, *that* he has longed for a great while, but begins now to fear he shall be disappointed. He vouchsafed to speak to me that morning, and asked me when I heard from England and supposed I had letters very often. Yesterday the King gave Hurst's regiment to Col. Skelton of the 3rd regiment, by which last promotion the commissions have gone quite through that corps. By this, Walgrave has now a company and Kingsley succeeds him. Stanhope is not a little pleased to go for England, having been tired with being aide-de-camp, but for the others, who are forced to come to lie in camp and have lost a good table, such as Lord Robert Bertie and Lord Cathcart, they are to be pitied, Lord Stair being a real loss to them. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, September 3, Saturday. From our camp near Worms.—It is expected that the Dutch will all be here in two or three days, but as they have been so tardy in joining us, and we so long here in an inactive state, we shall probably do nothing more this year, and though not a word is said of our moving, we are pretty sure to decamp in ten or twelve days. "Letters from Aix still are full of the great negotiators that are there met to drink the waters; that (late) Lord Bolingbroke is among 'em for the recovery of his health. I hope our friends there will be upon their guard, lest the waters should have too great an effect, and make him surpass all our understandings. Not a word is mentioned when his Majesty intends to leave us. Next to him, Sir Philip Honeywood is our commander in chief, but in settling, stating and signing all accounts relating to our army, it is done by a triumverate; the forenamed being one, then Lord Dunmore and Sir James Campbell. These three succeed Lord Stair in all points of business. Some have said that General Wade is to come to us, but that gains no credit, so that for this year, his Lordship will be succeeded by no one." Poor Boscawen has had another fever, but is now much better. He has gone into lodgings at Worms. Take no notice of this to my sister, lest it should reach Mrs. Boscawen's ears. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

[1743, September 7.] From our camp at Worms.—Just after I had sent my last letter to the post, the messenger arrived, and made me happy with four of yours. "I enquired after Plaistow soon after I received yours, and Jack Boscawen told me he died about a month ago; was recovered of his wounds, but fell ill of a fever and bloody flux, which

carried him soon off. We had also buried poor Trevor . . . but your last accounts, I find, have brought him to life again, yet by what my sister says of him I dont know whether 'tis not better to wish him dead than alive. I find you are all very impatient to know what we are doing. I can say nothing for ourselves, but hear the French are strongly intrenched and have been in some expectation of us, but if Prince Charles does not succeed we shall advance no further, and if he does, we can gain no advantage by forcing the French lines, as they have fortified towns beyond them, which will always stop us from making any further progress, and we have no artillery with us, so that to any reasonable understanding, 'tis impossible we can do aught but incline our march towards the lower countries. The people about the Captain seem very sick of Germany, and none more so than poor Felton.

"You differ much in politics from us by your supposing a French war is inevitable; we think quite differently here, and imagine the contesting powers will be glad to make up matters this winter, except her Hungarian Majesty, and she will be obliged to submit."

Why is Fanny so desirous to have the Lubeck match go on? She surely would not remain there, but would, I suppose, make a short stay and so have her quietus and return home. Poor Windham is very melancholy for the loss of his son. "Major Lambert's death must be a great concern to Miss Kemp, as the widow and young ladies must be in some distress. Gumley's death I had just before heard from his brother, who is with us. I am glad poor Billy Russell is so happy among you; dare say that air will recover his hectic disposition as it did mine, and made me the happiest of men." I have got some agate marbles for poor little Jack; as to his going to town, I should certainly leave that and everything else relating to the children entirely to you, but if you would have my opinion, I think he had better stay in the country all next winter; and although you would miss him, I know you would give up anything for his good, and besides, Molly would be happier, and be the finer lady without him.

You need not be uneasy about Fuller, for I did not mention his name to anybody. Lady Lee was very good to come to see you. Boscawen is much better, and the happiest man I know, for he has got a letter from Lord Carteret with the King's leave to go to England to recover his health, and set out this morning in a post-chaise for Helvoet. "It now begins to be buzzed about that his Majesty will leave us in a week or ten days, though at the same time 'tis said that the army will march in two or three days as far as Frankinthall. Our brigade of Guards, with the horse ditto, are now within six English miles of it, but the rest of the army are at least ten or twelve distant from thence, so that we shall not move, the King remaining where he is." 5 *pp.* [*Undated and endorsed by Mrs. Russell,* "August 23rd," *but clearly the letter spoken of below.*]

LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, September 10. Worms.—I am much ashamed that my last, which should have been dated the 7th, had no date at all. In it I told you of my happiness in receiving four of your letters at once, and since that I have had two more. I am sorry I gave you hopes of our returning towards Flanders sooner than I now find we shall do. It was then believed that the King would leave in about ten days, but I dined at Court next day "and found though his Majesty was pressed to name a time for our going to winter quarters he would not do it, and the Danish envoy went but on Thursday last with proper powers to demand the Princess Louisa, who he is to go with to Hanover, where the nuptials are to be performed, and where they cant well arrive till the latter end of next month." It is true his Majesty may go sooner to meet them, and I believe he will, as the English generals are anxious to get both horses and men safely into winter quarters. "The Austrian commanders, who want us by all means to be engaged in a French war, stick at nothing to prevail upon the King to advance and attack the French lines, let the consequence be what it will, but as succeeding in that would nor could be of no advantage to us, nor anything that we can do here, so I can never think but that we shall return from hence in a fortnight or three weeks at furthest. . . . Fanny has sent me a strange account of Mrs. Jennings telling her that Sir Francis Russell was afraid of the Morrottos, and run away to Calcutta, and had there liked to have been suspended for it by the Governor and Council, and so was by them sent back, and that his sudden leaving of Cossimbuzar in that apparent fright was owing to his lady. I sent you word in my last that Plaistow was dead, but know nothing of Oakley. . . . There was a skirmish happened a few days since by some of our Hungarian hussars. About three hundred in number went and attacked a foraging party of the enemy of little more than that number, killed a hundred on the spot, and took a hundred prisoners, about eighty of whose horses were to be sold this day at Worms, and they also took and brought away with them forty waggon loads of forage. The Dutch are all arrived, but have not nor know not when they will pass the Rhine."

I am glad Sir Francis Dashwood happened to be at home when you went to see West Wickham. Tell Miss Kemp that I dined with her friends Campbell, Felton and Mr. Windham, who desired to be remembered to her. They are very well lodged in a fine palace, but are quite weary of it, and have not the common patience we have, for which I was very angry with them.

Jack Boscawen has just sent for his brother's letters. How happy are those who are in parliament, and will see dear England in November! 4 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, September 12, Monday night. From our camp at Worms.—Colonel Douglass was sent last Saturday with an express to Prince Charles, and until he returns we shall know nothing, but a grand council was held that day in which I believe it was determined that we should soon move towards our winter quarters, Brussels being designed for the horse and Ghent for the foot. To which of the two our brigade will go I cannot say. Poor Prince Charles, I fear, will not succeed in his attempt unless he makes a winter campaign of it, and that would go hard with his troops, although they can bear it better than any other. The French have a number of good garrison towns in Alsatia and upon the Rhine, so that their men will be safe enough, and a few in comparison will be sufficient to prevent Prince Charles' passage.

Col. Ingoldsby wonders that his letters should be so long in reaching his wife, but he scarcely writes above once a month and then with great reluctance. I suppose in my next I shall hear of an heir to the Frankland family.

Tuesday evening. From the King's guard at Worms.—An account came this morning to the King that the French have retired from near Landau to some stronger lines six leagues further back, whereupon his Majesty has given orders for the army to march to-morrow towards Frankinthall, and next day to Spires, where we shall encamp for a few days, but as the French lines are a little too strong to undertake, you may be easy that we shall advance no further. I am just going, with my officers, to sup with Lord Holderness. 3¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, September 17, Saturday. From our camp near Spires.—The day after I last wrote we marched to Frankinthall, only six English miles; on the 15th, nine miles further, to a village called Mutterstadt, where the King lay in exceedingly bad quarters, and on the 16th, nine miles more, to where we are now encamped. The weather has not been finer the whole summer, but indeed we have been very lucky ever since the day after the battle, never once having had rain on our march. The heat is sometimes disagreeable, but it is not half so bad as wet. "His Majesty has been very happy these last three days' march, being now perfectly well in health and marching at the head of one of the columns of our army each day, and halting and taking a repast of cold provisions, with which his mules are constantly laden, and everybody about him partaking. Our Colonel was also in great delight when I was last upon duty, he being the lieutenant-general of the day, and received the orders from the King, which he gave out to the respective officers for our last march. The joy I saw in his countenance, and the vast business he was then so much taken up with, could not help

putting me in mind when I used to see him diverted (which seemed to me as but the other day) with little ———, brother to the lady that is or has been lately with you. The Dutch have now passed the Rhine, and will join our army as this day. We have as yet received no orders for marching further, but perhaps if this fine weather lasts, we may advance a few leagues more up the Rhine, till we get to the borders of Alsatia, which belongs, I suppose you know, to the French. If we should go further, I shall be out in my politics. As for the French, they have left all their lines, and are marched towards that part of their army that is preventing Prince Charles passing the Rhine." I forgot to tell you, in answer to your question, that Nat is very well, and continues to behave beyond my expectations. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, September 21, Wednesday. From our camp at Spires.—I have just heard that Prince Charles is coming our way, and that we are to lay a bridge over the Rhine for him a little below us; also that when he and his army have crossed into Lorraine, the King will leave us, and that we shall go into winter quarters, but instead of returning to Flanders it seems now decreed that we shall stay in Germany, and cantoon dear Francfort. I own the thoughts of this at first vexed me much, but if it disconcerts the measures of the French, "who could never have believed we should stay with our army here all winter, and Prince Charles at the same time making a winter campaign in France," and so is a means of making them listen to terms, it may give us hopes of returning to England much sooner than we expected. Meanwhile we shall put ourselves here in the best posture of defence in case of an attack. "I must own it to be a cruel and long separation from my dearest soul and my sweet little babies, when at the same time I have no appearance of gaining any advantage for their service," but, as I say, if our winter's cantonment hastens an accommodation I shall indeed be happy, and cannot for the present be too thankful that I enjoy such good health. The fine season is ripening the grapes here so much that they begin to be extremely good, and, they say, very wholesome to eat. "What I mentioned to you about Aix-la-Chapelle was certainly true, but take it for granted the French would by no means come into our terms. Mr. Villers has been returned above this fortnight; Lord Ancram has had positive orders from the King to go for England upon account of his health, so has left Aix about a week. The Duke of Marlborough has had an ugly wrench in his back, by his horse's taking a leap over a ditch whilst he was looking another way. It has confined him at Worms, which thoroughly mortifies him, poor man, and what is worse, he may not be well a long time. The King has sent him orders to go for England, which he wont do, but will be brought hither in a litter as soon as he is able. . . . Yesterday I dined with Lord Crawford, who lives

more like a general officer than any we have. We often sup with Lord Holderness, and have hitherto passed our evenings very cheerfully in camp; continue smoking to keep out all infection and make us warm. Fanny has sent me a long and dismal account of poor Trevor, that he is at last happily released from his misery." If Mr. Price comes to see the children you may ask him to go and see Missenden. He may like it well enough to become a purchaser. 5¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, September 23, Friday. From the King's guard at Spires.—I have leisure to say three words whilst I am on duty, and will finish to-morrow. I see none but smiling countenances at Court to-day, as the King has sent many of his horses and all his mules away for Hanover and will almost certainly leave us next week. "Two days ago we sent a detachment of two thousand five hundred men to the first lines, nearest to Landau, which the French had deserted, and employed two thousand of the peasants to level them. This work his Majesty went yesterday to view, and returned greatly pleased. The work will be completed this day and make a paragraph in the newspapers, and at the same time will conclude the operations of this campaign, so that I take it for granted Prince Charles will scarce be able to cross the Rhine this year, but will harass the enemy as long as he can in attempting it. As for us, I wish I could say what will be our fate, but appearances seemed this day greatly in our favour that we should soon return to Flanders. I wont quite flatter myself with the thoughts of it, but have one that ought to be a substantial reason in my favour, which is that 'twill cost the Government of England 400,000*l.* more in the foraging and providing bread for the troops here than it would in Flanders." It has been said and with some authority, that the Duke would stay with us in Germany, so much so that Mr. Windham got leave to go for England, and Felton Harvey is set out to-day for Aix-la-Chapelle to send Mrs. Harvey to Hanover, returning to go himself with the Duke, who is to attend the King thither, and then meaning to bring his wife back with him, in case his Royal Highness should stay; but I now hope they will all go together from Hanover to England. The Duke of Marlborough started for home yesterday; he is something better, but not much. Lord Robert Manners has been out of order this last fortnight. For two months he has suffered from violent headaches, but would not regard them, and at last was seized with a sort of paralytic disorder. He has in great measure recovered from this, but now the pain in his head has returned and I fear he will not soon be well. Do not take any notice of this. Our mess is reduced a good deal, "but we never want company to make our evenings pass away in a very jolly way and yet soberly. Vane is upon guard with me and desires to be remembered to his friends at Checquers. We always dine at the Greencloth upon guard and

sup with Lord Holderness, as Lord of the Bedchamber, who has sent for the rest of our mess to meet me this evening. There is seldom a day but he calls upon us at camp, and is like one of our mess. There is one Monsieur Hardenbergh, aide-de-camp to the King as Elector of Hanover, a very agreeable sort of man, who always sups with us at Lord Holderness's; he desires I would make his compliments to Monsieur Bilderbeck, which I desire you would write my sister word of. . . . I dont fear but by the blessing of God that I shall do very well this winter: if we are to have a march to Flanders, though it will be a very long one, our spirits will be all so raised that *that* alone will be a means of admitting no one difficulty to be raised, but cheerfully to go through all; and if we should remain here in Germany, our march will be but short, which pray God in his infinite mercy to prevent, and send us all so much nearer to our long wished for home."

Postscript. "The King has this day put off his military garb and has wore for the first time a brown coat. His coaches he has also ordered away all but two; so that when once he takes it into his head, he will be, I hope, in as great a hurry as one could wish him to be." Saturday, September 24. 4½ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, September 27, Tuesday night. From the camp at Spires.—"I wrote to you last Saturday from the King's guard, and then gave you some hopes of our going this winter for Flanders. The next day, Mr. Berkeley, myself and two or three more went to see Manheim, which is about twelve English miles from hence, is the present capital town in the Palatinate, is situated on the Rhine, but on the other side, and is a very strong fortification, whose works are well worth seeing. This town is famed for being neatly built and always clean, and whose streets are all in a line, but the most remarkable of all is the Palace, where the Elector now makes his winter's residence. It is but a modern building, very magnificent in its appearance, and has indeed a great many very fine, well-proportioned rooms, but not extremely well furnished and worse finished, and paintings and pictures intolerably bad: however, has a theatre in it for operas, built, fitted up and ornamented in most elegant taste, which has indeed a very agreeable effect. The size of it is something larger than the little theatre in the Haymarket. We stayed at Manheim that night, and took post-chaises yesterday morning to go twelve miles further to see Heidelberg, which is situated upon the Neckar and was formerly the capital of the Palatinate, till the year [16]88, when the whole town was burnt and destroyed by the French, and with it a very spacious magnificent palace for the most part bombarded and burnt, the ruins of which are worth going a great way to see. In short, 'twas a castle built [*sic*] by an Elector Palatine that married the daughter of our King James the First. Some part of it remains entire, with some of it Ionick and some in the Corinthian style.

The gardens that belong to it are a good deal confined, from the situation of the hills that surround it, though the building is yet upon a great eminence, but what there is of a garden is delightful beyond my description, with a wood that forms a fine natural amphitheatre and some stately sycamores that make a charming shady walk, near to which is a terrace that commands the Neckar, the whole town, that is very spacious and better built than any I have seen in Germany, a ridge of hills all covered with wood and planted with vineyards down to the bottom, and at the same time a prospect of a great extent. But I should be unpardonable if I should omit naming the great tun, which is kept in a great vault under this castle, among many other trifling smaller vessels containing only about four hundred barrels more or less; but for this great one, it is twenty four foot diameter, thirty-two long, and contains eight hundred and twenty-five English hogsheads and twelve gallons. We were so well pleased with the place and the romantic situation of it that our only concern was that we were straightened in time and so soon obliged to return to Manheim, where we had left our horses, that we made a short dinner there, and so returned last night to camp, and was here made happy with the agreeable news that we are soon to march hence for Flanders." I hope to-morrow to hear that the time is fixed, the King seldom naming above twenty-four hours notice for his own departure. I find from my sister's letter that the Princess Louisa was to set out soon, so the King will not be long before he meets her. I dare say that Stanhope's accounts will have made you easy that nothing more will be done this year, and as for Prince Charles, I suspect he can make no further progress either, this campaign.

Wednesday, the 28th. "I am just now informed that the orders are out at Court for our marching on Friday next; that his Majesty will go with us as far as Biberick, and that he will then leave the army and make the best of his way for Hanover, that we shall from that time encamp no more but cantoon all the way for Flanders. The Guards will be at Brussels." 4 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, October 2, Sunday. From our camp at Worms.—We marched from Spires on Friday, but the whole army marching together in four columns makes our progress slow, and we have only come seven miles a day though we marched at four o'clock in the morning. The wheel carriages were sent on before, and only I and one other officer in our regiment had a horse to carry our tents, and even we were without beds, "so we pigged in a good many of us in our two tents well filled with straw, and slept very well. We did not want much dressing in the morning, so were soon ready to march. . . . I thank God I was never better in my life, nothing agreeing so well with me as this sort

of exercise and keeping such early hours. I have got up about three o'clock, breakfasted half an hour after, eat another when we came to our ground and got a good dinner about one; smoked our pipes and so laid down about eight o'clock or sooner. To-night our mess is to sup with Lord Holderness, with whom we always fare well, and to-morrow, being halting day, occasions our baggage to be with us, so that we shall lie in our beds this night and as long as we please to-morrow morning. Tuesday we shall march again and hope to cross the Rhine in four days more, which will bring us to Biberick, where we shall take leave of the King. We shall then proceed to Newett [Neuwied] over the mountains and there cross the Rhine again, and so return the same way to Flanders as we came." I am glad to hear that Boscawen is safely arrived. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, October 6, Thursday. From our camp near Mayence.—We stayed a day longer at Worms than we expected but made amends by taking only two days in our march here. We have now fine nipping frosty weather, but what with a stove in my tent and burning brandy at night I keep as comfortably warm as is proper in camp, and never dine in any town, though it it is much warmer and more cheerful to be near a fire, in order to inure myself to the cold. The King left us yesterday morning at Oppenheim, crossing the Rhine on a flying bridge and so proceeding for Hanover. The Duke followed him this morning, attended by Mr. Harvey, Campbell, Fitzwilliams and Windham being gone for England. The Prince of Hesse went with his Royal Highness, who is to stop at Hesse Cassel to see his sister on his way to Hanover. Our bridge of boats will not be ready before Saturday, when we shall cross to Biberick, but must there wait two or three days, as two divisions of our English army are to march off first. We then encamp all the way on that side of the Rhine to Newett, there cross again and thence cantoon to Brussels.

I was much diverted with the matrimonial progress your brother had made, and hope it may in every respect answer towards his present and future happiness. As regards what you just lightly touch upon, "I must first inform you how good his Royal Highness was, to leave repeated orders with Colonel Ingoldsby to permit no one of our battalion to go for England unless members of parliament and those whom from necessity [of] their health will require it," notwithstanding which, two nights before the Duke left us, I mustered up resolution, desired an audience of him, and told him that my business in England so much regarded the welfare of my family, I having now a chance to sell my estate in Bucks to a good purchaser, a gentleman just home from India, that I prayed his favour in giving me leave after we reached winter quarters. He gave me no denial, but hoped I would think better of it at the end of the march, and that perhaps I

might not then have that urgent business. I must now leave it to you to get my sister to work with her mistress to write or speak to him about it, so that General Foliot might write in his name to our General Honeywood for leave and enclose it to me. Felton Harvey has promised to speak for me whilst he is at Hanover.

Postscript. Col. Conway has left us and Lord Robert Manners also, the latter upon account of his health. 4¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, October 9, Sunday. From our camp near Mayence.—Our bridge was finished yesterday, and this morning the Dutch will pass over and to-morrow the English forces, when we shall encamp near a very good town called West Baden [Wiesbaden] and there halt till next Saturday, for on Tuesday the dragoons will all march in one division, on Thursday the horse Guards will follow, it being proper to have a day between every division, and on Saturday we shall march, encamping as far as Newett and then cantooning by Maestricht to Brussels, where Mr. Berkeley and I have desired Mr. Speed to take up a house, he leaving to-morrow and calling at Brussels on his way to England. I shall try every possible means to get leave, and am satisfied that if Fanny's mistress would speak to Foliot, who is our lieutenant-colonel, and desire him to write in her name to General Honeywood, it would do. There will be sixteen officers of our regiment left, that don't think of going to England, which any reasonable person will think sufficient to stay with our battalion in winter quarters. Our mess begins to look very solitary, only Fitzroy, Berkeley and myself being left, and the first will, I suppose, soon leave us. Lord Holderness is a great loss, but he left me a remembrance, promising me and Fitzroy a baggage horse each at a low price, to be sent from Mayence; but alas, instead of the two horses, there arrived his chariot and four, with a civil message that having gone for England, his Lordship sent me two more horses to dispose of if I could and also the chariot, but that if I could not get rid of the latter, I might burn it or do what I would with it. At first I inclined to take it to Brussels that in case of bad weather I might get into it, and perhaps find it useful in quarters, but on reflecting that I did not propose to reside this winter in Brussels, nor intend to be ill on the march, I sold it a pennyworth to Colonel Ingoldsby for thirty guineas, with one pair of horses and the harness. The poor man was very unwilling to give so much, as he thought it, but another person asked for the refusal of it at that price. This thirty guineas, and 25*l.* I have had of Berkeley, will a great deal more than bear my expenses to Brussels. 4½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, October 11, Tuesday. From our camp near West Baden.—Yesterday we marched from Mayence to this place,

having crossed the Rhine at Biberick. We had a very fine morning and luckily got to our ground just before some very heavy rain fell. We are encamped on the side of a hill, with a rich valley before us, on the right of which, very near us, are rising hills lying all like a garden and covered at the top with wood. To our great joy, news has come that we are to cantoon from this place, which has raised my spirits and reconciled me to staying here until Monday, which cannot be avoided, the horse and all our dragoons making three divisions and marching on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and then halting; then the two brigades of horse and foot guards, under the command of Lord Arlebermarle, making the fourth division, march on Monday next and cantoon it all the way to Brussels, where we shall not arrive before the 9th of November. I cannot be too thankful that we are no longer to lie upon the ground, the worst house or barn in any village at this time of the year being better than a tent, and what may save us a great many men. I went to-day to head-quarters, and talked to my old friend Major Cockayne, who is secretary to our General. He doubts much whether I shall succeed in getting leave, as I was over last year and Gumley not, who is now asking for it, and there would be only Hemington left, besides Ingoldsby, if I was to go; so that nothing but a recommendation from England will be likely to prove successful, which I must leave to you and my sister.

Postscript. "If Fanny's mistress dont do this for us she is a b——."

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, October 14, Friday. From our camp near West Baden.—I never thought a week so long as this, but in two days we march, and then every day will bring me nearer to a happiness which I have never so much as indulged myself to think on until now. Almost all our members of parliament have left us, but Fitzroy is so good as to stay and march with his mess-mates as far as Newett, we being all that are left excepting Vane, who has been ill and not able to lie in camp this last fortnight, but is now better.

I am sending Lord Holderness a bill for the thirty guineas I received for his chariot and pair of horses, and also five guineas for the horse I had of him for our kitchen cart, but which I have taken for myself.

If Foliot cant be prevailed on to enclose a letter to me for Honeywood, and Fanny's mistress is backward in my behalf, I am sure a word from Fred. Frankland to the Secretary at War would do. My lieutenant, Parslow, will stay, and sixteen or seventeen at least of our battalion, with Ingoldsby to command and Col. Hemington under him. I dare say there will be no more colonels left in the second and third battalion that is here. Our dragoons are all gone to-day and our horse move off to-morrow. The field officers

of our battalions now lie out of camp, but I like my tent very well, and Fitzroy, Berkeley and I smoke our pipes, sing catches, and pass the time as cheerfully as the place and wet nights will admit of. 3 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, October 17, Monday. Adelsffeck [? Adolfseck].—"This morning we decamped after a very rainy night and marched through a long wood and up a rocky mountain about a league and a half high [*sic*] and in the thickest fog one would wish to see. This brought us to a view of about twenty other mountains, with little villages and a town at the bottom of 'em, which we were also to descend to, the air being then clear and the sun appearing, which afforded us a diversity of prospects and not unpleasant. The town we marched through was the head quarters, called Swaltzbach [Schwalbach], where Lord Arlebermarle and the brigade of horse lay. It being the fate of the foot to go always in villages, I proceeded with two more companies besides my own about half a league further to this place, with Captain Parslow and Berkeley and honest Fitzroy, who is only a volunteer upon this occasion, he having had leave to go for England from Mayence." We got here without any accident to our baggage, but were obliged to put all our three beds in one room.

Endlichoffen [? Erlichoffen]. Tuesday, October 18. "This morning we left Adelsfeck and climbed up another hill . . . . and after marching above five leagues all upon the hills, and really a very fine country, with plenty of corn growing and great variety of woods and agreeable prospects, we came to a very poor village, with nothing but thatched houses and not even a church in it, and this proved to be our quarters." However we found two tolerable rooms, had our kitchen cart with us with plenty of wine and provisions, and both we and our men fared very well.

Tosenau, near Nassau upon the Laun. Wednesday and Thursday, October 19 and 20. After a miserable day's march over such rocks and mountains that it was great odds but all our carts and carriages must be demolished, we came safely to this place, although Ingoldsby and several others had their vehicles broken. This is a large town and contains nine companies of our battalion. It is within a league of the head quarters at Nassau, and both places have the most romantic situation I ever saw, and a very tremendous prospect. These towns and the country we have passed through are half the property of the Prince of Orange. To-morrow we march for Horen.

Friday, October 21. From Horen. After a very rainy day and a march which though only ten miles was over hills and mountains, steeper if possible and much worse than any we have had yet, we arrived here by twelve o'clock, and I am in my old quarters, where we halted a week when we first came into Germany. We have had a good hot dinner as a farewell to our

messmate Fitzroy, who has this evening gone to Coblentz and so for England. To-morrow we march at five o'clock and expect to cross the Rhine at Newet at ten and to lie to-morrow night near Andernach.

I am sure that if the Princess were to desire Foliot to write but the least word for leave for me, the thing would be done, and I should like it to be before the Duke's arrival in England. I believe our Commander in chief will consent to anything of that nature from England, but have great reason to fear I should be refused here. I am perfectly well, and as we have now no more mountains to ascend on this side the Rhine I take it the worst is over with us. 6 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, October 23, Sunday. Ober Lutzingen.—Our two brigades of Guards, horse and foot, yesterday crossed the Rhine at Newet in two flying bridges, and made a short march on this side the river to Waesinturren [? Weissenthurm]. To-day we have marched by the Rhine-side to within a league of this village and then ascended a pleasant mountain. It is such a miserable place that the only place we could make a shift to be in was the poor parson's, who came out with a pitch-fork to prevent my sergeant from entering. However we persuaded him that if he would consent without giving us any trouble he should fare the better for it, and we are now very good friends. This, though the best, is so wretched a cottage that his only spare room will scarce hold Berkeley's and my field beds, which cant be put up until after we have supped.

If I get leave this winter, you must tell me how much Brussels lace will make you a cap or mob and neckhandkerchief, and what narrow lace you would like for yourself and Molly. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, October 27. Thursday. L'Undorff.—I wrote to you on Sunday from Ober Lutzingen, where we halted the next day. On Tuesday we proceeded to Carrweiller and yesterday marched here, in fine weather and on the best of roads. To-morrow we shall reach the neighbourhood of Dueren, on Saturday shall be within a day's march of Aix-la-Chapelle, and expect to arrive at Brussels on Wednesday se'ennight, the 9th of next month.

As Foliot may postpone writing to Honeywood for me till our Colonel's arrival in England, and his Royal Highness "being now so outrageously and shockingly military," may very probably start some difficulty about my leave, I have desired Fanny to get her mistress, if possible, to speak to Sir William Young, "who, as secretary of war, if he writes but three lines at her request to Honeywood, I know it will succeed." You must let me know if any table-linen or holland for sheeting will be wanted, and the proper sizes.

Postscript. "A ticket by all means for Billy R[ussell] and Miss Faz[akerley], who I hope are well."

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, October 30, Sunday. Heisterren.—"This being halting day, you must have an account how I proceed with my friend Berkeley and my own family, which I look upon at present my company to be." On Friday I marched to a village called Binsfeldt, where my landlord, a good substantial farmer, being able to talk Latin, we conversed much together. I assure you I have found the little remembrance I have left of that tongue a great help upon this march. Yesterday we came through our old acquaintance, Dueren, and I made half an hour's halt that my men might go and see their landlords, who made them all very welcome, as did the family where I was so well quartered, who gave me coffee and offered me anything their house could afford.

We then proceeded hither, which is within four leagues of Aix-la-Chapelle, and to-morrow go to the neighbourhood of that place. Before we halt again, we shall march three days, which will bring us to the plains of Maestricht, and after that have but one halting day more before we get to Brussels. On our idle days, we generally have some one or other of our officers to dine with us, but to-day we shall be alone, although in honour of the day [the King's birthday] we are having a sort of entertainment, viz., a fine Westphalia ham and chickens, a good plum pudding, a chine of mutton of my own killing and a bowl of punch after dinner. Our sergeants and corporals are to have a bowl of the same liquor, and I am entertaining all my company with meat and good drink to celebrate the day and drink his Majesty's health.

We have been favoured during our march with the finest summer weather I ever knew in this month, and if we are lucky for three days more we shall be happy enough, as we shall then get to the pavement.

Vane and Sebright have just come in and the former desires remembrances to all friends at Checquers. 3¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, November 2, Wednesday. Gronsfeldt.—We marched, the day after I last wrote, to Bourcheit [Burtscheid], a good town contiguous to Aix-la-Chapelle, where I had three companies quartered with me. The principal inhabitants are wealthy, their chief trade being a woollen and needle manufactory. The latter, I find, they are famed for, so I laid out a ducat on a packet of them, which will serve you and Molly these many years. I hope you and my sister will have in time enough the letters I wrote from Lundorff, desiring that if possible Sir William Young might be spoken to by the Princess to write to Sir Philip Honeywood, which would be better than waiting for the Duke. I told you before that I had decided not to speak to General Honeywood, being unwilling to have a denial, as would probably be the case, "he

having taken a great aversion to the Guards, not for any reason but that he is so excessive stupid as that the small privileges we have he can by no means bear we should insist upon; so that ever since we were last at Ghent, I find he has taken it into his thick skull to use us ill." But I have no cause to suppose he has any ill-will to me, and am persuaded that a letter from any person in power in England would have the desired effect.

I left Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday morning, and marched with four companies to a village called Mechlen, near Gulpen. "So miserable a day I've not seen these many months, both for wind and rain, not that one has any cause to complain, but that 'twas painful to one to see the poor wretches march up to the knees in many places in mud and water, the roads were so bad. However I comforted most of mine with a dram of gin each when we got to the end of our march, which we all did safe and well." To-day is fair, but cold and windy. After some bad and difficult roads we have arrived here safely, where we are to halt to-morrow, and then march three days together to Tirlemont, whence you shall hear again. If I get Lady Lee's table linen, am I to pay the duties for it? "My love to Molly, and thank her for providing a house for me, and pancakes for my dinner, and that I have 'em almost every day, and eat her health in them. . . . From the Hague I hear we are to have a peace that 'tis thought 'twill be patched up only for two or three years and then break out into a general war." Houses are excessive dear at Brussels, and Berkeley and I fear we shall not get one under six guineas per month. 3½ *pp.*

Addressed :—"To Mrs. Russell in Duke Street, St. James."

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, November 7, Monday. Tirlemont.—When I last wrote to you from Gronsfeldt, Ingoldsby, Berkeley and I proposed to dine at Maestricht and see the fine Dutch garrison there the following day. Dine there, it's true, we did, but nothing could we see, for it rained hard the whole time; however we were lucky enough to have it fine next day, when we marched on foot and in great form through Maestricht, and on to some villages beyond Tongres, twenty English miles in all. Next day we reached St. Iron [Tron], which being a large town, held both our brigades of horse and foot well quartered, and yesterday we came to Tirlemont, where we are extremely well provided with everything. As we are now upon a fine pavement I no longer fear any accident to my carriages; their escape hitherto is one of the many great instances of good fortune which I have had since I left my dearest life. To-morrow we go to Louvain and next day to Brussels, where Capt. Speed had promised to take a house for me and Berkeley, but he found them so dear that he did not venture to do so. I have sent Sergeant Sabine forward to find us some place to put our heads in. 3 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1743, November 11, Friday. Brussels.—"On Wednesday last, being the 9th of November, O.S., and according to my appointment from Westbaden, we marched into this town, concluding with one of the finest days I ever knew, which rather made it a party of pleasure from Louvain than fatigue. Our being obliged to halt before we came into town, to make the men appear as clean and as decent as the nature of such a march would admit of, took up a good deal of time, though it did not appear so to me, for all that while I was so happy as to be employed with four letters from you and two from my sister, which were brought me from this town. . . . My sister was so good as to have given herself a great deal of trouble and me the satisfaction of knowing that her mistress has wrote to her brother, and will do her endeavours to procure me leave. When I had finished my letters, my sergeant, who I had sent before, brought me an account of having got a lodging for Berkeley and I, and stabling for our horses, which was another comfort, so 'twas now time to march into town, which we did in great form, having all the *beau monde* turning out to us and we in our regimentals." Berkeley and I were invited to dine with three ensigns of ours, Pearson, Sebright and Vernon, who are in a mess, and in one of the prettiest houses in town, all ready furnished and complete. It was taken for them by Pearson, who had leave to go earlier to Brussels, for his health. The other two were often with us on the march and welcome at our table; they are very agreeable young fellows and made us very happy in their new house. Our own lodgings are, God knows, bad enough, though at the rate of five guineas per month; in short, so unhappy was Berkeley, that he got up early yesterday morning and took lodgings for himself in another house, where there is not room for me, being resolved not to be an hour longer in *that* one. He has been helping me to look for rooms, but we have determined to eat at the Hotel de Flandres and I mean to go to-morrow into one of the great hotels, where I pay only so much a night, and remain there till I hear from England about my leave. Yesterday I was made happy by a letter from you and one from my sister. I give you joy of having brought your little family safe up to town. Fanny says that her mistress is sure she will get me leave, but I doubt it, if it is to depend on the Duke. A letter from Sir William Young I know would do, and beg it may be got if his Royal Highness makes the least put-off. Several officers are gone this morning; York only of ours. The elder Ramsden has been to see me and hindered me full an hour, but I could not send him away when he was so good as to come and take leave of me. He has promised to call on you as soon as he can. "He's a great favourite of mine, and I can't help being partial to his whole family, in which I know, as in everything else, I'm so happy as to have you in the same way of thinking." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1743, November 12, Saturday. Brussels.—"My dearest life, love, soul and only joy, this morning I got leave from Sir Philip Honeywood to go on Thursday next for England." After I wrote yesterday he issued an order that a return should be made through Lord Arlebermarle, who still commands our two brigades, of all officers gone, or desirous, upon special business, to go for England, and I was told by a friend that if I did not now put in my claim, I might be answered hereafter that it was my own fault not to have asked sooner. Lord Arlebermarle's answer was that he could not consent, from the instructions he had received from the Duke, but that he wished with all his heart that the general would give me leave. However I saw him this morning and he promised to put my name in the return. I then proceeded to levee the General himself, and he was so jocose and familiar (although I had not leveed him but once before these six months) that I ventured to take him aside and said that I had not meant to trouble him myself, but was in hopes of getting a powerful advocate to intercede for me, and that I had now heard that her Royal Highness would solicit on my behalf. He assured me this would have great weight with him, and finally gave me permission to write to let her Royal Highness know that I had obtained his leave, and consented to my starting next week with Colonel Southby, "so that by the packet from Ostend to-morrow se'ennight I hope to sail, and leave you to guess what a flutter I am in." 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, November 16. Brussels.—God willing, I propose leaving this place to-morrow, having just this minute got my leave signed, from Cockayne. If only the wind continues favourable till Sunday, it will not be long before I shall kiss your hands, to which happy time I leave all my budget. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1743, November 20, Sunday night. Ostend.—I am sending this by an officer who goes to-morrow to Calais, that you may know that I am not tossing to and fro at sea this windy weather. General Cope, Brigadier Campbell, &c. have taken up one packet; Col. Madden, Jack Boscawen, Jack Robinson, Ramsden Walgrave and two more are with me in one house and have taken up another packet, and all are not a little anxious for an easterly wind. Our packet boat is a very good one, with a good captain and a skilful pilot, therefore by God's blessing I don't doubt but to have a good voyage.

Postscript. "Col. Waldgrave begs you would send to Arlebermarle Street to Lord Walgrave's, only to let him know he is here windbound with me." 2 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

[1743, November 24,] Thursday evening. Rochester.—I was in Canterbury last night, by the help of Mr. Paramour's coach, and hoped to have been with you as soon as this letter, but could not prevail on our coachman to go further than this place to-day, so shall not be in Duke Street till near six o'clock to-morrow, which though only three hours later, seems an age to me. 1 *p.*

Endorsed by Mrs. Russell:—"Rochester, the 24th November, 1743. Was at home the next day at about seven in the evening."

The Same to the Same.

[1744, April 3,] Tuesday noon. Chelmsford.—Has safely arrived at this place, and intends to proceed to Colchester after dinner. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1744, April 3,] Tuesday night. Colchester.—Has reached Colchester, hears that the Harwich packet-boat is under no apprehension of meeting with a French privateer, but fears that their embarking may be delayed by the weather. 1½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

[1744,] April 4, Wednesday. Harwich.—Is safe and well, and expects to sail as soon as the London mail comes in. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

[1744,] April 4, Wednesday, 7 at night. Harwich.—The mail has not yet come.

Thursday morning. Is delighted to hear that she and the dear babies are well. Assures Molly that he thinks as often of her as she does of him, and wishes Jack to have two plums extraordinary from his Papa every time he says his book well. Their party consists of six and they have a tight battle at whist every night. The Captain has just been in to say that the wind blows fair and that they are to be aboard before one o'clock. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, April 6. Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Helvoet Sluice.—Had a fine passage of eighteen hours, and saw nothing of any privateer. Are about to set out for the Brill, on their way to Rotterdam. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, April 10, Tuesday. Ghent.—We lay at Rotterdam on Friday night and next day viewed the town, which is finely situated for trade, with canals filled with ships almost in every

street. We were in an English house, where I feasted upon waterzutchy [*sic*] and very good provisions and wines. On Sunday we went in a yacht to Moredyke and there took covered waggons to Breda, where we saw the Prince of Orange's house, a very good one, with some grand apartments and fine tapestry in it. Breda is a neat pretty town on the frontiers of Holland, and its fortifications in extreme fine order. Yesterday we travelled in covered waggons to Antwerp, and this evening have arrived here after a very pleasant journey. Middleton (the surgeon) and a friend of his, with our four, were the party. We lay one night in our yacht upon the Scheld, and played at cards all the time we sailed.

Wednesday. I have just been with Lord Robert [Manners] to wait on General Campbell and the rest of our generals. We only saw the first, who has invited us to dine with him on Friday. I am lodging at the *Pom d'or*, and as we shall soon march out of garrison, shall probably continue there. Brigadier Ingoldsby has the next room to me. If Berkeley has not come away before you get this, tell him I have got him a cart and that there will be a bed provided for him. Vane and Parslow and many other officers went to Brussels for Prince Charles' inauguration last Monday, when there were very grand doings. The same ceremony is to be performed here on Monday next, his public entry being on Saturday. At Brussels he took his oath of fidelity to the States of Brabant, that being their capital, and he will repeat it here, Ghent being the capital of Flanders; all which he does as being appointed governor of the Austrian Netherlands.

I'm glad to hear of the floods, which I hope will fill the pond at Missenden. Let me know if Fred. Frankland is or will be a cornet.

Postscript. I have seen my family of red-coats this morning "who are all brave and well, and are going to be very spruce in their new clothes against Monday. Nat. is very good and well." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1744, April 14, Saturday. Ghent.—The inhabitants and magistrates here are making great preparations for the reception of Prince Charles and his Archduchess, who make their entry this afternoon by the Brussels gate, and through two streets to the "Abbe [Abbey] de St. Pierre's," where they are to reside. "The burghers have insisted upon the privilege of lining the streets through which they pass, so that the military have nothing to do in it but to be under arms, only to be kept out of harm's way. . . . The town is so full with people flocking hither from all parts that there is scarce a lodging to be got." We live a very lounging life here. There is a very bad set of comedians, who have performed but once since I came. Those of our officers who have been at Brussels have come back so full of the joys and charms of that garrison that they are quite melancholy at

being here, but we who have just come from England are determined to do all we can to reconcile ourselves to it. Yesterday I dined at General Campbell's and in the evening went to see Capt. Parslow and his messmate Vane. By our Marshal's orders, we are all to be in readiness to take the field in ten days or a fortnight, but most people think it will not be so soon. 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1744, April 20, Wednesday. Ghent.—We have had almost ceaseless rain since Saturday morning, but it has not prevented our fine doings, though it must have damped them a little. Prince Charles made his entry on Saturday but it was a very shabby one, with few attendants, bad equipage, and post-horses to his coach. The next day passed with dining and supping, "but on Monday was the grand day, when Prince Charles was inaugurated as a proxy, representing the Queen of Hungary as Countess of Flanders. In the morning he went to Mass, both to St. Pierre's at the Abbey and to the great church here, called St. Bavo's [St. Bavon's]; about one he went in a grand procession with all the ensigns, standards, and trophies of the different provinces of Flanders preceded by very fine equipages, the coaches and horses being finely ornamented, belonging both to church and state, then came the Prince in but a moderate fine coach attended with one of our regiments of dragoons, called the Scotch Greys, whose fine appearance was no small addition to the cavalcade. In this manner they proceeded to the further end of the Friday market, where there was prepared a very magnificent structure open to the square with grand arcades, above which were painted many emblems relating to the states of this country, and in the middle a very large picture of the Queen of Hungary with a representation of Flanders paying homage to her. Within this building was erected a stage all covered with red cloth, and in the middle a very noble throne and canopy made with crimson velvet embroidered richly with gold, where the Prince ascended, and when he was seated, there were all the states, bishops, abbots and priors stood of each side of the throne, and the laity made a fine appearance with the richness of their clothes. At this time all their laws and statutes were read to him, which he in the name of the Queen ratified and confirmed to 'em, and by oath obliged himself to support 'em in all their ancient just rights and privileges; they also took oaths of allegiance to him. All this was performed in the grand square before all the populace and the buildings all round thronged with people from the top to the bottom of the houses. There was a balcony prepared for the Archduchess for to see it, next door but one to Mr. de la Ruelle's, where I was with all our generals. Honywood only from Brussells was with us, the rest had seen enough before. I took Lord Rob[ert Manners] with me and got leave for Ingoldsby to be there also. This lasted till four o'clock, then all went to dinner with the Prince to the great Stat House where all us field officers were

invited to partake; about two hundred in number in one room, and about seven hundred dishes at two courses, but it took up near an hour to take off one and serve up the second course, besides as long for the dessert, which was magnificent beyond expression, a printed book of the description of it being given about to everybody, but all in Flemish; vast high structures with colonnades and figures composed of sugar paste and barley-sugar with ensigns, trophies, and emblems of this country, and representing the past great acts and virtues, as well as the present, of the House of Austria, with innumerable Latin labels and mottoes as described in the book, being the principal part of the dessert, with music playing all the time, which lasted till near nine o'clock, when we parted. Yesterday morning I went with Lord Robert . . . to the Prince's Court, and among others were presented to His Highness and the Archduchess; she seems to be an agreeable woman, and has a tolerable good person, does not look quite so well at present, as she is with child. Her dress was plain, but had on some very fine diamonds; her maids of honour, of which she had three or four, were very plain and had but disagreeable persons. Duchess d'Arembergh, who is with them, is really a very fine woman of her age, appears to be about forty, but must have been very handsome. In the evening we saw their Highnesses at the play, after which they went to the Friday market to see the fireworks prepared for 'em. I was again at La Ruelle's, from whence I saw as fine an execution of rockets and all the composition of that kind performed as well as the art of man can contrive. . . . I then came home to supper, and the young ones all went after that to the ball which was at the theatre and stayed pretty late."

The Prince and his Archduchess returned this morning to Brussels, to consult about the operations of our campaign, and then he is to proceed to command the army on the Rhine. Duke D'Arembergh arrived yesterday from England, so that Berkeley, Robinson and our drafts are safely landed at Ostend and will be here to-morrow.

Our deputy quarter masters general have been these two days gone to mark out our camp between Aeth and Mons, and if the French have taken the field, we may march out of garrison next Wednesday, but as the rains may have prevented them, there is a chance that our going may be postponed. We shall know after the great Council at Brussels to-morrow.

"Our good people in England have thought proper to send our British troops here not above a fourth part of the allowance for forage money as they did the year before last, and our brigade is still worse than the rest, for instead of 40*l.* each, which we as lieutenant-colonels received before, are now to have but 10*l.*; that is, instead of eight rations a day, which is for eight horses, we are to have but two, which, if not redressed, will ruin half the officers of the army." Our Marshal has sent over representations of it, thinking us very ill-used, but I fear we shall get no redress. I am sorry for Lady Talbot's distress at Barrington's not having

a company, and not sorry that Lady Exeter feels for the loss she is going to have, for I would always have pride so humbled. I hope young Fred. F[ranklan]d wont be disappointed. 8 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1744, April 21, Saturday. Ghent.—I was upon duty as field-officer yesterday, and so could not avoid dining with General Hawley, which prevented my beginning my letter, and to-day Colonel and Mrs. Gee have come from Brussels in their way from Maestricht, where they have been to fix their boy at school; and I have to give up most of my day to them. General Campbell has not come from Brussels, so we shall not march next week. Berkeley and Robinson arrived last Thursday, with the drafts in their charge.

I have bought an English horse of Lord Charles Manners for Nat. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, April 24 and 25. Ghent.—Colonel and Mrs. Gee have placed their boy with an acquaintance who is a substantial merchant and has five or six boys of his own. They go to a school in the town, where they learn only French and Dutch. "Do but think of the poor boy left with all strangers and not knowing a word of their language. However, Mrs. Gee said he was so happy with the sight of so many playfellows, that they presently understood one another with signs." He is a fine boy of eight years old, and will soon know both languages, which as he is to be a soldier may be of great use to him. Mrs. Gee and another officer's wife of the same regiment are going to live together at Bruges, but I cannot bring myself to wish you in the same situation. Some people already suspect an inactive campaign, unless there is war between France and Holland, "for without the latter are concerned as principals as well as we, nothing in this part of the world can be done." However, we talk of marching next Monday, and when we do go, are to encamp within a few miles of Brussels.

If Colonel Boscawen has not come away, try to prevail on him to bring over some low, thick wineglasses for our mess, such as your brother had in the camp on Hounslow Heath. Berkeley has gone to Brussels. He believes that Lord Berkeley will certainly marry, but if anything prevents it, it will be her not having the fortune he expects. Lord Robert is also gone to Brussels, but Jack Robinson is kept here by a general court-martial. Lord Robert has had a letter from the Duchess of Rutland in which she says many fine things both of you and me. Ingoldsby came from Brussels last night, and does not think we shall march on Monday, by what he can learn from the great generals. Pray tell Col. Boscawen that the Duke has sent no men either for his company or mine among the drafts, having sent but six men in all. Davis, the surgeon, who came with them, says one man was

meant for us, but was too ill to come. Whilst Prince Charles was here, young Townsend, Mr. O'Brian (Lord Thomond's heir) and young Viner came here from Brussels. The latter is but disagreeable, but the former are two pretty young fellows, and Townsend is very good-natured as well as droll. 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1744, April 28, Saturday. Ghent.—I am pleased to hear that Billy Russell has got so well through the small-pox, which will be a great joy to them in India. I wish it was so well over with ours. I am also glad that your brother is with you. His real value and friendship for you and the dear little ones is one of the greatest comforts I have. As Mobwell is full, I hope there will be plenty of water again at Missenden, especially if Eyres goes to see it. I long to hear whether he approves of it. You surprise me about Hampden's match, but surely he expects that her rich relations will in time make her fortune more considerable. "As for your news of peace, I do believe 'tis only an empty sound, but yet, as I have already said, till the Dutch are heartily joined with us, and are got as much in the scrape as we, I can never think that we can or shall act vigorously." We march on Tuesday to Alorst, where we were to have encamped, but upon the request of the people, who fear the destruction of their green corn, we are to be cantooned at the villages near. The next day we encamp near Anderlecht, within a league of Brussels, for two or three days, and shall then probably march one day more, and encamp with all the army near a place called Hale, where we shall await the motions of the enemy. "Lord Robert, Berkeley and a whole posse are just come in from Brussels, and lucky for me that I've just done, for they are enough to turn one's head. The King of France, they say, is at Valenciennes, and all the fish at Brussels was bought up for his court. I was told yesterday he only intended to review his armies, first in Flanders, then on the Moselle, and last of all on the Rhine, and so return home." 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, May 1. Sherbach St. Job, near Alorst.—We marched this morning from Ghent, and I am now in this little village with my whole battalion. To-morrow I must be up at three o'clock, in order to march to our encampment near Anderlacht, where we may remain some time. Lord Robert Manners and I have but one room here. Jack Robinson and all friends are well. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, May 5, Saturday. Anderlech Camp.—We marched here last Wednesday in cool weather, and our battalion is very agreeably encamped on rising ground, "but I could not help thinking

it shocking to destroy such a vast quantity of fine corn, which we not only was obliged to march over, but also to pitch all our tents in the midst of it. The poor larks I also pitied much, whose young fell a sacrifice to us, and whose tuneful pipes remind us early every morning of what they have so lately suffered. But I can assure you the greatest concern I've been in was upon the account of our men, lest they should fall sick, the ground being very damp the first night, but as we luckily had a fine drying day with a warm sun all Thursday, our men's tents were all struck and the straw removed for several hours, which had so good an effect that I hope they will all hold well. . . . The next day after us, the garrison from Bruges all joined us, so that we have now two lines encamped. We are on the right of the infantry in the front line, within a mile of Anderlech, which is about three more from Brussels. . . . . The H[anoveria]ns, who are all encamped on the left of us, reach within a little mile of Brussels. All proper orders have been given to prevent any disputes that may arise, which I hope and dare say will be observed to the utmost of our power. All our troops and those in our pay are encamped but those at Brussels, who will remain there till the weather is warmer. All our generals and the Marshal would fain have kept us some days longer in garrison, but Duke D'Arembergh, on the contrary, insisted upon it, who prevailed. The Austrians, I find, wont furnish us with more than one-third of the troops that they had engaged to do, so that our army will not be so strong for want of them and the ungrateful Hessians as we expected, and consequently 'tis thought can only be on the defensive. Yesterday I waited on Marshal Wade, was introduced by General Legonier, had many instructions given me by his Excellency relating to the officers and men under my command, who I puffed of very much on their good behaviour and well-marching into camp, after he had with great warmth expressed so much dissatisfaction on his seeing those troops who came from Bruges the day after us into camp, on whose misconduct he greatly reflected on [*sic*], but what was greatly owing to the violence of the heat of their day, which fatigued them so much more than us: that he hoped we should be an example to the troops, which Mr. Legonier said the Guards always were, and I can assure you, he is much our friend, and a great favourite of mine; is declared General of the infantry, to whom we are to apply to [*sic*] for all we want. I don't [know] any body more beloved and more deserving of it. I must also do our Marshal the justice to say that he seems assiduous to act for the general good. I dined with him yesterday. He lives well, but I can't say anyways equal to Lord Stair. However, if he is in the whole careful of us, he must gain great applause." He told me that there had been a dispute between the master of the packet-boats at Dover and the Governor of the Post Office in Lombard Street, and that he feared for some time our communication to Ostend would be stopped, so I send this by way of Holland.

"Mr. Legonier came along our line this morning, and has invited me to dine with him to-morrow. 'Twill be some comfort

to have such a friend to stand by one in case of any inadvertent omission, by which I can learn by the Marshal that I am, as well as other commanders of corps, to be answerable for all or any neglects or *faux-pas*, committed not only by myself but those under my command. Therefore do but think how circumspect I must be. Honour, 'tis true, I have and may have more, but God knows but little profit. However, with the blessing of God . . . . all these troubles and difficulties may turn out for my advantage." 5¼ *pp*.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell to his Wife.

1744, May 9, Wednesday. From our camp near Ash.—"On Monday we were alarmed at Brussels that the French were upon the march towards Ghent; that they had possession of Courtray, which is an open town, and that they encamped on this side of it"; upon which we sent a detachment of dragoons and six companies of grenadiers under General Campbell towards Alorst. A report was spread that the French were actually in Ghent, but this proved otherwise, as General Campbell arrived there yesterday morning. The whole army had orders to follow him next morning, being about thirty thousand, and as we were unluckily the rear, it was nine at night before we got to our ground, which is within three miles of Alorst. Now we hear that the French advanced no further than Courtray, and after plundering the town, retired again, and are now marching towards Mons, so we shall probably shortly return whence we came, and shall then have the advantage of marching in front of the army, which wont be near the fatigue to either officers or men. "If the French had pushed on a forced march to Ghent, it would have cut off our communication from Ostend and intercepted our drafts from England, which would have distressed us not a little . . . We shall, I hear, have to-morrow some few Austrians and ten thousand Dutch to join us, which will be some help, but not a fourth part of what they ought to supply us with. My jolly boys are in great spirits, and came singing to their ground last night, and wish for nothing more than to meet the French, being sure to beat 'em." 3¼ *pp*.

The Same to the Same.

1744, May 12, Saturday. From our camp near Assche.—Our camp here is a very pleasant one, on the right of the infantry, and close by the paved road from Ghent to Brussels, "so that we don't want for company, and seem to live in the midst of Pall Mall, with hearing coaches and all sorts of carriages rattling along the stones without end; at the same time a fine fertile country all round us. . . . The Dutch and Austrians are daily joining us, but at present there seems to be but few of 'em. It is said we shall remove from hence on Monday next to a few miles beyond Alost, and so march on to a very strong encampment between Ghent and Oudenarde, called Gavre. . . . We shall there have the Scheld on our front, and another river on

our left, where we shall remain till all our strength have joined us, and then, if we are powerful enough, dont doubt but we shall act, if the enemy shall think fit to receive us, which last I pretty much question. When we shall be at that encampment, the French will be about ten leagues from us, if they remain where they now are. Their King has certainly been with their army, and they say has rode post several times between Lisle and Courtray, but that he is now gone back to Versailles. I am very sorry to be obliged to make an excuse for not saying more to you . . . but I must first tell you that I have wrote a copy of a long letter to the Duke, which I have to write fair, and would have you get my sister to find out how his Royal Highness relishes it, or what he says upon it; being the first time of my having said anything more than enclosing his weekly return. I have likewise just received orders that the Archduchess will come from Brussels to review us between twelve and one o'clock this day, so that some fuss and preparations will be necessary on this account." 3 *pp.*

[Mrs. Russell to her husband, Lieut.-Col. Russell.]

[1744, May, about the 14th. Duke Street.]—[*First part of the letter wanting.*] Ramsden tells me that he has at present no correspondence with that Van Kock at the Hague, but I do not doubt, through Talbot, to find some one for you to direct to. I hear that Prince Saxe's interruption to the officers is removed, so hope they are all safely up with you. "I find they dont think things will be the worse for the Duke of Freeze's death; the Dutch being ready to give up the towns was thought would occasion the splutter. I hope you will be pleased with a note I had from Fanny since dinner, to tell me when she began to name to her friend your having wrote to her brother she said she knew it before, and that he was mightily pleased, which you may be sure is no small pleasure to me. I am told since I went out to-day that the Duke certainly has at last leave to come to you, and that he only waits till there is a certainty what the King will do, which I find is still very doubtful. It is reported that if he does leave us, the P[elha]ms will certainly throw up. My dearest life, the situation you are in to me is terrible, yet nothing so bad as the not hearing of you. Must thank God you are in health and spirits, and trust to him as our only defender in all dangers. I believe I have not said a word of the dear babies, who are well, and making such a noise in the yard and passage, they have drawn all Lady Shelley's family to look at them. . . . Ramsden assures me there is no truth in the packets not coming as usual, and that it was only occasioned by the wind. My dearest life, take care of yourself, not as your own but mine." 2 *pp.* [*For the date, see Colonel Russell's letters of May* 12*th and* 19*th. This is apparently one of those received by him on the* 18*th.*]

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, May 16, Wednesday. From our camp near Assche.—We are still here, and have had such wet, cold weather that we have had to have recourse to tobacco and a bottle of good wine to keep us warm in the evenings, and gin for the men. I told you in my last that the Archduchess was to review us at twelve o'clock, "but [she] made it half past four, keeping the whole army under arms many hours; and when she came, it was only in a hired coach and four horses drawn with ropes for harness; too poor an appearance did her Highness make for to have the English Guards drop their colours. Our whole army has consisted only of English and Hanoverians till within these few days, and now we have got an addition of about twelve thousand Dutch and Austrians. They tell us we are to have more, but till then, we can do nothing but upon the defensive. What you are all doing in England, God above knows! Sure the French are not threatening you again? No, that can't be; then we should hear of you; you would have wanted our assistance and so of course sent for us; but I wish some deluge has not happened, or sure somebody must have heard from England by the way of Holland." Even our Marshal has not had a line for three weeks. A poor young fellow of mine, one of the Nottingham recruits, who deserted about three months ago, drawn away by an old offender, has just come in from the French, and I must go to the Marshal and try to get his pardon, so cannot write more. 4 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, May 18 and 19. Camp near Assche.—I sent my last letter enclosed to Monsieur Pouchond, the King's agent at Utrecht, and this one I have leave to enclose to Monsieur Walters, the King's agent at Rotterdam, so I hope you will duly receive them. We have an English post-master always attending head-quarters, and he has gone to Brussels to get all the letters for the camp. To-morrow a detachment consisting of four regiments of foot and some dragoons are to march, I suppose towards Ghent, and we shall follow soon after. "The French King is still at Lisle, and they are going, 'tis thought, to besiege Menin, which is a Dutch garrison, and if the French are in earnest, the Dutch will then be obliged to join us with their whole force. This town can't hold out long, not having above two thousand men in it at most; 'tis said the French have already with twenty thousand men invested it." We have a very good sutler in our regiment, where all our officers, not in messes, dine every day; and to encourage this man we have established a club every Friday night where our whole regiment meets, for we are very sociable, and not a corps in the army lives with more harmony than ours.

Saturday morning. Last night, while I was at the club, the postmaster brought in our letters and made me happy with four from you. I could not help being diverted with one sent to Mr. Vernon, with a list of above twenty

marriages, but I dare say not a third of them true. Berkeley has one which confirms the news of Lord Berkeley's marriage. I find by what you say and by the messenger that nothing but the wind has prevented the packet-boats from sailing, so shall write by Ostend, if the wind is fair, as being the quickest way. I seldom see Ingoldsby, as he belongs to another brigade, but he invited six or seven of us to his quarters last week, and gave us a very pretty dinner. "If command was what I loved, I might have enough of it: hope I shall discharge my duty to the satisfaction of Marshal Wade and General Legoniere and then I shall be contented. The last is our General of our foot, to whom we apply for everything. He is vastly good to us and a great favourite with me. I hope I shall not displease his Royal Highness, but cant help it if I do; fear he'll not like my last letter. Corporal Barker must be subsisted by our agent till he dies, if he lives and is unable to serve. If he could get up to London he might be got into the [Chelsea] College."

Our detachment which was to have marched to-day is countermanded. What we shall do I cant say. Our army is too small to act except on the defensive, "nor will the Austrians, or can they, as it is said, assist us more, and from them we have not exceeding two thousand men. As they have drawn us in to be principals, they now leave us to ourselves. What hussars we should have are kept by Duke D'Aremberg to protect his own house and estate." 5¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, May 23, Wednesday. From the head-quarters at Beirleghem.—On Monday we began our march towards Oudenarde, and yesterday reached a strong encampment near a village called Mariotathem, where our army now lies, with the Scheld on our right flank and the Swalme on our front, within two leagues of Oudenarde and three of Ghent. The Marshal is at a chateau near the village of Beirleghem, where only our first battalion of Guards is encamped to cover his quarters, so that I am not only commandant, but commander in chief of this camp, which is very prettily situated, with plenty of wood and water. We had two very pleasant days for marching, and General Ligoniere, who marches at the head of our battalion, entertains us each day when we halt, with a good cold repast. Yesterday, as soon as we came to our ground, the Marshal's aide-de-camp came and invited us to dinner.

All who came by the last transport are at Bruges, "including seven general officers, Boscawen and all the members of Parliament except Lord Petersham, who took the opportunity of coming away to Ghent with three hundred and fifty horse, who was sent from Bruges almost upon their first arrival there.

"Since that, we have an account that all the rest are detained upon Count Saxe's marching with five thousand men and some few field-pieces, close to the canal, half way between Bruges and

Ghent. The officers, whom we want much, 'tis to be hoped will find an expedient to come round by Holland. As for the two towns you mentioned the French had taken, they are only at present in possession of Courtray, which is an open town, but believe they soon will be masters of Menin, which is but six leagues from us, and the wind setting fair made us yesterday hear a cannonading all day long. 'Tis pity that so pretty a fortified town [should be taken], that had it but four or five thousand men in it would be able to hold out a very long time and give the enemy their belly-full; but as it has only fifteen hundred, 'tis thought it cant hold out many days. However, the Dutch deserve it, since they would not supply it with more men, and as it is one of their barrier towns, garrisoned by their men, 'tis to be hoped they will now be convinced how much the French have been their friends and so join us with a strong reinforcement of troops, with which we might be able to make a figure in the world and treat the common enemy as they deserve. Till then, what forces we have will do well if they can but take care of themselves.

"You desired to know in one of yours about the Archduchess's hand being kissed. I thought I had told you nobody then at Ghent did her that honour.

"Pray, with my service, let Mrs. Fisher know that I'll take all the care I can of Mr. Elliott when he comes, for the sake of smiling Kitty. . . . . I shall be very sorry if no care has been taken to prevent Freddy Fr[ankland]'s coming; hope Jeny Mount[enay] will get away soon and go into the North: 'twill be a certain cure." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, May 26, Saturday noon. From Gaver on the Scheld.—On Thursday evening, I received orders, as the next field officer in the line upon duty, to march next morning with three hundred and fifty foot and sixty horse to take possession of this village, in order to prevent any of the enemy or their hussars from passing the river hereabouts. The enemy not being near us, it happens to be a post of no great danger, only obliging me to be upon my guard and acquaint our Marshal if there should be any appearance of the enemy on the other side, the object being to keep the communication of the river open from Ghent to Oudenarde. Our detachment only stays forty-eight hours, and then I shall be relieved and return to head-quarters. These parties are not always very agreeable, there being never any of the Guards with us, sometimes not an officer of one's acquaintance, and perhaps half of them Hanoverians. As for some time I have been next on the roll for out duty, it has been like a rod hanging over me, but it has really proved quite an agreeable party. "I have two officers of the Blue horse and two or three more of the foot of my acquaintance and only one poor old hardy Hanoverian subaltern of horse, that served the last war, and a good creature, that is with me. He speaks nothing but German, but yet

I understand him, and he is very grateful for the good meals I give him here." We are in a pretty situation, on a rising ground overlooking the flat country. For some distance along the river it is a morass, and the river here is very deep and muddy, with no fords. The house I am in belongs to the parson, and there are not many better parsonages in England, only the poor man tells me he has sent all his best goods to Ghent for fear of the French, who always pillage and plunder much. The poor people are glad to come to us, finding that they are protected and are paid for the provisions they bring, so that both we and our men fare very well, and have everything cheap. A younger brother of Mr. Scott's of Chesham is one of my subs. I have taken a Flemish boy from Ghent, whom I find very useful. He is about thirteen or fourteen, and the best boy I ever knew. He speaks English well, acts as my interpreter as well as my butler, and is ready on all occasions to be at my elbow. This day our quarter-master general and engineers have come and laid two bridges over the river, and two more are to be laid near Oudenarde, but it is doubtful whether we shall cross over. "Menin, they say, is certainly taken, and that the enemy are going to besiege Ispres, another barrier town with a Dutch garrison in it. If that wont make 'em join us with all their force, nothing will. What *we* shall do till then I know not . . . As for the men and drafts coming from Bruges, they had liked to have been taken, but from some intelligence from a hussar officer, they had just time to save themselves by retreating to Bruges. When the enemy perceived they had been discovered, they marched off to their main body, and our people are all come safe to us . . . Your account of the Duke of Marlborough's behaviour to the Duke of Richmond, relating to his daughter, has made much noise here. I had before heard it by means of Col. Bentinck, who is in the Dutch service here. Everybody attributes it to great weakness in his Grace. Your account of the Thirkleby family* is very extraordinary and somewhat entertaining," for which and all in your agreeable letter (which was brought to me by George Boscawen just before I received orders for this duty) I thank you. I have no greater happiness than in thus talking to you alone, and am glad I have had so much of you before my company came in, who being all very hungry, and it past three o'clock, I must bid you farewell. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, May 30, Wednesday. From our Camp at the head-quarters at Beirleghem.—I wrote to you last from Gaver, where I had command of a detachment for forty-eight hours. The next day I returned here, and when I had made my report, found Mr. Wright waiting at my tent. He gave me a most agreeable account of you and my babies, and told me a great deal about the Thirkleby family. I have recommended him to his lieutenant-

* The Franklands.

colonel, young Howard, and will do him what service I can. I have answered my cousin Fred's letter. My young ensign Elliot came at the same time. I have posted him to my company, and made him dine with us ever since he came, and believe he will be a good lad. He desires his service to his cousin Fisher. Our people are now all come, and we are very strong in officers, but our numbers are too few to act as we ought, unless the Dutch reinforce us, "whose actions at present are unaccountable, to suffer Menin to be taken for want of troops to defend its garrison and to have Ispres follow the same fate, which 'tis thought it will soon do! . . . It is, you may believe, a great happiness to me to find so great and general a satisfaction through our whole battalion amongst our officers, and never was more harmony than there seems to be; which you may suppose I have had no small pleasure in hearing often expressed that they would not change their commandant but with great reluctancy. This without vanity I can tell you, though it would be intolerable in me to mention it to anyone else. . . . I wish the Duke could know it, and not from me; for he seems to think Ingoldsby has the chief care, whereas he has very little to do with us, having the care of four marching regiments in his brigade under his command. However, I do nothing of consequence without informing him, if his quarters happen to lie near us; if he disapproves, I dont alter my opinion, and what I think necessary for the service, I persist in making my application to General Ligoniere for it. However, Ingoldsby I cannot nor shall disagree with, and what little he does, which is now and then to enquire how we go on, and reviewing the battalion when I was absent the other day, I am sensible is wholly owing to what he says the Duke said to him before he left England, which was to have an eye to this battalion, for fear, I suppose, I was not capable of it. I cant but say a bad help-meet I should have in him. Poor man, ever since we have been here, he has been much out of order with the gout. . . . I am sorry to find the Duke, as you say, is so mortified about not coming that he will neglect us by that means, for he does not use us well, and when I write to him about business, if he neither answers nor orders mine to be answered, my writing will be to no purpose." As for Corporal Barker, if he can come up to London, I dare say Colonel Dury or Lee will get him into the College for me, but if he is too bad to be removed let him be paid twenty shillings and threepence per month, as long as the poor fellow can hold it.

Postscript. Miss Mounteney, I hope, is released by this time, for I find Fred is in much want of her. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 1. Head quarters, Beirleghem.—I do not doubt but that our absence from each other may teach us more than ever the blessing of being together when those happy days arrive. Meanwhile I do my best to keep cheerful, and am in good health and spirits. "Our life is either made up with rather an excess

of fatigue or else too inactive. The latter happens to be our present case, the enemy being at a distance from us, and we only in a defensive state. Were the French nearer, they would not dare to approach us, though inferior to 'em in number, for in our situation, we could give 'em a hearty welcome. We however flatter ourselves with fresh advices from Holland that the Dutch will considerably reinforce us, and put us in a capacity to act as we ought to do. If they don't, I don't see how we can stay long, or have any business on this side of the water. Had we it in our power, I say, we should then behave like Englishmen, and give, I don't in the least doubt, so good an account of our enemy that his most Christian Majesty would soon retire to Paris. Only thirty of our hussars the other day but a little way on the other side of the Scheld, met a party of forty-eight foot, commanded by one captain and a sub. of the French, who at the sight of the hussars, fled, and retired into a neighbouring castle, which the hussars surrounded, and threatened, if they did not capitulate, to put 'em to the sword. They therefore thought fit to surrender, which showed great marks of cowardice; and the affair of Menin they have no great reason to boast of, it being more like a sham siege than anything else, not ten men being killed on both sides with the taking of the town. Ispres, I suppose, they'll have the same reason to brag of, and sound their *Te Deums* thereupon."

Whilst we remain here, the first battalion will continue to cover the Marshal's quarters, which is very lucky for us, as we are on fine verdure; on a rising ground and free from dust, close to the old castle where the head-quarters are. The right of the camp is not much above half a mile away, but we only know it is there by the number of generals one daily sees here. I might constantly dine at head-quarters, but I keep so elegant a table for our mess that we prefer it to any other. In the evening we generally ride by the river, being in no fear of the enemy's hussars, as we have fifteen hundred of our men who would always keep them off, even if we were nearer to each other. Our general officers and the drafts from England had a very narrow escape in their march from Bruges to Ghent, coming within half a mile of three thousand French, lying in wait for them. Fortunately they were stopped by an officer of our hussars, whose information prevented their being all cut to pieces or carried as prisoners into France. Boscawen daily drinks the officer of hussars' health. I have been reading *David Simple*, "which I like well enough, and think there are a great many good reflections to be made from it, and therefore very amusing." To-morrow, General Onslow favours us with his company to dinner, as an old acquaintance of mine. Our mess consists of Lord Robert Manners, Col. Fitz [roy], Boscawen, Berkeley, Alston and myself, Lord Ancram being detained at Ghent with a great boil, such as I had at Hounslow Heath. Lord Robert has a chaise, which will always go in front of our battalion, and which carries a trunk and one valise of mine, in return for which I shall take as much

for my lord in my cart. Our carts we sometimes do not see for a day or two on the march, as they have to follow the train, while we now always march with the line.

Poor Ingoldsby is still very bad. Boscawen tells me that the very last of his acquaintances he saw before leaving London were my Molly and Jacky, and that the former jumped into his arms and sent me many kisses, which I return with a thousand thanks. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 6, Wednesday. Beirleghem Camp.—". . . There is a report as if his Majesty intended to see us. I must own we wish it, believing he could not think of it without an assurance of such a reinforcement as would make us happy." Yesterday our mess dined with General Onslow, and were very civilly entertained, though I assure you we fare better at home than perhaps most of the generals. Our expenses are much increased owing to our having more company, and also because liquor is much dearer here than Rhenish wine was in Germany, but we certainly have the fame and credit of keeping a good table. Your glasses help greatly to adorn our sideboard, for which you have our thanks. "I suppose we shant lie idle long, for as soon as the French have taken Ispres, surely they'll attempt to entertain us; but 'tis said they will not have the possession of that town given 'em up so shamefully as that of Menin, which might have held out ten days, though the garrison was weak. Ispres, though not near sufficiently supplied with men, having two thousand five hundred only, yet by the resolution they have seemed to have taken, they'll divert the enemy tolerably well before they can be masters of the town. Had the Dutch sent in three or four thousand more men, the French could not take it in a long time without losing more men than they would be willing to spare, whereas they'll now find their conquests at a much easier expense, both as to men and money, and unless we are reinforced, they will afterwards have Bruges and Ghent. The former at present lies near and ready to fall a sacrifice to 'em; for Count Saxe, who is detached from the rest of the French army, lies between Courtray and Deinse (I don't spell the latter right) with forty thousand men. He could be easily re-inforced from their main body, which consists of about eighty thousand more, otherwise we could force the Count from his quarters; but as that is not proper to be done, we wait upon the defensive till we can have it in our power to do greater matters. In the mean time, Count Saxe, who is an active, enterprising man, reconnoitres all about him, and keeps us close to our duty and ready to watch him, lest he should attempt anything our way, either our bridge and [*sic*] some few outworks we made there to defend it which we call a *tete de pons*, at Gavre. . . . We have now sent some cannon there, and have a colonel's command, with two lieutenant-colonels and seven or eight hundred men, but believe we shall not have anything to do in earnest till we

are re-inforced or our enemy atttempt to force us in this camp before that time, which, if they do, we hope to be able to give a good account of 'em. What joy it would be to the Duke if his father came, for he certainly would attend him, and then we might be redressed in several things that at present we are cruelly used in. We that do all duties as lieutenant-colonels have no more rations allowed us than two, which is two less than all the captains of the army had last year. For that two, we are paid 10*l*., instead of eight rations, which was 40*l*., we had before. As commandant, I now have six rations, which is 30*l*., but should receive sixteen, which would be 80*l*. The whole is but a trifle saved to the Government, whilst we suffer for want of it and are obliged to keep such a number of horses. All this frugality is owing to Mr. Scroop of the Treasury. Our whole English army is cruelly used by it, but still a greater injustice is done to the Guards. I did not care if Fanny was to talk of this when she waited.

". . . I have read one volume of *David Simple*; am vastly pleased with many things in it, and though 'tis not so well wrote as to the style, yet there are too many truths in it of which one may make a proper use on [*sic*], and very applicable to the present age." You may think that my time lies often on my hands, but with going to the Marshal's or to church (which I never fail three times a week), talking to you, and giving a look to our horses, my mornings are tolerably taken up. Almost every evening we ride to Gavre to see our new works and the strong detachments which are sent there every forty-eight hours, to prevent any enterprise of the alert Count de Saxe. I've sent my compliments to Miss Kemp by Lieutenant Wallis, of Honeywood's horse, who came the other day to his post, but as, owing to the wound he received last year, he cannot ride, he is being sent home. This is the man who is married to Lady Saville. I was told the other day how well he was married (as he had not a shilling of his own) by Collier, who in respect to the wretch he is married to himself, feels for the happiness of the other. Ingoldsby is better and has gone to Ghent to take physic. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 9, Saturday. Beirleghem Camp.—If Bruges should fall, it would stop our Ostend post, and I think it very probably may, unless our long-talked-of re-inforcements join us soon. We are told that six more regiments from England and the six thousand Dutch from thence are coming to us, and that twelve thousand more Dutch are marching hither from Breda. If these come before it is too late, we may make a good figure and pull down the pride of the French, being assured they cannot stand against good troops. "We are also told that the King will certainly come to us, and your saying the Duke has leave to come, but waits only for his Papa, looks like a confirmation, not believing the one will be permitted to see us without the other;" yet knowing how discontented our people at home will

be, and the ill consequences that may attend his leaving you, it may be that he will be prevailed on not to cross the water this year.

I must thank you for your good news of our success at sea, in taking so many of the enemy's merchant men. Nothing can be more destructive to them and advantageous to us, by depriving them of the great trade they have carried on of late years; and which we may easily prevent if the present war with France is well-conducted. So poor Missenden is let at last, though I fear the people have taken no ground with it. I shall hope for a better tenant in Temple Laws by and by, and that he may become a purchaser.

Dont imagine that I lead a life of anxious cares. On the contrary it is one as agreeable as our circumstances permit. If I had been so happy as to be independent, I might perhaps have been deprived of the many blessings I now enjoy "all which have centred in the possession of my dearest soul, without whom I would not be the greatest and most independent man in this world. . . . I must own I cant persuade myself the King will come. If we have the number of troops expected, we shall do well. At present, forty thousand is our utmost, and of them, in proportion, too many cavalry a great deal; so that all our expected re-inforcements being foot, they will be of infinite service. The enemy we have heard yesterday and to-day very plainly cannonading the town of Ispres, but we flatter ourselves the Dutch in the garrison will behave better than the last, and that the French will find a tight piece of work of it; though it can't be great while before they must be masters of it, from their numbers being so great, and we not in a condition to oblige 'em to raise the siege. On Monday next, our army will move about a league further, the right of which will extend within two leagues of Ghent, and close upon the Scheld on our front, which will be posting ourselves still in a more advantageous situation. Our left by this means will reach near Oudenarde, and as our Marshal's quarters where he now is will be in the centre of the whole, so our battalion will remain with him as it does," which is very agreeable, as although we do as much duty as if joined to the line yet we have certain conveniences here which make us prefer it. The Marshal's secretary told me this morning that Freddy's commission was signed as long ago as April, and given to some one here of the same regiment, who paid the fees. I hope it may be prevented from going, or at least that, by some application to Lord Hertford and from him to our Marshal, Freddy's coming over may be stopped. 7¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 13, Wednesday. Beirleghem.—I shall be glad to hear that you have got to Checquers, where the two dear babies can rove and range with so much more pleasure than in London. I cant help regretting that I must lose the pleasure of them in these years while they are such delightful playthings, but am

happy to think that you and your brother have the enjoyment of them. "His Majesty's coming to us or not is at present the great affair in debate. . . . We have just now heard that there has been some advices from Italy, where Prince Lobkowitz has been very successful against the Spaniards, whom he has entirely defeated, and had surrounded in a village what few were left, with the King of Naples and the Duke of Modena among them, who of course must become prisoners. This, we hear, is authentic, and hope therefore soon will be confirmed, as it must make a great alteration of affairs in Europe. We remain here as we did, our army extending near eighteen miles, being but in one line, but our intervals are large, which we could soon join if occasion required it. We've sent two Dutch regiments and a detachment of six hundred men from us to Tournay, in case the French should have any thoughts of besieging that town, where, if they should make any such attempt, they will now find a tough bit of work of it. It is thought that will be their next motion, if they lay siege to any more, but they have not yet made themselves masters of Ispres, which I hope may divert them some time longer." It was lucky I got my duty over at Gavre, or I might have been sent to Tournay instead of Lieut.-colonel Corbett, of the 2nd Regiment, who may be there most of the summer. It would have been disagreeable to be without one of our own corps, or perhaps even an acquaintance. I likewise escaped going to Bruges before that, where Col. Needham will probably have to remain. Mrs. Gee is still there, though her husband has urged her to return to England, or at any rate to go into Holland, but she chooses not to stir. However if she falls into the hands of the French, " the great politesse of that nation would never hurt a fair lady."

I am glad to hear that Billy Russell is so well recovered. Fred's cousin Wright was to have dined with me, but his regiment is now encamped too far away. Give my love to Johnny Greenhill, and tell him he might learn to swim, but not out of his depth. Love and kisses to Jack and Molly, whom I was glad to hear Miss Nanny F[ranklan]d made so happy. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 16, Saturday. Beirleghem.—We do not here think that the King will come, or that the Dutch will heartily join us, their ambassador having returned to Lisle, where he has taken a house for some time. We have heard no sound of cannon from Ispres for two days, but hope it is only owing to the change of wind. The news from Italy, though repeated in the Cologne Gazette, is not confirmed, which makes me doubt that it is not true.

Our army was never more healthy or in finer spirits, which makes it a great pity that if anything is to be done this campaign it should be so long delayed, when perhaps, with the coming of the fruit season, there will be more sickness amongst our men.

I am sorry Fred Frankland did not say more to the purpose to Lord Har[ringto]n and so get leave for his nephew to stay at home. I mentioned it to General Onslow, who has tried to persuade the Marshal to dispense with his coming over this year, as he is so young, but the latter says he has Lord Hertford's letter, representing him to be a fine youth, fit for service and ready to come; so I fear it cant be prevented, and when he comes, he must make the best of it. I shall speak to any officers that may be of service to him. Lord Ancram has come, but is allowed to be in quarters; 'tis a pity so young a man should be so infirm. As for Ingoldsby, he is still at Ghent, and in but a bad way. An express has just arrived at Duke D'Arembergh's, to say that Ispres was taken yesterday, so we shall soon know what steps the enemy will take next. I dont think they will pay us a visit, but if they do, we are ready to receive them.

I shall like to know how the Adams' like their habitation. I dare say they will be too fine folks for the Abbey family.

Postscript. "Had a proper use been made by us of this day twelvemonth, we might not have been here now." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 20, Wednesday. Beirleghem.—I am glad you have arrived safely at that most delightful place, Checquers, and know how happy Jack will be. Molly will feel the charms of a country life more as she grows older, though the little vanity of dress and desire to see company is too natural to be displeasing. I am glad your brother returns so soon, for he is the life of any place, and I shall be surprised if the Adams' dont make you the best of neighbours. Pray tell Miss Betty that Lord Robert Manners, who is sitting by me, desires to be remembered to her, and seldom fails a day in drinking her health. I beg you will let your brother have what beer he likes, and any wine in the cellar at Missenden that he thinks won't keep, such as the claret and port.

We are still where we were, and nothing could be pleasanter. The plantations and avenues of trees remind me of Checquers. You may imagine the Crow Close rather bigger, and our camp pitched about half way up, my tent being opposite to one of the cross walks, at which I am now looking, but, alas, can only in imagination see the dear object of my wishes, and the two little lambkins skipping about on the grass.

We have our club every Thursday night and one might think it was at Pontacks; a long table well set out and illuminated, never less than four or five and twenty officers, and the music of our regiment playing all the time. General Ligoniere and Lord Albemarle have gladly accepted an invitation to join us. "All this seems pleasant, and for the time it lasts, is so, provided one could divest oneself of thought, and not consider what can be the consequence of such a campaign as we are likely to make, to see the French taking all the towns with so much ease, scarce meeting with the least resistance, and we not in a capacity to act, or

likely to be in one." I hear from my cousin Fred that his daughter has had two interviews with Miss Mounteney and seems to like her. He also mentions a report of Sir Francis Russell's death, at which I cannot be surprised. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 23, Saturday. Beirleghem Camp.—It is said that the French are going to besiege Ostend. If so they will find a strong garrison and a tough bit of work, for our last four regiments from England are stopped there; and with two more coming, two already there before, and two hundred Hanoverians (making above eight in all) and a very capable Austrian governor, together with some of our men of war, they will find the enemy some diversion, and entertain them some time longer than the Dutch lately have done. We hear that our Marshal has just had a letter saying that the Dutch are sending six thousand foot and four thousand horse immediately to join us, and if so, with the six thousand from England, we may be able to hold up our heads and humble the French, but I shall not believe it till I see them.

I went yesterday to see an exercise of the Hanoverian artillery, which our Marshal reviewed, and afterwards, with my messmates, to Oudenarde, to see the fortifications, which are put into tolerable repair. The town, which stands on the Scheld, is very indifferent, but the country about it pleasant enough.

The town of Bruges, being incapable of defence, and only three hundred of our men in it, may very possibly fall into the hands of the French, and the English ladies there came away to Ghent last Monday, amongst whom was Mrs. Gee, on her way to Antwerp. She herself came safely in a coach, but her baggage, with her clothes and plate, being sent by the barge, was seized by a small party of French, who frequently lie skulking near the canal. They made the passengers get out, used them very civilly but took all the large baggage, "the French having some good friends in that as well as many other of these cursed Flemish towns [who] gave 'em certainly some intelligence of this booty." I fear the Gees have lost two hundred pounds worth of plate, besides all Mrs. Gee's clothes, and the fine laces of which she had been picking up great pennyworths by degrees. I shall be glad to know how Jenny Mounteney goes on, and if she is approved. I hear some Dutch East India ships are arrived, so we shall probably soon know about Sir Francis Russell. 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, June 27, Wednesday. Beirleghem Camp.—You will be glad to hear that Mrs. Gee has recovered her plate and clothes, Count Saxe having delivered up the barge and everything on it, which in fact he could not detain, as it had a pass, for which the States of Flanders had paid considerably.

Foreign affairs seem to have taken a great turn since my last, for an express from Prince Charles to Duke D'Aremberg has

brought the news that he has passed the Rhine with his whole army, and scarce the loss of a man. This was done by a feint, pretending to pass with one part near Mayence, whilst he marched with the greatest part of his army near Spires and crossed there, thus preventing the French from retiring into their strong garrisons in Alsace. By intercepting their retreat, and by the superiority of his army, the Prince will have it in his power to destroy Monsieur Coigne's army before reinforcements can reach it, after which it is thought he will march into Lorraine, "and if he has a mind to it, may send his thousands of Pandours, Croats, &c. all over France, to devour and lay waste where e'er they come, greatly to the terror even of their capital . . . I cannot reflect on it without horror and shuddering at the very thoughts of what must happen to the poor miserable, innocent individuals who must fall a sacrifice to the ambition of their Grand Monarch and his devilish councils. The French in our neighbourhood, who, till now, have thought the world their own, have raised the siege of Fiurnnes upon having early intelligence of this; have detached twenty battalions and twenty-five squadrons to join with what other troops they can spare to oppose Prince Charles, and are now, instead of acting offensively, intrenching themselves, and throwing up strong lines towards Lisle . . . lest they should be attacked by us. We, it is thought, shall wait till we have our re-inforcement of the Dutch, and then, I suppose, shall endeavour to distress the common enemy here, whilst Prince Charles on his part, and at the same time her Hungarian Majesty's troops in Italy, shall each seem to push on their conquests with great success. . . . The good news that is come from Italy—where the Piedmontese with a few troops and some militia have entirely cut to pieces about ten battalions of Spaniards and two of French, with some squadrons of dragoons, at a narrow pass on the mountains near Oneglia, and rendered their attempt fruitless at that pass, which is certainly true, and by this means has firmly secured to us the King of Sardinia—all this I suppose you may have heard before."

Let Mrs. Frankland know that I have spoken to most of the officers of the regiment on Freddy's behalf, and particularly to Lord Crawford, who, having some obligations to the family, and being very goodnatured, has promised to countenance him much.

You need not be uneasy about the number of robbers at our elbows, as you call them, for although Marshal Saxe is at Courtray with thirty thousand men, we have, ever since we came here, had twelve squadrons of hussars between Ghent and Oudenarde, on the other side of the Scheld, who have kept Saxe's flying parties and all his hussars at a distance from us. "The French infantry are much terrified at us and are such poltroons that at the siege of Ispres they were forced to dismount their cavalry and oblige 'em to march close to the rear of their foot to keep 'em up, and fire upon 'em sometimes, lest they should run away."

Lord Albemarle asked us this morning to dine with him to-day, so I have missed church to write this, which I have not done

before. On week days we have often ten officers there at a time, and on Sundays seldom less than seventeen or eighteen, besides three or four always on duty. 7¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, June 30, Saturday. Beirleghem.—We find that Prince Charles passed the Rhine in three places. We have had great rejoicings here, and on Thursday, a *feu de joie* through our whole army, beginning with the cannon at Ghent, on the right, and ending with the garrison of Oudenarde and the Dutch on the left. All the Queen of Hungary's garrisons in Flanders fired at the same time. We daily hope to hear of further successes, but I cannot help feeling for the poor Archduchess, who is still at Brussels, and great with child, and whose anxiety must be very great. We hear that the young French monarch has gone to Lisle, but cannot learn what he proposes to do.

Some of our letters from England still speak of the King's coming, while others say that Price's and Mordaunt's regiments and the Dutch in England are absolutely countermanded on the marching of fifteen thousand French to Dunkirque, which has given the alarm of an invasion. "All that I take to be likely to be swallowed down in England, in order to keep the King from coming abroad. . . . There are two postilions just now rode by express from Germany to Duke D'Aremberg, who say the French are entirely defeated by Prince Charles, who is now in pursuit of them and has possession of their lines."

Captain Rich has just got leave to purchase our old friend Colonel Knowles' commission as lieutenant-colonel to General Barril's regiment, and a very old one. I have got the Marshal to agree to Ensign Vernon buying Rich's and arranged it with him for a reasonable sum. I am the more pleased as he is a very agreeable man and old Lady Harcourt's nephew, about whom she sent to me last winter. 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, July 4, Wednesday. Beirleghem.—I wrote both to the Duke and to General Foliot last post. The latter does not stand at all well in our books, as we think ourselves ill-used in many things, which we can attribute only to him. We still do not believe that the King will be allowed to leave England, but find that the Dutch have arrived at Ostend, and are now told that two or three battalions from Holland have already got as far as Antwerp.

Prince Charles has possession of the lines at Lauterbourgh—in which town were seventeen hundred men, whom he obliged to capitulate—and the same lines extend three leagues to Weissenburgh, "where he had detached Count Nadasti to make them surrender there, but he had no sooner possession but the French had with their whole army made two such forced marches as twenty-four leagues in two days (which has redounded much to their honour) and obliged Nadasti to retreat, but who first had destroyed between three and four thousand of 'em, with the loss

only of about six hundred Pandours, and they suffered from their own obstinacy, who, notwithstanding [they] had repeated orders given 'em to retire, would not, but said they had never been used to retreat, nor would they receive quarter from the French, though often offered to 'em, so were all cut to pieces. You must know Prince Charles' army at this time were greatly inferior to the French, for that part which passed the Rhine at each side near to Mayence, under the command of Berenclau, could not possibly have joined Prince Charles, so that though he is in a safe place in the lines at Lauterbourgh, yet before the rest of his army can join him, it is thought the enemy will be able to march before him into Alsatia, and intercept his getting into that country. . . . However it must be confessed that the passing the Rhine at this time was and will be always esteemed a very memorable exploit, and I dare say will be still attended with some great successes; for that Prince Charles will be able to penetrate into some part of the French dominions and do them some essential disservice is not the least doubted.

"We had another piece of good news that came to us yesterday, that the Zarina has obliged Monsieur Chelardie, the French minister at Petersburg, immediately to depart her kingdom, and that Lord Tirawley was in high favour, which they say will be of great advantage to us."

Three of the English regiments which came last will encamp with us next Friday. Lord Harry Beauclerk stays at Ostend. I hear nothing as yet of Freddy's arrival. I own that every post I expect to hear bad news from India; if it should prove otherwise, the joy will be the greater. Your news of Miss White and the Duchess of Cumberland has been in everybody's letters this week past. I hope it is all true. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, July 7, Saturday. Beirleghem Camp.—I can send you nothing new since my last, but that the Dutch from England will be in Ghent to-morrow, and that some battalions from Holland are within five leagues of us, all which will sometime or other make up twenty thousand, yet "I find they say they will assist us only in case we are attacked, but if we should act offensively, then they will not join us, but be by-standers to see fair play. If this is what is called coming in, they might as well stay at home." It was said that the Dutch had formed a plan for a peace, but whether Prince Charles having crossed the Rhine will alter matters, or whether any progress is being made in it, I cannot tell. If we end by having a pacific campaign, it will be altogether owing to the Dutch, who will try by all possible means to avoid declaring war with France, and without which I don't see how it is possible we can proceed. "I expect to hear in your next a further account of the Duchess of Cumberland. We are informed she boasts much of her increase of size, and that she has a lawful father, not to be ashamed of. I can't help thinking it must turn out bad for her, and that she'll meet with no pity of

any sort." There is now a grand council of war sitting and it is supposed that we shall not remain here long, as the enemy have moved, and are said to be on the march for their own country. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, July 11, Wednesday. Beirleghem Camp.—I do not find that there is the least word of our moving, but we hear that the enemy are certainly retired towards Lisle, have sent their baggage and heavy cannon into that garrison, and have made a considerable detachment towards Alsace to stop Prince Charles' progress, at whose approach they appear to be greatly alarmed. If this is true, the campaign in this part of Flanders will be over, but whether we shall march towards Maubeuge, and so, by acting offensively, carry the war into France (which some politicians think would be our best step) or whether there are any pacific schemes on the carpet, time will show. It is said that the Dutch minister is gone to France to demand a categorical answer. These last three days have been taken up by the Marshal's reviewing us. Our battalion joined eight English marching regiments, but as soon as the Marshal had seen us, he gave me orders to march home, he having been very well pleased with our appearance, and we as happy to be dismissed so soon. Ingoldsby marched as Colonel and your humble servant had to act as Major, riding a fine parade horse which was lent me, and so heading the grenadiers.

I now hear there is a report that we shall shortly march towards Tournay. I think it highly probable that the Dutch would join us in this, to prevent their best barrier town from being taken, if the French should form any scheme to attack it, and we may perhaps lie near Tournay as long as we have done here. This I think is very possibly a scheme concocted between the Dutch and French.

Postscript. I hear nothing yet of little Freddy Frankland, but dining last Sunday with General Honeywood, met Colonel Beake, who is Freddy's lieutenant-colonel, and who was exceedingly civil, promising that he would give him leave to stay as long as he pleased in garrison if he was not fit for duty, and that if he did come to camp he should always have a bed in his, the Colonel's, quarters. 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, July 14, Saturday. Beirleghem.—We have had another council of war, but still no orders to move our ground. Since the review, everyone has been saying that our battalion is the finest in the world, and all the generals, as well as the Marshal, have been loud in its praise. "The latter said to a great man that is a foreigner what a pity it was such fine men should not be employed, and—speaking of the rest of the troops that had that day been seen—that he was sure nothing could withstand them, and that they must meet with success whenever they were

tried. Monsieur de Gesvres, who is Commissaire des Marines, came to us yesterday from Dunkirk, with three or four servants and a French trumpeter. His business, I find, is to settle a cartel for the prisoners taken at sea between the French and us. The Marshal told him he was sorry he did not come the day before, that he might [have] had an opportunity of seeing some of his troops pass in review. To-morrow he returns to Lisle or Dunkirk."

I am glad you liked the description of our camp. We have no damp, the soil being sandy, yet I often make use of tobacco, especially after rain. As to the bottle, I can assure you I have not seen one person drink to excess in our dining tent since we took the field this year. I wish you could have been a spectator of the theatrical performance at Woburn; it must have been very entertaining. I was not much surprised by your news of poor Sir Francis Russell. It is in vain to think of a Russell being ever in affluence, but I hope there is at any rate enough left for the poor boy to give him a tolerable education. "As for his being a page, unless it could be to the King, I fear it will be scarce worth while, unless to pay for his schooling." If any of them would be so humane and generous as to look on it in that light, and so dispense with most of his attendance, it might be of some service, and worth Fanny's applying for.

I hope her ladyship will stay out and collect what may be left for them. Perhaps she may make a second choice, but that I don't much think, as she does not want for understanding, and I trust she may make good use of it, for herself, her boy, and her niece.

Give dear little Molly a double portion of love and kisses, "and tell little Rantipole I'm glad to hear he grows such a man, and that he shall have a little horse when I come home if he continues to be so good and mind his Mama, and that his sister shall have fine caps and laces that I will bring for her."

Postscript. Ask Fanny to find out what the Duke says of a short letter I sent him (with the weekly returns) about the fine appearance our battalion made when reviewed. 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, July 18, Wednesday. Beirleghem.—I am much obliged to my sister for what she has done for poor Billy, and if the Princess will admit him as a page, I think it will be worth accepting, and save so much towards his education. I am entirely of your mind in thinking that we must not spare expense in giving him the best that is possible. As for poor Miss Faz[akerley], if Lady Russell stays out, no doubt she will give you directions what to do, and if she comes over, may probably send her to her Uncle Gee. I think we shall soon move, but only to cross the river. It will be a sign that we are not afraid of the approach of the enemy, who are supposed to be weakened by the detachments sent towards the Rhine. The French King

has certainly gone from Flanders, some say to see his fortified towns on the borders of Lorraine, others, to his army in Alsace, but the latter is not much credited. We hear that Prince Charles has had reinforcements from Bavaria, which have made his army very powerful, but what mighty exploits will be done, God above only knows.

"I suppose it is matter of great speculation, now we have a good many of the Dutch troops come near us, why we lie so inactive, but believe all our orders and instructions come from home, and if we continue much longer idle we may then conclude we shall for the whole campaign." Pray tell Mrs. Fisher that her acquaintance, my ensign, is quite well, but I must say to you "there never was such a recruit sent over as he is . . . he being so odd an animal; a very soft one, and at times appears to be a little touched, especially if he has the least liquor . . . I don't think he will stay long in the service, and as he'll have a pretty fortune of his own, 'twas pity he came in." I am glad to hear Johnny Greenhill has got into the Shell. I am sure he will take what care he can of poor little Billy whom I can't help pitying, though he is not of an age to know his loss. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, July 20, Friday. From our camp at Axellwalle.—This morning our whole army crossed the Scheld by seven different bridges. We passed it at Gavre and marched about six English miles to this place, where we are on the right of the infantry of the first line, being within half a league of Oudenarde, and our left extending about two miles beyond it. The second regiment covers the Marshal's quarters at Axellwalle, two miles away. "We now look upon it as but just beginning the campaign. . . . The country all about us is full of corn, and though we are as careful as is possible to destroy only that part of it wherever we lie encamped, yet it grieves one to see so much fine wheat and rye, so near being housed, made so much havoc of. . . . Two days' march more will bring us near Courtray, from whence, if the enemy don't think fit to retire, we may probably endeavour to oblige 'em to it." I was up at three this morning, and not off my horse till eleven, so I can now scarce keep my eyes open. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, July 24, Tuesday. Elseghem.—"Yesterday we marched from Axelwalle to Warmar, where we now lie, being the right of the first line of the infantry of our army. The head quarters are at Elseghem, the place from whence I have dated this, and [which] is about three miles off, on our right, where the 3rd regiment encamps. The Dutch, who are on the left of our army, are at a place called Helchen; thither we shall march to-morrow; that is, the right of us will be there. You'll find by the map

that it is close upon the Scheld. As 'tis our turn, our battalion is ordered to the Marshal's quarters, but the name I dont yet know. As we shall be marching about three in the morning, which will be between two and three hours before the army moves, we shall be on their left with our baggage uninterrupted before they decamp." Jack Robinson has just come in, in his usual spirits. Mrs. Gally has persuaded him to write to Lady G. Howard, who has lost her son, and Jack, being already in her will and one of her nearest relatives, has great expectations from her.

Saturday morning. We are not to march to-day, but pioneers are gone to clear the roads. The enemy is encamped upon each side of Courtray, and if they continue there, we can scarce attack them, but whether we shall go into their country to draw them away, we do not know. We have now, with the Dutch, a glorious army of seventy thousand men, so I hope we shall make good use of them. 3¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, July 27, Friday. From the Head Quarters at Le Bie, upon the borders of French Flanders.—We got here yesterday morning by eight o'clock, the head quarters being a delightful chateau, where we thought we should be quiet and snug, but all of a sudden an order has come to march immediately. The Marshal had invited our mess to dinner, and advised us to eat, as we did not know when we should do so again, so whilst we were at dinner I have had all packed up, and we march at five this afternoon towards Tournay. 1½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, July 30, Monday. From our camp, within a mile of the head quarters at the Chateau d' Anstain.—I wrote last on Friday from Le Bie, half an hour before we marched. I was all that night on horseback, and did not arrive at our ground, within a mile of Tournay, till three o'clock next day in the afternoon. After two hours' rest we marched again all that night upon the pavement leading from Tournay to Lisle, our music playing most part of the way. I was at the head of the first column of British infantry, with one general officer commanding. At three o'clock yesterday morning we came to our ground near the river Marque, about two leagues from Tournay, and rested there until six o'clock this morning, when we crossed the river and now lie with the whole of our army within a league and a half of Lisle; the right of our army being a little beyond Pont Tressin, and we—at the right of the first line of infantry—within a mile of the head-quarters at Chateau D' Anstain. Count de Saxe, I am told, is still at Courtray, but made no attempt to disturb us on our march. The garrison of Lisle is reported to be very weak, and when our heavy cannon come, we may perhaps take it, unless the enemy throw in more troops, which we cannot prevent. Meanwhile we shall raise contributions in their country, and so distress them not a little. 3 *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1744, August 3, Friday. Camp near the Chateau d' Anstain.—I am in good health and spirits, in spite of the fact that "there is no one encouragement given to any of us to wish to continue in the service, but in general everything done to make one grow sick of it. There is an order lately come out for us to pay for our summer's forage, to the 30th of June last, of which there never was an instance before known, not during all the last war, and in short, what cant possibly be complied with without starving the major part of our army. This I dont say in respect of myself, because, as commandant of the battalion, I shall have little or nothing to pay, but all my brother captains will, as well as almost every officer." There seems no chance of our laying siege to Lisle, as the Dutch have not yet declared war, though they have joined us as allies to the Queen of Hungary; and they will not agree to the expense of carrying on a siege. "When the Duke of Marlborough took it, the expense was two millions of money, of which the Dutch bore the greatest share, besides the cost of twenty thousand lives." Count Saxe, 'tis thought, has sent four or five thousand men into it, and still remains himself at Courtray, from whence he may gather in contributions, as we do here. If we go in quest of him, he will only retire to his fortified towns, where we cannot reach him.

Some of our young gentlemen were riding quite near to Lisle last Tuesday when a small party of French fired upon them, killing one and wounding Captain Ross, of the 3rd regiment of Guards, who was taken prisoner, but is, we hear, being well treated and will be permitted to return when his wound is healed. "He is a mighty pretty Scotchman, with a tolerably good estate, and in Parliament, and being always much esteemed, therefore wont suffer so greatly, otherways . . . their conduct would be more censured, and looked upon as a great piece of folly." Lord Charles Manners had a lucky escape, being with them, but about twenty yards behind.

My sister tells me of a conversation she had with the two Princesses about the government of Yarmouth, but does not give any hopes of success. She also says that her friend desires that I would send you more news, so you might let her know that there were some things you had not thought proper to inform her of, one being the order for our army to pay for their forage, "which the Marshal and every general officer think is the most cruel treatment that ever was . . . but more particularly the greatest hardship to the brigade of Guards, who are looked upon at home, we suppose, by some mistake of a Leheup, some scrub Scroop, or some other Treasury clerk, and are accounted only as so many battalions of foot, without recollecting the different ranks we bear in the army." We are drawing up a memorial to the General, and I shall send a copy to the Duke, but we do not expect to get any redress. Here we get forage in plenty from the enemy; we shall not pay for *that*, I hope.

Count de Saxe has re-inforced this fine garrison and those lately taken from the Dutch, leaving himself only about fifteen thousand men as a flying camp, which can noway hurt us.

Postcript. Freddy Frankland came to our camp at Elsegem, but General Onslow, whom I had luckily told what Col. Beake said before, sent him away to Ghent, where he will stay till we return to winter quarters. 7¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, August 6, Monday. D'Anstain Camp.—We have now an army superior to any the enemy can bring into the field, therefore they will keep out of our way, only taking great care to supply their garrisons well. We still have no heavy cannon, and can do nothing without it. I scarce believe we shall see it this campaign, or only so late that no use can be made of it. We every day send detachments almost to within cannon-shot of Lisle to cover our foragers, who will soon pretty well clear the ground, after which we may go a little further into their country. Meanwhile our three chief commanders of the English, Dutch, and Austrians are raising a tolerable sum by way of contributions. The part we are in, the Chastellenie de Lisle, is reputed the finest and richest of all French Flanders. On Saturday last we were drawn up in line of battle and reviewed by our Marshal and Duke D'Aremberg, and I believe a finer army never was seen, there being about seventy thousand effective men.

The sale of Sowl's regiment to Col. Ligoniere was all agreed upon here, but his Majesty would not consent to it, which put a stop to one or two others that were talked of. Your account of Lord John Sackville surprises every one here, we having a much more honourable way of thinking in this part of the world.

What would I have given to hear Jack's remark of Ingoldsby's nose! I shall be miserable if I do not see him this winter. You might hint to Fanny to keep well with Mrs. Hambleton, and get her to write to our Marshal, as by order of the Princess Am[elia], which I think could not fail.

Pray tell Mrs. Fisher that her friend Mr. Elliot was taken about a month since with as downright a fit of madness as anybody in Bedlam. As soon as he improved a little we sent him to Ghent, where he is still under the physician's hands. His complaint is a nervous fever, and as he will never be fit for our profession, Mrs. Fisher had better tell his mother and get him sent home. I'm glad Fred is so pleased with Mounteney. He sent me his thanks for recommending her in a letter to Ensign Wright the other day, and said he had so cold a reception at Thirkleby that he did not trouble them long with his company. I am sorry for the death of Mr. Bellanger; but by time and prudence, and the help of Scarborough waters, I hope *she* will recover her health. 8½ *pp.*

Underwritten.—Note of the strength of the army.

British battalions	-	22
Hanover „	-	13
Austrians	- -	8
Dutch	- - -	28
		71, *besides two at Ostend.*
British squadrons	-	29
Hanover „	-	33
Austrians	- -	10
Dutch	- - -	42
		114, *besides* 2,000 *Hussars, &c.*

Battalions at 700 each and squadrons at 130 each will near complete 70,000.

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, August 10, Friday. D'Anstain Camp.—Our bawmen still go on foraging, daily by stealth and every three or four days publicly by order, therefore our horses fare very well, but I cannot help thinking what a miserable thing it is to live in a country that is subject to become the seat of war. It is sad to see the fine groves and avenues daily made a sacrifice to our common use, and yet we do nothing but what necessity requires. At our first coming, the Dutch and Hanoverians, who marched first into the enemy's country, marauded in a shocking manner, contrary to all orders, and set so bad an example to the English that they also made havoc enough, but severe orders for the provost to hang up all offenders, and to the pickets to prevent such outrageous doings, soon put a stop to them; and now we have what the country affords brought to us, but the best of our provisions come from Tournay. Captain Ross returns to-morrow from Lisle, in exchange for a captain lately taken by our hussars.

We hear that everyone in England is dissatisfied with our inactivity, but there is nothing we can do without cannon, and of that, all sides seem to avoid the expense; and as to marching into and ravaging great part of France, which we certainly could have done with such an army as ours, the Dutch absolutely refused to join in it. In short, "an allied army like ours, with so many different commanders, each pulling their several ways, and influenced by their separate interest, can never undertake what an army should do that has but one head, are under one interest, and understand all the same language."

We heard very lately that the French King was dying at Metz, and had received extreme unction, but as no further news has come, we suppose he is recovering.

Tell Mrs. Fisher that I have got the Marshal's leave for Elliot to go home, and that he is very desirous to do so. Two new ensigns have come to-day from England, and I have already fixed

one to my company. Our mess dined to-day with General Sinclair. George Stanhope, who has a command at Ostend, is staying in camp with us for a few days. 7 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, August 14, Tuesday. D'Anstain Camp, before Lisle.—To-morrow will, I believe, be our last forage here, and in three or four days we move two leagues to our left, toward Orchies, and after that, with our right to St. Amand, and our left towards Douay. There are reports that the King of France is dead, the foreign newspapers from Cologne and Mayence stating that he died at Metz on the 14th instant, new style. If it be so, "there will be but one life depending between that crown and the Duke of Orleans, which may create some jealousy between that kingdom and the pretensions of the crown of Spain, but as they say the Dauphin is of age, it may at present make no great alteration of affairs. . . . We have but bad reports relating to a march of the King of Prussia's, with many thousands, into Bohemia. 'Tis said likewise that the Czarina has threatened him to march as many into his country if he should offer to stir a man."

Here I was interrupted by Cornet Frankland coming from Tournay to pay me a visit, with his fellow traveller, Mr. Stafford, the chaplain to the Blues. The boy looks well, and will, I believe, be allowed to stay at Tournay until we go into winter quarters. I am glad Mrs. Mounteney pleases so well. I find Fred Frankland writes to Mrs. Frankland much in her favour. I dont like Die Frankland's match being put off. 4 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, August 18, Saturday. Lannoy.—This place is about five miles from our camp at D'Anstain. A party of men called the *Franche Compagnie*, belonging to the Queen of Hungary, in number about three hundred, were ordered to take possession of it, and upon their approach, the French, who were about two hundred, immediately retired ; so when Duke D'Aremberg had settled the contributions here, he and the *Franche Compagnie* left, and a detachment of five hundred English and Hanoverians was ordered here instead, under a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major, to be relieved every forty-eight hours. It came to my turn on Thursday, with Lord Sample [Sempill] as colonel, a Hanoverian major and fifteen other officers. It is the custom for the commanding officer to entertain, and he happens to be a Gibraltar acquaintance, a worthy, honest, good-natured man as can be, so we live very sociably together. The eldest Hanoverian captain, a Captain Sancé, is the only officer of that nation who speaks French. He and I marched together in the rear, and I found that he was a near relation of Le Forest and Major General Lounay. We find this little town more secure than we expected, with a broad ditch or fosse full of water and a brick

wall surrounding it, so that it could not easily be taken without battering cannon, and not then before our camp could have timely notice to assist us. The dinner for the officers is provided and dressed at a convent here and so brought to the quarters of the commanding officer, who pays for it, but not upon very unreasonable terms. A jolly party of about twelve sit down to dinner, and we pass our time in playing whist and piquet, as it rains incessantly.

We find that we are not to be relieved until Sunday, and feared that would mean that we should be in the rear of the army the whole time, but have since heard that the army is not to march until after Sunday. I dare not send this back to camp, as there are frequently small parties of the enemy lying in wait to catch stragglers, marauders or those who venture with too few people to get forage. We have lost many men and horses in this manner. It is quite new to me to be in an enemy's country, and very shocking to see the poor people so distressed. Here they have reason to pray for us, as we protect them and pay for everything but what our horses eat. There are five or six great brewers in this town, who supply the army with large quantities of beer, and are able to pay good contributions, as do the towns of Roubaix and Tourcoin.

Monday morning. From our old Camp at D'Anstain.—We were relieved yesterday morning, but were sent to form part of the three thousand men to cover the foragers, it being a great foraging day. I was with two hundred men at a village called Toufflers, near Lannoy, and after placing some little detachments to guard the avenues and out-parts of the village, in case of the approach of an enemy, posted the rest of my men in the church yard. I was able to protect the poor parson and three poor farmers from the Hanoverian foragers, who, rather than be at the trouble to cut the forage in the adjacent fields, would have pillaged and plundered the houses and taken their thrashed corn out of the granaries. The poor grateful people brought me eggs and the parson offered me the use of his house and gathered me fresh fruit out of his garden, while I took care of my men with good beer, bread and butter out of the village, all of which was paid for. $9\frac{1}{4}$ *pp*.

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, August 21, Tuesday. D'Anstain Camp, near Lisle.—Prince Charles has been obliged to repass the Rhine, in consequence of the King of Prussia's marching so many troops into Bohemia. The re-crossing of so broad a river with so little loss, when an enemy was so near at hand, is looked upon as a fine piece of generalship, but what the consequence will be to Europe I must leave more able politicians to decide. A strong detachment has been made from the French army on the Rhine towards these parts, which I do not believe will have power to give us any disquiet, but which may prevent our advancing much

further into French Flanders, or laying siege to any of their towns, if there was any such idea. This latter, however, would have been too expensive for us to have undertaken alone.

We shall be obliged now to forage out of the barns and granaries of all the villages here, which to me has a shocking appearance, although necessary. When that is done, which cant last long, we must either advance, or retire to secure Brabant, and very possibly, if Prussia has no other view than to settle the peace of the Empire, some accommodation may be brought about this winter.

I would have you make a point of sending the Princess any news you can, and write to Fanny that you entirely rely on her Royal Highness's interest with General Wade to get leave for me, on account of the extraordinary business which Sir Francis Russell's death will occasion. It should be done before we get to winter quarters, as the Marshal's health is not good, and I take it for granted that he will then leave us.

You need be under no apprehensions for me while my health continues so good; "as for skirmishes, our hussars and some of the enemy's have a few, and some of our careless foragers are likewise nabbed, but that is all. . . Lady Frankland has bedevil'd Sir Thomas, and he is an old superannuated f . . l; as for Miss, her part is not to be wondered at, to get so good a husband. Young Freddy is now encamped. Le H[eu]p's infamous economy as to the rations for all our troops here, excepting the general officers, is a saving only of 4,600*l.* sterling to the Government for our last winter's forage. It related only to twenty-one battalions of English in garrison." 5¼ *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, August 24, Friday. D'Anstain Camp.—The result of a grand forage yesterday is such that every officer seems to have a little farm of his own, and my share, from this one day only, resembles much what I used to get from my tithes. "The distress I must own to be great, but they must thank their grand monarch for the cause of it . . . The people in England, I hear, are greatly dissatisfied with our inactivity, and for which they probably may have great reason, but without cannon we can do nothing of consequence, and why we have not that—that is, why the Dutch and we cant agree in being at the expense of it,—I must leave to more able politicians. But such an army as we have, though let it be never in so glorious a condition in respect to the goodness of the troops, yet if half of 'em are in such a situation as by not having declared war against the common enemy, make any obstacles, and are not as hearty in the expense, as well as everything else, nothing can essentially succeed, and therefore no grand point can be put in execution."

The Marshal is better, but not able to dine with company. His table at best is a bad one, and scarce any of the general officers dine there unless they cant avoid it. Yesterday, I was obliged to go by invitation of the aides-de-camp, but it was doing

penance. To-day I met General Ligoniere at Lord Albemarle's, where we were entertained *en prince*; finer fruit of all sorts I never tasted. Champagne, burgundy and claret abound at our own table, but a beef steak and a bottle of port in England would be better than any of them. "If Princess A[melia] does not procure leave for me without speaking a word to the Duke about it, I shall never forgive her, but you may send her word I will never write a syllable more of news for you to transcribe to her whilst I remain in Flanders. Lord Albemarle joked with me much about the impossibility of my going over this year, as I was there last winter, and appealed to General Ligoniere; but if their interest would do it, I should have great hopes." 5 *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to [LIEUT.-]COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1744, August 27.—My friend bids me tell you not to say a word about coming home until you are in winter quarters, and then to ask leave from the Marshal, and if he refuses you, they [*i.e.* she, the Princess] will see what they can do, but I am to beg you not to mention their name to the Marshal, or "he will write it to you know who here, and that will spoil all, for you know he used them very ill upon your account last winter." Sir Thomas Frankland has had a kind of apoplectic fit, but is well again. I am glad Fred likes Mrs. Mounteney so much, but I did not doubt it, when he once knew her. Lady Caroline Fytchroy is pretty well again, she put out her neck in her sleep, which is the second time she has done so.

"The Duke is very little here, but on Thursdays and Sundays. His great passion at present is for shooting, so [he] is a good deal at his farm house in the forest. . . . Lady A's passion for the —— and his for her, I fancy is now quite at an end. It has really made talk enough, and I hope, for her own sake, she will never let it come on again. . . . As to news, I never knew less, and hear of no weddings but Lord Middlesex and Miss Boyl. They are to live in the house with Lady Shannon, in town. Lord and Lady Vane keep mighty well still, but 'tis not supposed she will stay long with him. Mr. and Mrs. Hervey has been at Tunbridge for a fortnight. I met the Genoese envoy t'other day at Mrs. Kains, and he told me he heard the reason that Lady Litchfeild was so much against her son's marrying Miss F[rankland] was because she was grand-daughter to Oliver Cromwell. Every body now agrees that 'tis certainly to be."

Little Bishop tells me that the gentleman who has care of Lord Vane wants a house in the country, and says he will mention Missenden to him.

Postscript. "Everybody is very sorry that poor Prince Charles was obliged to cross the Rhine, but he made the finest retreat that ever was known. What a devil the King of Prussia is; 'tis he that has made poor Prince Charles do all this, to save his army. 3 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, August 28, Tuesday. D'Anstain Camp.—I am afraid I must have tired you with all my accounts of foraging and raising contributions. "As to the former, it is now become nothing but misery and distress. Whilst the forage was upon the ground, I cant say it had half so bad an appearance to make free with what our horses wanted; but after the poor people had been at the pains and trouble to house their grain for their own and their cattle's winter sustenance, to force it out of all their houses, barns and granaries, amidst all their cries and lamentations, is shocking. . . As to the manner of raising our contributions, *that* is a sweet or douceur that belongs to our commanders in chief," who summon the chief magistrates and burgomasters of the towns and villages to pay certain sums, that their districts may be preserved, many safe-guards being granted in this way. More distant places are threatened with hostilities upon their fine villas, plantations and farms. Duke D'Aremberg lays claim to the greater part, to recompense the Queen of Hungary for her losses in Flemish Flanders, but most people believe that he will place it all to his own account. It is said that Count Saxe has made our people at Ghent very uneasy by coming a little too near them with some detachments, which has probably been done to draw us from this part of the world. Lest he should grow too saucy, about ten thousand of this army are to march towards Ghent to-morrow morning, and the Guards and the rest of the army will soon follow, so that the Count will be glad to retire to his trenches near Courtray, and perhaps will be inclined to move towards these parts for his winter quarters. If he does not choose it, we may think it necessary to oblige him to it.

Captain Parslow and the other paymasters returned from Antwerp this afternoon. He has brought me the six yards of edging for you as I asked, but it was only 7*s.* a yard and I do not think it good enough, so shall get you some more. Berkeley and Boscawen are both recovered. 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, August 31, Friday. D'Anstain Camp.—We expected to march yesterday morning, but our great men varied in council, the Austrian and Dutch generals rejecting what ours proposed. Count Saxe has certainly detached ten thousand men, who crossed the canal between Bruges and Ghent with a design to forage and raise contributions towards Antwerp, but having now received intelligence of our having sent a large detachment after him, he may probably retire before our troops can intercept him. We can still get forage here, though it has been sometimes attended with ill consequences, some of our cavalry having stayed beyond their time and straggled a little too far, by which means both men and horses have been taken. The foot likewise have lost too many of their men, by going out to gather roots and herbs without leave; for the French—to whom the peasants

give intelligence—have parties lurking in woods and ditches, ready to catch these men and carry them off prisoners to Lisle. The men are all sent back to us, but that is attended with expense to Government. If we stay here, we shall suffer more in this way, as well as from the desertion of numbers of Irishmen.

Count Nassau, the Dutch general, was taken so ill yesterday that he has been given up by the physicians. Our army in general has hitherto been extremely healthy, and now we shall not be long before we get into winter quarters. We hear that they have a very good harlequin at Lisle and cut many jokes upon our Marshal, "representing him in his formal dress, and very severe upon him for his having left his heavy cannon behind." Freddy Frankland has, of his own accord, come into camp, and has been upon foraging duties, so that he has seen a little of his profession. Provided he does not catch cold, it may rather strengthen him than otherwise. We have a great deal of game here, especially partridges and hares. The former we buy for 6*d.* a piece, and the latter give fine sport with our greyhounds, which would delight Fuller greatly, only he would be sorry to have Beaconsfield so situated as to be at the mercy of so many rapparees. "I think I may venture to tell you that our Marshal had a few days ago a letter from Lord C[artere]t, to march further into France, and lay siege to three or four towns, or else to march directly towards Paris. These Don Quixote schemes vexed him much, which he laid before his brother Marshals, which could not be complied with; but he then proposed another, which, 'tis said, they also absolutely rejected." 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, September 4, Tuesday. Camp D'Anstain.—I have written a formal letter to Fanny, in which I have had the assurance to desire two lines in her friend's own hand, promising, on my honour, not to use them unless my own application for leave is refused. The end of this month will undoubtedly drive us into winter quarters. We stay for nothing but to forage in the enemy's country, and I know our Marshal is inclined to turn homewards, "but the Austrian general will not consent to it as long as contributions can be possibly had to line his pockets with." Count Nassau, the Dutch general, is recovering. The French who had crossed the canal returned to their main body upon our sending a detachment towards those parts. I think I never read a finer worded memorial than that of Mr. Trevor to the States-General, but I fear it has no great effect. I have got a very agreeable man named Nash, whom I knew a little in England, as my ensign, in place of Elliot. 7 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, September 7, Friday. D'Anstain Camp.—You need not be uneasy about our cannon coming to us. It is too late now, if it *had* been with us, to do anything, but, as the case is, it is

ordered to remain at Antwerp, "and I believe we now stay here only because Duke D'Aremberg chooses we shall be as little a time as possible in the Queen of Hungary's country, in our way into our winter quarters. 4 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, September 12, Wednesday. D'Anstain Camp.—I have just come back from Lannoy, where I have been on foraging duty. I did not tell you of it beforehand, as I thought you might see in the newspapers that last Thursday our party was attacked in their march to Lannoy by a party of the enemy, who fired upon them through a thick hedge, killing six or seven of our men and one captain, and wounding another officer. Colonel Waldegrave was with them, but not hurt. My party had a few alarms on our march back, but we marched on foot, kept on our guard, and were not molested. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, September 14 and 15. D'Anstain Camp.—It is said that on Monday next we shall certainly decamp and go towards Ghent, perhaps to Berleghem, where we were before. You must not depend too much on my getting leave, for I fear "every colonel in our regiment will have leave to go before me." Gumley and Hemington seem to be thinking of it, but I doubt the latter's going unless he means to stay, he being so old that the Duke would be sure to send another over in his room. The account from India is dreadful. I expected that affairs there would be bad, but thought his regard for his son would have made him manage some reserve for him which creditors could not touch. As for anything her ladyship can do for him or Miss Fazakerley, I look on it as nothing. Perhaps her Uncle Fazakerley will advance something, and I quite agree to your suggestion of going earlier to town, in order to help the poor girl, but I am sure whatever we advance will be lost, and as to decking her out in clothes at our expense, which Lady Russell hints at, it really is not in our power to do it. I am very sorry for poor Billy Frankland, and must not think of my poor three or four hundred pounds; though he should not have let me lose it after all I have done for him.

The poor boy must be our great care, and he shall never want if I can help it. Perhaps his mother—either by marrying some old rich fellow, or in some other way—may be able to scrape up something for him; and if not, though there is some risk about it, I think his being made a page—with great care and a watchful eye over him—might be an advantage. 7 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, September 18 and 19. Camp near Tournay.—We marched this morning at break of day, crossing the Marque in a great many columns over many bridges, in good order, the

grenadiers being ordered to form a rear-guard, to prevent any insults from the enemy, and cannon being planted at all the bridges to give them a good reception if they followed us; but they seemed to have no such design. We demolished our bridges after crossing and came on here, a slow, tedious march. To-morrow, bridges will be laid over the Scheld, which we shall probably pass on Thursday. I suppose if Count Saxe could interrupt us—without venturing too far or endangering his return to his hole and intrenchments—he would do it, but all the French are good for is to lie in wait, fire upon us and then run away; they dare not come up and show themselves in any open place with equal numbers. When we are on the other side of the Scheld, we shall march through the woods and defiles without any difficulty.

I hear from Fanny that I must do all I can by myself before her mistress will interfere. I think it highly proper to accept of Sir Billy's being a page, and am writing to thank her Royal Highness.

Wednesday morning.—The name of this place is Froienne. The French have their little parties out on the right of us in woods and holes, ready to snap up any of our men that should by chance straggle that way. 5 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, September 21 and 22. Avelgem Camp.—Just after I had finished yours last Wednesday morning, I heard that Count de Saxe was come within five miles of us with thirty-thousand men and several pieces of cannon, to fall on our rear in case we crossed the Scheld, or to defend a pass called Pont de Espierre, if we marched without crossing it. Upon this a grand council of war was called, our heavy baggage was sent over the river, and this morning we marched to attack the enemy, the English and Hanoverian infantry being in two columns on the right, next the river, the Dutch and Austrians in two more on the left, the grenadiers at the head of each column, and all the cavalry in the rear. "No sooner had the infantry begun their march but they set up such huzzas and shewed so great a spirit of joy and assurance of beating the enemy [as] gave great pleasure to the commanders and all that heard them," observing at the same time the greatest order and regularity in their march. When we had gone about three miles we heard that the enemy had all fled, and in so much hurry that they left a great deal of forage on the ground, which we found very useful.

We continued our march along the Scheld to Avelgem, which is the Marshal's quarters, it being our turn to be on duty. To-morrow we rest here, and on Sunday march again.

Saturday morning.—Two bridges have been laid across the river that we may be able to send over to our baggage. Yesterday, just after we had dined the Marshal was made very uneasy by hearing that his secretary, chariot and all his

papers—coming round by Oudenarde with no great guard—were in danger of being taken by five squadrons of horse, which were seen marching towards them, upon which I was ordered to march our whole battalion to their assistance, but when we had got about a mile, the enemy, if any, had all gone, and the chariot returned safely. 4 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

1744, September 25 and 26. From our Camp at Huys, near the Leys.—Last Sunday we marched to Petegom, halted there one day and this morning came to within a league of Deynse, and not above four miles from Gavre. We expect to go to Deynse on Thursday, and there cover the Marshal's quarters. The French had possession of it, but it being no ways tenable, they have retired from it and other places thereabouts into Courtray, which they have fortified and intrenched very strongly. I believe we shall make no attempt upon it, as it would be of little service to us unless we had Menin and Ipres, which the Dutch so shamefully gave up at the beginning of the campaign.

Wednesday morning.—I am just going to ride over to see Freddy Frankland, who has been with us now for six weeks, has done a great deal of duty, and seen more of what belongs to the horse service than he might do again in many years, which will be a great advantage to the boy. Onslow has been very good to him, and has taken care to get him settled at Brussels, where he will be quartered, and where I have desired that he may pass most of his time at the Academy. They say the Guards will certainly go to Ghent, and as Hemington's two sons will be on garrison duty there, I hope he will not wish to go to England. I think we must be glad for Billy Russell to be the Princess's page; if he may be excused attendance, except on Sunday, it will be no hindrance to his school. I suppose you and poor Miss Fazakerley are preparing for London, and little Molly too, who may go every day in the Park, so that I hope town will not hurt her. Love and blessings to her and Rantipole Jack. 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1744, September 28 and 29. From the Camp of Chateau D'Huysse.—In my last I told you we had orders to go to the Marshal's quarters at Deynse, but they were countermanded, and I believe we shall stay here till we cross the Scheld (three or four days hence) and march to our old camp near Gavre. We have only detached four regiments with eight pieces of cannon to Deynse, which is enough to secure it from the enemy whilst we are so near, and indeed they show no inclination to come out of Courtray.

I wish you could sell Missenden, but would rather you let it than that it should stand empty.

As for Miss Fazakerley, I will certainly be at the expense of her learning all she can, and risk the re-payment, but unless

her uncle or Mr. Speke advance money towards fitting her out in an expensive manner with fine clothes, I shall not do that upon her ladyship's account, for if anything happened to the latter, Sir Francis' creditors "would fish out everything she may have hoarded up for herself or the children." I shall assuredly try to get myself repaid as much as I can for the money I had abroad if her ladyship has wherewithal to answer it; for I can at least but give it again to the poor boy, if he should want it, as is I fear only too likely.

My reason for wishing to get the Princess's interest early is that Colonels Hemington and Gumley both propose to ask leave, neither of them having yet had it, that Lord Ancram and Lord Robert Manners, having both superior interest, will certainly not be denied, and that the rest are in Parliament; however, if as Fanny says the Princess calls it being teazed, there is an end of our hopes from her. 4 *pp.*

Lieut.-Col. Russell to his Wife.

[1744, October 2.] Chateau de Hûysse Camp. Little Jack's birthday.—"I dont begin this for the sake of the dear little boy being three years old this day, of which I give him joy and send him as many kisses," but because I hope to finish it to-morrow at Petegem. Thence we march to Drongen, within two miles of Ghent, where we shall halt for the troops to divide, and then go to our winter quarters. Only the horse will be at Brussels, all the dragoons and half our foot at Ghent, and the rest at Bruges, except two regiments at Ostend; the Hanoverians in Brabant, and the Dutch, who marched to-day towards their quarters, at Tournay, Mons, Aeth and Charleroy. The French are already gone for their quarters, after demolishing their works at Courtray, so that it will be neither worth their while or ours to garrison it. I find we had determined to attack it, but were prevented by our allies, nor would it have been of any great consequence, "only the playing [*sic*] of some of the best of our troops to have pleased some people at home, who only are satisfied when they have blood for their money." I have written to my sister that this morning I waited upon General Ligoniere, who told me the Marshal would give no leaves until he heard from England how many officers from each regiment might be absent (which means that only those who have the best interest will be allowed to go); that none but Lord Ancram has yet got leave, that Gumley does not propose going, that Lord Robert Manners is doubtful of success, and that Hemington hopes to go; but if I can get a letter from a friend to the Marshal, who stays a month in Ghent before going for England, I shall be sure of success; so that upon her mistress's goodness alone depends my happiness or misery.

Wednesday, 3 in the afternoon.—We marched about two hours ago to Deynse; my men have pitched all their tents, and I have got into a very good house, within thirty yards of my battalion. To-morrow we march to Drongen and then for Ghent.

Say all you can to the Princess. 3½ *pp.*

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES RUSSELL to the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

1745, March 27. [Ghent.]—Agreeably to his Royal Highness's orders, informs him that the drafts of the first battalion of Guards have marched into this town; that the clothing has all arrived except the grenadiers' and drummers' caps; that the brass plates belonging to the caps, having been frequently mended and often soldered, are now quite unfit for use; that the drums have been thoroughly examined at Brigadier Ingoldsby's and are found to be also unfit for service; and that, as new ones can be had on the spot more cheaply than in England, and he fears there is not time to wait for his Royal Highness's orders, he is venturing to order them.

Requests the Duke to send them two pairs of new colours, those they have being worn out, and further informs him that orders have been received to provide match boxes for the two companies of grenadiers, as all the grenadiers in the army are to be supplied with them. 1½ *pp. Draft, written by Col. Russell on the cover of a letter addressed to himself.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1745, March 30. Ghent.—Stating that although he had taken the liberty in his previous letter to say that he should venture to order new drums to be made, he is fearful of incurring his Royal Highness's displeasure, and will therefore await his commands. 1 *p. Draft.*

FREDERICK FRANKLAND* to his cousin, [LIEUT.-]COL. RUSSELL.

1745, June 6. Ditchley.—You would hear of me and my little fellow traveller from Checquers, where I spent three most agreeable days. I dined one day at Sir Thomas Lee's with your late colonel and Mr. Ingoldsby; the case of the latter is looked upon as a very hard one. I confess that at present it is a mystery to me.

Your brother Revett escorted us through Tame, whence we proceeded to dine with Mr. Schutz at Shotover, and thence through Oxford and Blenheim to this most delightful place, the possessors of which are happy in one another and cheerful to all around them. The rain has hitherto prevented a party to Stowe. After a visit to Barrington, we shall cross the country to Yorkshire, whither all my family except Nanny and I (and Mrs. Mountney, who is on a visit at Burleigh) are already gone to get my house in order. "I am in my chaise and a pair of horses, . . . intending to train up my girl to follow a camp and shift for herself. Thus you see how we are idling away our time in pleasure whilst you are toiling and running hazards for us."

Nanny sends her love to the Colonel. 2½ *pp.*

*A son of the first Sir Thomas Frankland.

J[ohn] Revett to his brother[-in-law, Lieut.-Col. Charles Russell].

1745, June 23. Checkers—"I ought long ago to have congratulated you on your late happy escape from the damnable fire of the French, and your having gained so much honour by your conduct and bravery on that occasion;* . . . and doubt not but you will soon have some reward for your service, if there is any feeling or gratitude left to serve a man who has acted well, though not in Parliament. Poor Berkeley! I am heartily glad to hear poor Hildesly has got what he has long wished; hope he is entirely recovered of his wounds."

I write to-day to beg a favour of you, which is that you would speak to Middleton the surgeon in favour of one Dorman, who went out with him as an assistant surgeon, but not having a proper recommendation, has not been employed. An alderman of Sandwich (uncle to the young fellow) has written to me asking for a word from you in his behalf; he is said to be knowing in his business. "The babies are both in high health and if Jack goes on as he begins, he will be as lusty as the strong man of Islington. Molly and he are as busy as can be, being in the middle of haymaking." 2 *pp.*

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Russell to the King.

1745. October.—Memorial, shewing that he has been in service for twenty-eight years, was at the last siege of Gibraltar, has been with the troops in Germany and Flanders ever since the commencement of the present war and has been commandant of the First battalion of Guards during the last two campaigns, "by which he had the honour to command the same at the late battle of Fontenoy." Having been for some time the eldest lieut.-colonel of horse, foot and dragoons, he prays that he may succeed to the regiment now made vacant by Col. Ligoniere. ¾ *p. Draft.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, August 21. Duke Street.—I got safe to Kensington at two o'clock, and heard that I shall have to stay here three weeks before the court-martial is over. I have sat to-day on the trial of old Jef[fries?] which will be finished to-morrow, and we have appointed September 15 for the trial of Col. Durand, and September 29 for General Oglethorp, so that I hope to come down to you on Saturday, bringing Sir William with me, and desire that Jack may be at the Hare and Hounds with *Poppet* in the single horse chair at eight o'clock. If *Jack Chestnut* is not lame he may be brought for Sir William to ride. 1 *p. Addressed* to "Mrs. Russell, Junior, at Checkers, Bucks."

*Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, September 9. Wednesday. [The *Mary* transport.]—"Past two o'clock from Woolwich and all our troops embarked, and I thank God I'm perfectly well with good spirits, especially when we left Tower Wharf, where the Duke stood by to see the two battalions march and go into our billanders. I was near his Royal Highness whilst our regiment marched by him, and upon my allowing a soldier's wife to break through the ranks and take one farewell kiss of her husband, the Duke called out upon me, with great good nature, and said 'twas like me." We expect to be at Deal in two or three days. I am in the best ship of the fleet, carrying five hundred ton, and as we have a spare ship, we have got rid of Col. Parson's company and his two disagreeable officers and have now only Colonel Lethulier, with half his men, Colonel Noel's and mine, seven only in all. Our Captain says our ship is but two years old, and has not leaked one drop of water these eight months, and we are likely to live well as to provisions. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1746, September 11, Thursday. From on board the *Mary*, at the Buoy of the Nore.—I wrote yesterday from Woolwich, whence we fell down to Gravesend, and at the break of day came to the Nore. We have two sloops of war to convoy us to the Downs with this evening's tide.

Friday morning.—We shall not leave the Nore until to-morrow. Colonel Lethulier and his men have orders to remove, so our ship will be light enough, and our men will have flesh twice or thrice a week.

Jack, who behaves very well, begs I would send his duty to you and his young master.

I send my love to everybody, and especially to my two dear babies. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1746, September 13. Saturday. From the Downs.—We came here this morning, and sail immediately for Plymouth. 1 *p.*

The Same to the Same.

1746, September 18. The *Mary* transport in Portland Road. —We have been forced to beat the seas until to-day, when we were off the Start, but the wind still blowing hard against us, we have been obliged to put into this Road. I am the only one on board who has been quite free from sickness, but Col. Noel is very well now we are at anchor. I have been in glorious spirits ever since I came on board, have very good company, a good Captain and plenty of provisions. "Had we not had a very young Commodore for our convoy, being only a sloop of twelve guns, and one more of the same force, I believe we should have been at Plymouth yesterday." 3 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, September 20, Saturday morning. Weymouth, near Portland Road.—Colonel Noel, Vernon and myself lay at this place last night, our whole day being taken up in laying in provisions for our sea store, and everybody as busy on the same account. As Col. Braddock has just sent me word to get on board as soon as possible, the wind coming fair, I must defer saying more till I get to Plymouth. 2 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, September 21, Sunday morning. From the *Mary* transport, within a league of Plymouth Sound.—We have had a fine wind since yesterday, but now hardly any breeze and the tide against us, so that we shall not come to anchor until afternoon. By the advice of the captain of the man of war, we laid in our stores at Weymouth, and if you had seen the stocks of everything you would imagine it was for a West India voyage. My trouble has been greatly taken off by having Noel and his servant. We have bought wine, cyder, Dorchester beer, Portland sheep, fowls, ducks, porkers and other things without number, all of which may be of great use to us on our return, provided we should not find plenty in France; and also we shall have more time there to plunder what may turn to a better account, if our ship is well stocked with provisions. We have been retarded in our voyage by a store ship, for whom we have had to slacken sail several times, she being under the same convoy with us.

A pilot is just come on board, and brings advice that Admiral Lestock sailed from hence with his fleet and transports on Monday morning last, so that he may now be at the place he is designed for. He has left four men of war here, I suppose to lead us to the same place. I imagine Fuller is come, but as the Welsh Fusiliers cannot yet be marched hither, it is very uncertain when we shall depart.

At anchor in Catwater, close to Plymouth, six o'clock.—The Commodore has just sent on board, and we hear that the Welsh Fusiliers are come and that we shall sail as soon as they are embarked, but the transports are not yet here, though hourly expected. 4 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1746, September 23, Tuesday. Plymouth.—"Yesterday morning I came on shore, and by invitation dined with General Fuller. You may imagine how well I must be with him when he thinks proper to make me a confidant, and likewise permits me to tell him of his fretful and hasty disposition." All our officers are to lie on board, except in case of illness or special leave from the field officers, and one of a company to stay on board during the day. I have a pretty lodging, and Colonel Noel with me. He has been much out of order with toothache, but is now on the mending hand. The transports for the Welsh Fusiliers are not

yet come and one of the 1st regiment is wanting, but we hear it put into the Isle of Wight, and expect it with the empty ones, which probably were forced to put into Spithead, and, with a convoy that lies ready there, will be with us the first fair wind, "which same wind, if it continues after the regiment here is embarked, will carry us out to sea, and when we are in such a latitude, our Commodore is to open his instructions, and will then lead us to the place we are destined. There has been a sloop returned from Lestock, who left him ten leagues to the westward of Scilly and from which we may be assured they must some time before this be arrived at their destined place, and which must be somewhere within the Bay of Biscay, so in all probability there may be no plunder left for us, but hope they wont be quite so unreasonable. Poor General Fuller is extremely anxious and impatient for our being all gone from this place, and indeed I don't much wonder at him (as censure is at present so very ripe) lest there should be thought any delay, and, of consequence, that laid to his charge.

"Since I wrote the above, Col. Braddock and Lord Bury, who was invited to dine at Mount Edgecomb, called upon me to take me with 'em, which I could not refuse, and was indeed elegantly entertained, not only at dinner but with seeing the most delightful place in the world and impossible for me to describe. So rich and so beautiful are the views and prospects that nature has been bountiful beyond measure, and with a very little addition of art, laid out in a good taste about the house and park, the whole is made complete. I was invited to lie there and pressed to it very much by Lord Edgecomb and his son, but chose to leave Lord Bury and Colonel Braddock there and came away with Colonel Dury," having left your letter half written and expecting one from you, which made me pretend business of consequence to get away. Lord Edgecomb and his son go from home to-morrow for ten or twelve days, but hope to find us here when they eturn and have given us an invitation to go again. General Fuller and Captain Keppel desire to be remembered to you.

Postscript. Jack Flemming is a good boy, and desires his duty to you and his young master and lady.

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, September 26, Friday. Plymouth.—"Dont say I am better without your letters, for I shall be miserable should a post come in whilst I am here without hearing from you . . . Surely you thought me in raptures about Mount Edgecomb; a sweet place indeed it is, but never such a country did I ever see as it is all about it, so that with all its beauties, I would not be obliged to live altogether there to have it for nothing. No wheel carriage can pass or repass in this country but with the utmost difficulty, so that nothing but pack-horses are used, and some few coaches among the country gentlemen, but they go more by water than by land in their common visits, which would be dreadful to you. Though Mount Edgecomb is within two or

three miles of this town, one could not get to it in a coach by land without making it two or three and twenty miles. We have had rain for these two days past, which makes this place absolutely worse than Wapping; am forced to wear my boots all day long. Dined again yesterday with Fuller, but refused him the day before, to dine with two or three friends. I must say I'm much better than ever I thought I could even *like* to be with the General; wish his education and late past life could make him choose and prefer better company than he seems to collect . . . He is obliged to me for my company, and [I] cant help having a good will to him, as he behaves well enough and keeps within bounds, and his good sense, I hope, will make him acquit himself with credit and reputation."

I have not dined once on board since we came into harbour, for I must own, though it is so much like Wapping, I prefer dining on shore rather than in a cabin, but I shall be very well reconciled to return to the *Lovely Mary* (for pray tell Molly that's what I call her, in memory of her and her dear mama) especially as she is one of the best sailors, and perhaps the best ship, in the whole fleet.

"You seem to be desirous of knowing my ship-mates. Captain Vernon is a sensible, pretty sort of man and an agreeable companion; Noel also behaves as I could wish; Wiseman, my ensign, conceited and stupid but very good-natured and inoffensive, and therefore no harm in him; Noel's ensign, Kingscoat, a Glocestershire man and a very good lad; but my adjutant, Gausel, a little maddish sometimes, and serves to make one laugh when he dont exceed; when he does, we dont mind him.

. . . Lord Bury goes from hence in a man of war, being glad to get rid of Brad[dock] as his principal reason; and poor Keppel repents his having changed to the grenadier company till we had disembarked, or otherwise would have been with me . . . In short Brad[dock's] behaviour is so excessive bad that everybody shuns him and hates him. He is extremely civil to me, which I encourage, and can always keep him to his good behaviour by keeping him always at a distance, being as little with him as I possibly can, doing my duty, and as much of his, with as little trouble to him as he can wish. . . .

. "Lord John Sackville, I do suppose you know, has resigned, and Colonel Cesar is come down here and has his company. The *Good Intent*, a transport, with Lord George Bentinck, Lord Ossultone and Colonel Sabine's companies, have been parted from us, were in some distress and put into Spithead, but they safely arrived this morning. We dont hear yet any account of the empty transports for the Fusiliers; the wind was fair to bring 'em in yesterday, had they been near at hand, but now 'tis quite against them."

The post has come in, bringing the most agreeable sight I could wish. As they did not at once deliver out the letters, Lord Bury and I went ourselves, soon cleared the way at the post house, and got our own. 7½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, September 28, Sunday. Plymouth.—Captain Boscawen in the *Namur*, and two more seventy gun ships, came in on Friday night, and are to sail the first fair wind to join Admiral Anson. They overtook the empty transports, which would have been here before this had the wind continued fair. If we stay here a little longer, as General Sinclair and Lestock must long ago have reached their destination, our going may be to no purpose, for as the season advances, what is to be done cant be long deferred.

I see Fuller every day; in an evening he always has a set of the Welsh Fusiliers, "Wait, their lieutenant-colonel, a constant man with him. They are good sort of people, very well in their way, but low enough, and adapted to his turn of life and conversation, and therefore only fit for him. They sit with him, drinking port, till half an hour after nine, and then he packs 'em off. That is not what will go down with people in another kind of life. I sit with him sometimes for an hour or two with this company, but scarce drink a drop, as I call it drinking between meals, and come home to Vernon and Noel and sup upon an egg or some toasted cheese, and drink cyder only. . . Yesterday was a tolerable day, and I went to look after my family on board the *Lovely Mary*; carried a fine dish of fish with me and had a very pleasant repast; walked about an island after dinner, very near my ship, which was partly rocky, had a pretty verdure, and was as romantic, as were all the views about it, as anything I ever beheld. Here is a dock about three miles distance that is worth seeing, which I shall go to the first fair day. Phil. Vanbrugh is Commissioner, and resides there, but I dont know him. We have had a tolerable fine morning and I hope it will continue, to give one an opportunity to take a walk and breathe a little fresh air, for I'll give you my word, this town is the most shocking, stinking, disagreeable of all places, and to people that are not sea-sick, 'tis vastly more desirable to be under sail . . . especially when there is an expectation of seeing an end of what we are to do."

'Tis now past one, and I have had a delightful walk with Don Brown, and heard all his grievances about his General. There is a hill near the citadel that commands a most agreeable prospect, and where one may walk upon a lawn for near a mile. Fuller dines with the Mayor to-day, so six of us have bespoke a dinner and have his room to eat in, there being no other public house fit to eat at in the place.

The post is now in and I have been made happy by your letter. "My dear little babies I think I see at the pond, and could be glad to be of their party. Pray tell Molly she cannot think more of me than I do of her, . . . and the more she endeavours to amuse you, the more I shall love her."

Captain Boscawen and the two other ships all sailed out this morning on a cruise. Though the wind is not fair they will beat about and get to the Land's End, when we with our fleet of

transports could not get out of the Sound. Col. Durand has come to Portsmouth and there embarked on a convoy setting out with the empty transports. Lord George Bentinck, who has commanded his company for him, will be glad to see him, that he may get home.

Postscript. "Keppel desires his compliments. Nobody so immensely civil to me as Colonel Braddock." 8 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, September 30. Plymouth.—Yesterday General Fuller received an express from the Duke of Newcastle, ordering him not to wait for the empty transports, but to take the Fusiliers on board of us and to sail with the first fair wind. We have made the best distribution we could, and by the help of one more transport which we found here, have managed to spare them three good ships without greatly crowding ourselves. Yesterday it blew so great a storm that no part of this could be executed, but to-day the wind is abated, so that we shall get all settled before night, and to-morrow the General and everybody will be aboard, and only waiting for the wind.

Since writing this I have been made extremely happy by receiving yours of the 25th, and the more so as my last night's rest was disturbed by dreaming that poor little Johnny was dead, which affected me so much that I could not sleep after it. Lord Bury was talking much of him to me yesterday, Fuller joking that he was an ugly boy (to which I made no answer), which I suppose put him so much into my head as to make me dream of him. Fuller is much on the fret lest the wind should be fair before we are ready to sail, for the sea has been so tempestuous that the men of war could not send in their boats for the grenadier companies, so that nothing can be done until to-morrow. If we dont make haste, Lestock and Sinclair will have done all before we come, and leave no laurels for us to bring away, so a fair wind and success must be all your prayers. 3½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1746, October 2. Plymouth.—This being my dear little Johnny's birthday, his health was drunk in a bumper by ten of us at dinner, being begun by Lord Bury and Braddock. I've dined with this company for three days, in the same public house with Fuller, but preferring it to my General's table. I am still so well with him that I have a constant invitation, but I must own 'tis rather more agreeable to be with these people. Mr. Edgecomb is one of us, and Capt. Gambier, a pretty young fellow, captain of one of our sloops of war, another. He is an intimate of Tom Frankland's, and has made me a fine present of five dozen lemons, which are very scarce here. We have six dishes well dressed every day for 1*s.* 6*d.* each, and bespeak what we like. I never sup with them because they keep bad hours, but chiefly sit at home with poor Noel. We generally have one or

two callers, pass our time cheerfully till near eleven, with a bit of cheese and a glass of wine or cyder, and so soberly repair to bed.

You will wonder I say nothing of being aboard ship, but the weather has continued so bad that our grenadiers have only to-day been able to change from their ships to the man of war, and the Fusiliers will not all be embarked until to-morrow.

Friday the 3rd.—All our troops are now aboard, but one of the transports is leaky and must be corked, and the *Lovely Mary* needs a new rudder, so that we shall not be ready till Sunday night or Monday morning. The wind is now fair, and I think we are likely to have fine weather. 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, October 5, Sunday.—I expected to-day to go on board and sail away, when, to my great surprise, General Fuller came to my bed-side early this morning and informed me that he had just received an express to disembark the troops, cantoon them near this place and wait for further orders. So to-morrow by break of day our two battalions of Guards will march into this town and be quartered here, what additional companies and marines are here being ordered to remove to the docks to make room for us; and the Fusiliers will be quartered in some neighbouring towns and villages. This looks as if the expedition were over, and as if we should next have orders to march towards London. We may perhaps winter in some country quarters, but as there are no regiments of foot near the metropolis it is more probable that we cannot be spared from there, "and 'tis not impossible the same place of troops marching towards Dunkirk may be returned upon us."

The Same to the Same.

1746, October 7, Tuesday. Plymouth.—Such is the uncertainty of a soldier's life that having received orders on Sunday that we were all to disembark, which were put in execution the morning following, yet less than an hour after this was done, another express came for us to re-embark till further orders, in which situation we now are, but have waited all day in expectation of the said further orders, whether to sail east or west. The general opinion is that our expedition is put a stop to and that we shall go towards Portsmouth. Colonel Noel and I have dined with General Fuller, and our empty transports having arrived, we have been settling a fresh distribution of our ships, so as to make everybody easy, "in which, to give General Fuller his due, he has behaved with the patience and temper of a philosopher, hearing such number of complaints, where he had real cause to be provoked, but chiefly by the commanding officers of the Welsh Fusiliers, who taxed him with favouring the Guards, to which he showed such a proper spirit, and withal so much coolness, gave such severe and just reprimands, that he has gained great credit among us. I must say, with a little of my advice he has recovered

his character in some measure with regard to his company he invites and to his table; having now eight covers every day, and much better dinners, and yet no more expense, for provision is very cheap, especially the best of fish, which is a constant dish. . . . The *Lovely Mary*, who I was in some pain for, is now recovered and has got a new tail, and being the second best ship without dispute I was glad to keep her, and have only Noel's company and mine on board of her, and not one man sick between us, she having proved so healthy, whereas many others have been otherwise. . . The grenadiers are all now returned to their several transports . . . so Braddock and Lord Bury are to be together again, but the former, by having been now and then taken down, is greatly reformed, behaves well, and, to me, continues to be the most polite, civil creature imaginable." The three seventy gun ships are returned from Torbay, having been in all that storm, and in some degree disabled, but will soon be refitted here, as Captain Boscawen tells me. "The news of this day has killed poor Burchett, but hope 'tis not true. . . Fuller and I often drink all your healths, and says when alone with me that he really thinks I have one of the finest boys in the world." I have been able to return good for evil by procuring Col. Mitchell a good ship when he was in a very bad one, and so made him, Wetham and my late company all very happy, for which I have had his, the Colonel's, thanks. 5½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, October 10, Friday. Plymouth.—I am distressed for your sake that the hopes I have given you in my last two letters are over, for "General Fuller this morning has received an express with orders for us to sail. We know no more, but have reason to believe 'twill be into the Bay of Biscay, and join Sinclair. We have news from London that there has been an account come there, by the way of Holland, that Lestock's expedition has landed, so that if the wind continues as it now is, we shall join them in four or five days. . . I have nothing to rely upon but your usual good sense and resolution upon this occasion to keep up your spirits, for the sake of yourself, the dear babies and me, and never doubt but the same providence that has been hitherto so good to us, will take care of us all." I never was in better health and spirits. 3 *pp.*

Postscript. "I don't find there is the least credit given to the news by the way of Holland about Sinclair. If 'twas, the newspapers and all Europe would know it." *On the cover is written in pencil, by a child's hand,* "I love my Uncle John. I wish my Papa was at home."

Fanny Russell to Col. Charles Russell.

1746, October 11. Bath.—This morning came an express from my mistress that the battle* was on the 11th, their style,

* At Roucoux, near Liege.

and that the French had lost as many as we, but no particulars. The Princess of Hesse has had a letter from Prince Frederick, saying that two regiments of English, two of Hessians and two of Hanoverians have been cut to pieces, but that the Dutch, who behaved very handsomely, lost a great many more than any of the rest. I dont as yet hear that the Austrians were in the engagement, but in short, by Prince Frederick's account, the French have gained the victory. Accounts sent here to Lord Chesterfield and Mr. William Pitt state that the French have lost eight thousand, and we, five thousand. The only officers that I have heard named as killed are Sir Harry Nisbet, Colonel Mountague, and one Campbell. It was Brigadier Douglass's brigade that suffered so much. I hear that the Dutch have offered winter quarters to all the allied army except the irregular troops. Mr. Shaw has since written to P[rincess] C[aroline] by my mistress's orders, that news has come that Lestock has taken and destroyed Port L'Orient and Port Lewis.

One of the Mr. Lees told me two days ago, with much pleasure, that Lord Kildare had a letter to say that the Guards had orders to come back. Mr. Adair is here, and hears often from Lord Bury or his brother. Lady Caroline and Sir Harry Harper left last Monday. She told me that Lord Robert goes to-morrow to Mr. Noel's. Poor Lady Louisa Bloodworth is dead, leaving a boy and girl. Lady Betty and Sir Hugh Smithson come to-morrow, Mrs. Purcell and little Twysden to-day, and Felton and his wife on Monday or Tuesday. This being the 11th*, the Princess of Hesse is to have a drawing-room, and Mr. Nash gives a ball to-night. We four of this house were invited to dine with the Chief Justice and Lady Lee, but Lady Herbert and more company dine with us. Mr. Trevor sent Col. Hildesley, from the Hague, a copy of Prince Waldeck's letter to the States after the battle, desiring him to let the Princess see it. "Prince Waldeck in that letter will not call it a battle, and he says the Austrians was not engaged at all. We fear he makes it too favourable of our side, and he says they was but an hour and a half in the very heat of the battle, but Prince Frederick says he was in the firing that was as hot as hell from one at noon till seven."

I have just met Lord Robert, who tells me his numbness is better, but his leg still very weak. I believe he goes to London very soon with the Duke of Montrose, who has been to Bristol to fetch his brother, Lord George, who is ill. It is General Charles Howard's and Graham's regiments that have suffered most, and Brigadier Douglass's likewise but not so much. One letter states that it cannot be called a battle, because not a third of our army was engaged. The post has now come, and P[rincess] A[melia's] letter says that the Duke is not coming. Mr. Adair, whom I saw at the drawing-room, says there is some scheme on foot, and he fancies the Duke is to go somewhere, but does not know where. There was a great crowd at the drawing-room.

*Coronation day.

P[rincess] C[aroline] is better, but was not able to be at it. We expect the Princess of Hesse will leave us next week.

Pray give my services to the General and Mr. Keppel. 4 *pp.*

Addressed:—"To Col. Russell of the 2nd Regiment of Foot Guards, on board the *Mary* transport, at Plymouth," with direction that if the *Mary* has sailed it is to be sent back to "Mrs. Russell, at Princess Carolina's at Bath."

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1746, October 25, Saturday. From Margate Road.—"'Tis impossible to account for it, but we are ordered to return from hence to the Downs and from thence again to Plymouth. How long these orders are to subsist before they are countermanded I know not," but beg you to stay at Chequers till you hear that I am in London. 1 *p.*

A[nna, Lady] Russell, to Charles Russell, Esq., Duke Street, St. James.

1746[-7], February 1. Cal[cutta].—My niece* has just arrived, and I cannot express my gratitude to you and your good lady, who have been the best friends to her that ever she had. Both she and I will have reason to thank Heaven all our lives that she fell into your hands; you have made her just what my ambition has desired, and in good sense, genteel behaviour and education she far exceeds my expectation.

You may imagine the satisfaction she is to me, who have lost so many of my family in this dismal climate, and am now almost always separated from Mr. Holmes. He left yesterday for Bussorah, not being able to wait for a sight of Nancy, and begged me to give you ten thousand thanks for your friendship to the children, and to pray you to continue your goodness to my dear Billy, and keep him to his learning, for which he will yearly send a supply of money.

I have hardly had time to read dear Mrs. Russell's and your kind letters, we have been so crowded with visitors since Nancy's arrival, but I value them doubly as being sent at a time when I was in affliction and very indifferent circumstances.

"I thank God I have now no fear of my enemy; I am out of her reach in every respect, being married to one of the best men alive and in very prosperous circumstances." I hope one day to thank you in England, and to become personally acquainted with those whose goodness has supported my spirits so long.

Mr. Manningham, whose health obliges him to return home, will give you a full account of everything, and Captain Raymond will deliver some aprons and handkerchiefs, which I am sending for your lady, Miss Fanny Russell and Mrs. Gibson. 5 *pp.*

---

* Probably Miss Fazakerly.

Col. Russell to his Wife.

[1747, May 9,] Saturday night, past eight o'clock. Woolwich.—I have only time to say that the fatigue which your brother Jemy saw me undergo with the embarkation of the men agreed with me so well that I have never eaten a more hearty dinner than this afternoon. We have just weighed anchor, and shall be at Greenwich by four in the morning. I have a great state-room for my private cabin and we are in a fine new ship of five hundred ton. We have only six men absent in our four companies, who I hope will be with us to-morrow. 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, May 10, Twelve at noon. Gravesend.—General Husk has just sent for Noel, and has invited me to dine with him, but I have excused myself, as we are now under sail for the Nore. My opinion is that at Flushing we shall find orders not to disembark, but to go for Williamstadt, which will make us a day or two longer on board, but as the accommodation is good and the weather fine, there will be no great harm in it. Pray God bless you and the babies. My love to Jemy and Fanny, and thanks to my brother Revett for his last letter. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, May 12, Tuesday. Flushing Road.—Yesterday morning we left the Nore at five o'clock, had a very fine day with a fair wind and sailed about half seas over, but this morning proving very rainy and exceeding hazy, we made but little way. We at last saw land about twelve o'clock and arrived opposite the town of Flushing about four this afternoon, where we had the pleasure of seeing Commodore Mitchel with all his ships and sloops of war at anchor in defence of this island. "The Commodore's ship was decked out with all the colours of different nations, which is usual upon some very extraordinary rejoicing, so that I could not help suspecting it was on the arrival of the Prince of Orange. Every steeple and high building in the town seemed also to have colours hanging out upon them. At last upon information, we learnt that the Stadtholder was arrived, that triumphal arches were erected all over the town, and all the burghers and people in general making great acclamations on that account; that General Husk had dined with him and had returned to his yacht about eight this evening, and no orders of any sort were as yet ready to be sent us. In all probability whilst the town is thus mad with these rejoicings, it may be thought prudent for our troops not to march into it, so whether we shall disembark to-morrow, I know not." I have had a much more agreeable passage than I expected, considering that I lost Noel's company, and I have found a very good cook in Colonel Parson's company, on whom I have already laid an embargo for the campaign. I have just had the pleasure of seeing seven large Dutch men of war lying at anchor to observe the motions of the

French, as also many other of their vessels of war, reaching a great way up the Scheld, in defence of their so consequential a province as Zeeland is.

Wednesday morning.—The wind continues to blow so hard that we cannot disembark till to-morrow, when we shall go up a mile higher, into smoother water, and from thence march into Flushing, I hope, where a Dutch regiment has orders to march out of the town to make room for us. If we are soon to join the Duke, it would be unnecessary to encamp for so short a time, but I sometimes think we shall stay here until the two regiments come from Scotland.

"What you said in your letter about G. F. [General Fuller] I heard before I left London, but hope if nothing worse can appear than his not being with them when they retreated, that he may yet come off without much disreputation, and so, with no great difficulty, be able to retrieve his character. The Prince of Orange is gone to Middleburgh, the chief town in this island, and General Husk followed him thither this morning, I suppose to consult further about us. I dont as yet hear anything of the French, nor can I believe they intend to make any attempt this way. I'm sure from the Island of Catsand they cant, which we see very plain, being not above four miles from us." 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, May 16, Saturday. Flushing.—Mr. Stewart will send this by the packet boat which he dispatches to Dover twice a week, and as often, if the winds permit, one is sent from thence hither, so you have only to enclose your letters to Mr. Ramsden, and if we are with the army, they will be forwarded to me.

We disembarked yesterday morning, "and a fatiguing day enough we had of it, before our men in the first place, our horses in the next, and ourselves at last, were tolerably settled, but after many difficulties, complaints and grievances with the States and magistrates of this place I hope we shall find ourselves as easy as the nature of our situation can admit of. Colonel Braddock came on shore the day before we disembarked, and took very good quarters for himself and me in one house, and which is one of the best public houses in the town. Evelyn and Craggs have also one large room between them in the same house. We have also a spacious eating-room, where we four breakfast, dine and sup. Col. Noel and my ensign complete our mess, and I must say [we] live very well, that is, far beyond what I expected, and have exceeding good claret at 16*d.* per bottle, and fish in plenty. The provision is in general very dear, owing to the great mortality which so lately happened among their cattle, and the great loss of all their corn country which they possessed on the other side of the Scheld, now in the hands of the enemy. I cant say I should pity them so much were we not present sufferers by it, for it is thought this town, which is chiefly composed of Scotch, Irish and English smugglers, would soon have been given up, had we not sent Commodore Mitchel and some forces to

defend it, but that [*sic*] I am now very much of the opinion the French, whatever thoughts they might have had, have laid them all aside and will by no means make any attempt on this island. General Husk takes much pains to do all he can for our service, and to see everything regulated for our advantage. He pays great court to the head magistrates, and soothes and flatters 'em all he can, advising us and all our men to do the same, by which means we gain all we can expect; whereas when poor Fuller first arrived and was here with his three regiments, his patience could not hold, so that he flew out, stormed, and swore excessively, by all which they stood mute with their hands in their pockets, and would scarce grant him any one request.

"Brigadier Douglass is arrived in Beveland, and succeeds him in his command, where I find those three regiments are still to continue. How soon we shall remove, I wont pretend to say, but dont think they can well send us away till the two regiments from Scotland at least join us; nor do I see why they should then desire us with the army, since I fear they have already more mouths than they can well fill. . . . The Prince of Orange is at Middleburg, about four or five miles from hence, but his stay, I suppose, will be but short. The country, though flat, seems very pleasant, and to abound with many plantations; if time and leisure will permit, shall ride about, and be able then to describe it to you. This town is well fortified, the streets very neat and clean, and some good houses and public buildings. We have two or three Dutch and Swiss regiments with us in the town, and many more encamped in different parts of the island. I should have told you my horses all landed safe, and are now very well in good stables, chiefly owing to the indefatiguable care of honest Frank. Jack, I'll assure you, does his part well, and is of great use as an interpreter, we living in a house that knows neither the French nor English language not in the least." 5½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, May 17. Flushing.—I can only say three words, to tell you "that Col. Bar[ringto]n came to us last night from the army, who is put to Col. Legg's company; that he left the Duke but Thursday last, and by his coming it is very plain we are likely to stay here, he says perhaps two months or more; that as stabling is going to be built for us at the expense of this town, it is not likely we shall even encamp; that his Royal Highness has marched to the river Nete, leaving Antwerp in his rear; that Prince Heildburghausen, with thirty squadrons, has taken post between Breda and Antwerp, to preserve the communication and be watchful on the enemy, lest with any small party they might be troublesome that way. Our old friend [Fuller], who is succeeded by Lady Irwin's consort, I fear is in a very bad way, hearing he was five miles from his post at a farm house, but that he got to his troops and might have made a very good defence, but caused them to retreat, and so precipitately that they made a very long train, and had ordered no rear-guard to them; that his Royal

Highness saw him with his people in this condition, and said very severe things to him; that he ordered him to remain in a little village in Holland, where he now is, and I do suppose, will be tried with Le Rocque, who I find has behaved most infamously." 2 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, May 20, Wednesday. Flushing.—No packet yet from England, although one is hourly expected. Commodore Mitchell is sending off a cutter for Deal in half an hour, which makes me in a hurry. We have begun now to have field days daily to perfect ourselves and our men. "Col. Braddock, Noel and myself went to Middleburgh, to wait on the Prince of Orange, on Monday last. He was extremely civil and polite to us, told us how glad he was to see us, and that next to the providence of God, it was owing to us and the assistance from England that this province was preserved; that the hurry and confusion this island had been in occasioned any inconvenience we might suffer, but that he would do all that lay in his power to accommodate in everything; and give him his due, he has done us some service, but [? both] for our men and ourselves, of which I will be more particular in my next. His Serene Highness is extremely improved, being a good deal fatter than when I saw him in England, which makes him look well and healthy. He had a great deal of business with the States of this province, being obliged to leave the island the next day, so dined very late, which prevented our dining with him, though had the honour to be invited.

"I rid out yesterday for two hours, so had the opportunity of seeing all I could do if I was to stay never so much longer, all the variety this island can afford, which is nothing more than a dead flat, cultivated and improved to the best advantage in the Dutch taste, with burgomasters' villas every half mile. . . . The town of Middleburgh is spacious and large, being the third best town in the seven provinces." How long we stay here, the motions of the Duke's army must determine. Mons. Grovestine was very civil. I promised to let Mr. Billerbeck know that he is angry with him for not writing. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, May 22, Friday. Flushing.—I have been here nearly a fortnight and yet not able to have a line from you, but have opportunities of writing to you three times a week, either by the Commodore's sending a cutter to Deal, or by our Consul Stewart's packet. This first week, our mess has lived in the best public house here, but the scoundrels used us very ill, so we have left them, and are now, with the addition of Col. Barrington, in one large house, where we each have a separate room, furnished with our own camp equipage, at an easy expense. One officer is deputed to have the entire care of the cellars, and my ensign of the housekeeping, so that I have no trouble on that account.

Liquor and fish are good and cheap, but other provisions dear and greatly excised, on account of which our men have an additional allowance of 12*d.* a week.

"The only packet come in here arrived yesterday morning, which brought us the good news of what Admiral Anson's fleet has done, that we are going immediately to have a *feu de joie* thereupon; may there be a continuance of such good success. I find 'twas expected the French would attempt something against this province, which will occasion our stay here longer than I imagined, but we are so well prepared, both by sea and land, that I'm persuaded our enemy has laid aside all thoughts of it."

Postscript. My messmates are very cheerful, good-natured, agreeable people, and Braddock behaves as well as one could wish. 3½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, May 25, Monday. Flushing.—Our mess was just going to dine on board Commodore Mitchell when your letter was put into my hand, and I regaled myself with it all alone in his great cabin. The news of our being driven back to the Nore, and of a French attack upon Zeeland, is not true. "I believe had neither Mitchell nor our troops come, that the honest magistrates of this town and the States of this province had certainly delivered up and sold it all to the French, but now it is so well defended that I cant think they will make the least attempt to attack it; but if the English land and sea forces were once to leave it, I am of opinion the French yet would soon be in possession of it." We have our field days every morning, that we may not be stigmatized (like the other two with his Royal Highness) as a militia battalion.

We have to-day begun our mess with the best dinner we have yet had anywhere. By my interest with Mr. Stuart, we got claret and Rhenish from a place called Ter Vere in this island, duty free, the former for 14*d.* and the latter for 21*d.* a bottle, both very good, and good arrack at 7*s.* per gallon. Braddock, Noel, Barrington, Evelyn, Craggs, Wiseman and myself are all in one house for a guinea a week between us, and live in great harmony. My chamber is a large room near the ramparts, with a view both up and down the Scheld, with all its ships.

I have just come from exercising the battalion, which performed so well that for the future I shall only have them out three times a week.

Before the French possessed the island opposite to us, this place abounded with corn, poultry, &c., that island and Dutch Flanders being the magazine for this country. Garden things we shall shortly have in great abundance, but the country being under water in the winter makes them very backward. Mutton is scarce, and more properly to be called lamb; beef, young and lean, but good for soup; veal the most plentiful and very good. What meat is most scarce we shall have from England, both for ourselves and our men.

I've heard nothing of consequence lately from the army. Brigadier Douglass is within three hours' sail of us, in the next island, and is now holding a general court-martial upon a captain in the Royals, that is Sinclair's regiment, for his misbehaviour near Hulst. By the Duke's orders they have had two lieutenant-colonels and two captains from us, to help to compose the court. "I wish I could send you any better account of poor Fuller. What will become of him I know not; 'tis imprudent to say anything of his affair till he is tried, but, by report, I dont like it. The regiments from Scotland are soon expected, but do not think we shall then remove soon from hence. My horses are well, and so are Frank and Jack, who behave well, and desire their duty. The moment I had a letter, they both had heard it, and came to enquire after you all. Mat. Barnet is well, and keeps very sober, and makes a good baw-man." 7 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, May 28, Thursday. Flushing.—We frequently hear from the army, but nothing of consequence excepting a letter received by Col. Barrington to say that a very good French cook is coming thence for our mess, with a *batterie de cuisine*, and a *batterie de cuisine volans*, for a hot dinner upon a march. There is also a letter from Lord Bury, who has got leave to come to his grenadier company here, but we shall not expect him in haste, as he says that we have no chance of joining the army. Our officers have not yet returned from the court-martial at Beveland. I hope we may learn something of Fuller from thence. I hear that Lord Stair is dead, that Lord Harrington is to succeed him as General of the marines and that the Duke of M[arlboroug]h is to go to Ireland. If so, I hope it may be of advantage to Jemy. We have had a great account of Lord Anson's success; that the India men, besides the men of war, are all taken; if so, it must be of great consequence.

Postscript. I've had no opportunity of sending Jack's sister as yet. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, May 30, Saturday. Flushing.—I have yours of the 17th, which came inclosed to Stewart by the post. Had Mr. Ramsden sent it to Dover, I should have got it sooner, for the post from Harwich to Helvoet goes round by Bergen-op-Zoom before it comes here. The Duke has had a present of six Hungarian horses, which are waiting here for a wind. I think the news from Anson "of very great consequence, not only what the French wont easily recover but will be the preservation of our East India Company." Our officers are back from the court-martial, which is adjourned. Fuller and Le Roque are both at a village near Breda, and to remain there until the Duke has leisure to order a court-martial for them. The former is not near so much to blame as the latter.

It is said that the French King has arrived at his army, which, if so, it is not inferior to ours, and unless they attempt something, I do not think there will be any general engagement this campaign. Nothing can be more agreeable than riding about this island, which is all a perfect garden, and, as Braddock says, very like Buckinghamshire, though lacking the hills. Barrington's brother, the captain of a man of war, dines with us to-day, and will sail for England to-night, convoying the ship with the Duke's horses. The regiments from Scotland are not yet come.

Afternoon. "Two agreeable Swiss officers have dined with us; good claret, Rhenish and arrack punch have jovially gone around, and I've not forgot, by looking in your little almanac, that it is Amelie and Caroline's birthday, and have drunk their healths in a bumper, which I desire you'll let my sister know; *and that though I was prudent enough to leave my company, and thus to talk, to think and dwell upon you, that I could not possibly, for my soul, write to her, knowing she will excuse me, and what an odd scrawl I shall write for her mistress to see."*

Postscript. Our new stables are finished, and our horses and servants settled in them. 4 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June 3,† Wednesday. Flushing.—I sent my last by Capt. Barrington, commander of a fourteen gun sloop, who convoyed the Duke's horses to Dover. Lord Sandwich came hither at the same time from the Hague, in a yacht, and sailed in a twenty gun ship for England, on his own private affairs. We have had hints from our commander here that soon after the arrival of the two regiments from Scotland (which for some days have been hourly expected) the six British battalions in Zeeland will be ordered to re-inforce the Duke, and this province be defended by their own troops. We are putting our regiment in the best possible order, against the time that his Royal Highness shall see it.

I had a delightful ride yesterday close by the sea-side all the way to Middleburgh. The whole island does not exceed my Lord Northampton's chase in bigness, but has all the variety which such a flat can admit of. To-morrow I hope for a packet before I go to dinner with the Dutch Admiral, and shall relish his water-zuitchy the better for it. 3½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, June 4, Thursday. Flushing.—This morning I was made happy with a letter from you dated May 28; and soon after, Col. Barrington brought me another dated the 21st,

---

* The writing just here is very untidy, perhaps for fun, as it is neat both before and afterwards.

†This and the following letter are dated "N. S." but evidently by mistake, as June 3rd new style was a Saturday.

enclosed to him from the army, so I went off joyfully (as I foretold you I should) to dine with Admiral Scriver on his yacht, in a dyke in the middle of the town. Col. Braddock, who was with me, says 'tis their constant custom to live aboard their yachts. We had a good Dutch dinner, but no fish, and having company at home, and the Admiral's hours being early, we shortly returned here and have been very merry with our mess, drinking tea. Now I have retired to my own apartment above stairs, and far the best room in the house; Braddock, through indolence, having chosen the one below. Here I am happy talking to you while Noel is drinking Persico. He is quite recovered, but I have advised him to be a little more prudent, or his distemper may return. My mess is much more agreeable than I expected, "and the one I most feared is, if anything, the best of the whole; never a disagreeable or impolite expression coming from him, not only to me but to any of the mess. His behaviour is so surprisingly well, and appears quite natural to him, I must say I can attribute it only first to his good sense, and next to the good company his whole mess happens to consist of. We have no gaming of any kind and drinking but moderately (excepting by accident this last day or two) in which I have made a point in every one's having liberty in our mess; met only with opposition from Noel, but have a majority on my side." Letters have come to-day both from the Duke and Lord Albemarle, but not a word in either about our removing. General Sinclair's battalion arrived this morning, and Lord Loudon's—which was not all come to Leith when they embarked—may be expected shortly. "I now find the Prince of Orange wont care to entrust this island to his own troops, so that if we, I mean the Guards, were to go, the rest of our forces would stay in this province. . . . 'Tis impossible men can behave better, more regular or more sober than ours, of which the General has wrote the Duke, and the finest battalion in the world."

Postscript. Parslow is made captain-lieutenant. 5¼ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June 6 and 7, Saturday and Sunday. Flushing.—I should have more time to chatter to you, had I not been obliged to write a long letter to Mr. Jeffreys, our chaplain, advising him to send some one to officiate for him, who may return again if we remove to the army. It is unlucky for him that we should be here so long, and that the regiment from Scotland has likewise no chaplain with it. I had a very pleasant ride yesterday, the whole country being a nosegay, and many crops of beans in bloom. All our mess ride together, and really find more variety than one would imagine, considering that the island is but twenty English miles at most quite round, and that we cant ride out of a road, there being deep ditches with water as a fence to every one, as also to every cornfield and meadow, with perhaps twenty little dykes in between. There are no hedges, except in the gardens,

so you see all round you for two or three miles together, when you get out of the thicket of burgo-masters' villas and gardens which abound near the chief towns, and in some of which we can ride for near an hour in a sort of broad, sandy walk, there being no gravel. Here hedges and plantations abound, tolerably kept, but with many long grass walks unmowed, with terminations of statues and obelisks. The whole island is verdant all through the summer, and the cows, the finest I ever saw, and in great abundance, so that our milk, cream and butter are fine. What will surprise you is that there is not a drop of fresh water in the island but what comes from rain, every village having its reservoirs, and every house also, of any size or condition, some good and some bad. We have one for the kitchen, with a pump, tolerably good, and another pump for our own use, exceedingly good, so that we keep all our Bristol water by us.

Whitsunday morning, June 7.—I intended to have dedicated this morning to you as we have no church, and to have filled this paper, but must leave off for a pleasure which you will indulge me in, two letters, one from you and one from Fanny, having just arrived; both of which have taken a tour round by the army.

Brigadier Douglass was here on Friday and dined with General Husk. He seemed to think we were not likely to remove soon; also that our friend Fuller is having but a disagreeable time of it, as he cannot be tried till the close of the campaign, which, I should think, ought to be mortification enough, even if he should come off whole, though I fear not without a slur.

Our stay here is very uncertain, the Dutch perhaps not to be trusted, but our battalion only may be sent away, as I believe his Royal Highness will take the first opportunity to order us to join him. "As to the grand army, the French at present lie with their right at Louvain and their left at Mechlin, the last being Marshal Saxe's head quarters. Our right is at Liere, and our left is behind the river Nete, opposite to Mechlin, or rather extending further. Our army is now upon green forage. I take it, at present much depends upon the affair of Genoa; that I hear there is a good understanding between the King of Sardinia and the Austrians, and if so, and that Genoa should soon fall into the hands of our allies, they would then march immediately for Provence, which would give a great turn to affairs."

The Commodore dines with us to-morrow. He is very civil, and ready to do us any good offices. If you would write on a sheet of folio paper it would be no more postage and then Molly might show how she is improved.

Postscript. "Noel desires his compliments; has been in his penitentials for some days, living very cool, and resolving not to [be] exceeding again." 9 *pp*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June 10, Wednesday. Flushing.—"The Commodore dined with us on Monday. I can assure [you] he is and has been a man of great consequence here; he has a great command,

and has been of the utmost service to the Prince of Orange and this province; so much as to have great honour done him by the new Statholder. . . . I wish you would contrive to let Kitty Fisher know it, especially as he is so very civil and obliging to me. . . . Pray tell my brother Revett that one Mr. Hudson, a nephew of Mr. Paramour's, who was made lieutenant by the solicitation of your brother, is here, and desires his compliments to him; that he is a volunteer with the Commodore, and was sent by him with the news of Anson's success to the Prince of Orange, who made him a present of a fine gold snuff-box, with his Serene Highness' picture in it. . . . I am much obliged to you for your reminding me about my French, but I fear, being so near fifty, is too late for application. Two Swiss officers, who are captains of companies consisting of two hundred men each, very agreeable men, have again dined with us, and I have ventured to chatter French, Braddock, who is a refined Frenchman, putting me upon a footing with Noel and the Swiss officers, and that I speak as good French, though not so fast, as 'tis impossible, even in English, to keep pace with Noel."

Thursday morning.—The Highlanders are not yet come, but if we receive no orders within ten days I think we may remain here, at any rate until some stroke is struck by the grand army. We are surprised to hear that Parliament is to be dissolved next week, but dont doubt that there are very good reasons for it. I forgot to tell you that when I talked to Meinheer Bentinck, one of the States, who was with the Prince of Orange, he enquired after a sister of mine, who was in Holland with Sir Charles Eyre.

Our mess goes on very harmoniously, "amusing ourselves with entertaining our friends, a little music on the German flute and fiddle, the latter sometimes by Captain Thomas, and riding or walking every evening as usual; thank God not the appearance of a card, though Brigadier Douglass has nothing else at his quarters. . . . I hope, by some accident or other, after your letters have taken the tour of the army, I may have the pleasure to know how you and my dear babies do."

Jack has heard of his sister's safe arrival with her mother. 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June [15]. Flushing.—No news of consequence since I last wrote. The two armies remain where they did. The French attempted to outflank ours, but finding that they were observed, returned to their former ground. I do not think we shall remove in haste, for if anything bad should happen, we shall be wanted here; and if good, perhaps they would not need us there, so possibly we may only join them in next winter's quarters. We still live in great harmony, our commanding officer being quite agreeable and extremely sensible, civil and polite. No private house, without women, could be pleasanter. Our French cook has now come to us, and will decrease our expense in living, for hitherto we have had such quantities of meat,

by which our servants only, who are all on board wages, have gained; but now we have many pretty plats, ragouts, &c., and get more variety at less cost.

General Fuller is at a place called Oosterhout, where our army hospital is, between Breda and Gertruydenberg. By what I hear from Col. Lethulier, who has been at Brigadier Douglass's quarters attending on a court martial, "'tis hoped 'twill not appear to be so bad against our friend F[uller]; only some want of that care which in another, he himself perhaps would have thought unpardonable, and very probably more than I know of, which may be a slur he will not easily get over; at least being in the situation he is in, for all this campaign, in my opinion, is bad enough." The weather is very hot, but ours is like a country house, with green trees before it, and the sea, that is the mouth of the Scheldt, open to the south. I am very sorry to say we live like heathens in one respect, having no chaplain as yet, but I hope Jeffreys will soon send one. 5 *pp.* [*Dated June* 16; *but see following letter.*]

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June 16, Tuesday. Flushing.—I wrote to you yesterday, but dated it this morning, when I meant to conclude it; but hearing that the Commodore was despatching a cutter to Deal, sent it off in a hurry. To my great joy I have got three of your letters, and one from my dear sweet jewel Molly. Tell my dear baby that I cant answer her pretty letter in such a hurry as I am in to-day, but she shall be sure to hear by the next mail. It was pleasant to hear so many good things of Sir William, and not a little so to think how happy he will make poor Johnny. I am glad to have so good an account of Fanny, and hope she will have but few thorns in her side at Court, now Deareing is gone.

I believe Le Roque is the occasion of Fuller's being brought to trial at all; but some censure I fear he has deserved, though perhaps not a public one.

Last evening, six of our mess drove to Middleburgh in one of the phaetons of this country, having three seats besides the coachbox, and a covering, but all open at the sides. We went to taste wines at a merchant's, who made us very welcome and has supplied us well. 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, June 20, Saturday. Flushing.—I sent you a letter enclosing one to Molly by a man of war the day before yesterday, but as she has not sailed yet, this may kiss your hands first.

General Husk is to dine with us next week, and though he lives well, yet we think we far exceed him. We have made an excursion to Ter Veere, a town of great trade at the extreme end of this island, looking north towards Scowen, another island of this province. It is not equal to this place, either in bigness or beauty. "I hear Richbell's regiment is ordered for East India;

surely they'll leave themselves so bare at home that perhaps they'll be obliged to send for us against the winter. No Lord Loudon come yet. . . Let me know how elections go. I hear Cleveland of the Admiralty sets up for Sandwich." 3½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June 23, Tuesday. Flushing.—We hear that Mr. Jeffreys set out from London as yesterday, so hope he will be here in time to officiate next Sunday.

"I'm very well pleased with his Majesty's speech, especially the latter part, and hope all will go well at home, which will be a means of their doing so abroad. Find by all accounts great rioting is going forwards with the elections, but hope 'twill soon be over; think this late resolution at such a critical juncture has been one of the best steps that has been taken by the Ministry. Mr. Hunter, our postmaster abroad, came and surprised us here yesterday from Rotterdam, but we soon found 'twas on the same errand as many others are from the army whose elections were any ways hazardous; Lord Bury, among others, is upon the same account. Mr. Hunter tells us of a skirmish between an advanced detachment of ours attacking one of the same of the enemy's who were going towards Maestricht, in order to invest it, and which was to be supported by a greater body of the French, but we charged 'em so briskly that they retired very precipitately, and by that means a thousand of theirs were killed and five hundred taken prisoners; and which, I imagine, has prevented their scheme, and unless something of greater consequence had since that happened, it looks as if the enemy would only act upon the defensive, which, if they have a mind to do, nothing will be more difficult than to make 'em fight, especially if they are so numerous as 'tis thought they are, with the King at their head. I hear they have great divisions in their councils on account of Marshal Saxe, their general, who has so great a party against him, on his being and having been in such high esteem with the King, which brings the envy of all the princes of the blood and great men upon him, he treating them at the same time with the greatest contempt imaginable. This skirmish, I find, was near Tongres, and in sight of the garrison of Maestricht.

"I am glad to hear poor Johnny is going to have such an allowance; his father can never be such a brute as to refuse it him, if his farms are all let.

"Noel had a letter from his sister yesterday, and in it so much news, and he reading it so often, and some particulars which he might have kept to himself, made us all think his sister loves talking as much as her brother, whose tongue sometimes never lies still. He is very good-humoured, but when in spirits, which the effects of a little liquor keeps up for days together, makes him almost insupportable.

"I find his intelligence says Johnny Waldegrave is at last catched in the net, and is going to be married to Peggy Banks, for which his friends, I find, pity him much; and what I'm sorry for is that Lady Caroline Scot is going to be married to a younger Peachy, who is a rattle and no fortune." 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June 24, Wednesday. Flushing.—"I daresay before this time you must have heard that our army has been defeated. The account has been sent to us from the Prince of Orange but a few hours since. No one particular do I know but that our loss has chiefly fallen upon the Dutch and Austrians; that we have received orders to be ready to embark, but expect to go no further than into South Beveland, to which place we shall in all probability arrive either to-morrow evening or next morning, and shall supply the place of some other regiments, which will be thrown into Bergen-op-zoom; the other regiment here, which is the Royals, will also attend us from this town. As for joining our army, I believe that thought is over with us, it not being altogether so practicable. How long we shall remain in this neighbourhood I should think a little time will shew, but far we cannot now go. The left of our army, we hear, is retired under the cannon of Maestricht, which we suppose to be the English and Hanoverians; if so, the loss has not fallen so heavy on our particular countrymen, which is some little comfort, though a most melancholy misfortune to have it fallen so heavily upon our allies. I heartily pity his Royal Highness, who must feel greatly upon this occasion. I long to have a particular account and can only hope it is not so bad as it is at present represented."

Postscript. Thursday, June 25.—"A copy of a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke to Prince Heildburghausen, is just now from the latter arrived here, to the States of this province, in which H.R.H. says a battle was on Sunday last fought at Kisteldt, near Maestricht; that the enemy attacked our left wing, on which we suffered greatly, and was obliged to retire under the walls of Maestricht, but that the loss of the enemy was equal to ours. We have since passed the Maes, and are encamped on the other side of Maestricht. I am sorry to say this left wing was chiefly composed of English and Hanoverians; that this account is far different from the first part of this letter, and that I expect to hear a bad account of some of our acquaintance, when the black list shall appear. We are only under orders for embarking, which perhaps may be in a day or two, for Beveland, or may be not at all; but shall every day be in expectation of some orders or other. I have just now had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 14th, which I shall answer next mail. There will be a cutter at all events sent out this night, by which this shall go. I ought to have tore out the former part of this letter, but *that* news came from Grovestin in a letter to the Prince of Orange, from whom 'twas transmitted hither, and I believe sent to England before this last account arrived." 3½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, June 27, Saturday. Flushing.— . . . "I take for granted you have long before this had all particulars relating to the battle near Maestricht. I have not heard one circumstance more than in general (that our left was attacked, and we obliged to retire, but that the loss, which has been considerable, has been near equal on both sides), till this moment an officer of ours from the Hague has just brought a very few particulars, which, lest you should not know, shall just mention: that our left wing was attacked, but that twice we repulsed the enemy and made them fly, till a masked battery stopped us, which we took but could not maintain; that the French also attacked the centre of our army, which were composed of Dutch and Hessians, who turned tail, upon which the enemy divided the two wings of our army; that his Royal Highness, in endeavouring to rally the Dutch, had liked to have been taken, and therefore was obliged to retire under the walls of Maestricht, without the loss of either cannon or any of their baggage, and that we all are now encamped behind Maestricht. Not one particular of any of the Guards do I hear, or whether they were engaged, but think they must have been; that Sir John Ligonier and his aide-de-camp, Campbell, are taken prisoners, that General Bland and Brigadier Price are wounded, and Lord Glascow killed; that 'tis thought we have lost about four thousand English and Hanoverians; that we have taken a French General prisoner, who is since dead of his wounds, and several colours and drums, but do not know the number of their slain. A deserter of theirs reports that the number of the enemy's forces were, before the battle, one hundred and sixty thousand men. The consequence of this made the Prince of Orange order our two battalions in Flushing to be sent to Bergen-op-Zoom, which General Husk could not comply with, for many good reasons, lest we might be wanted elsewhere, and not able to get out of that fortress; but he has since ordered the two regiments of Highlanders, one from Ter Veere, the other from Beveland, to the foresaid garrison; we have been however in readiness for embarking ever since, perhaps to Beveland, but now believe will not be, so may remain here, till we may be ordered to join the Duke. . . . I find 'tis supposed very probably that the Guards, being on the left of all of our army, might not be engaged; the attack being, though on our left, yet nearer to the centre of our army. Colonel Campbell, lieutenant-colonel to Lord Louden, and nephew to our Campbell, is just going with this cutter for England on his way to Scotland to his election; he dined with us, and tell his uncle he is well. . . . I dare say Fuller will come off well, by what I have heard from our General here, who says he would stand his chance, by what he had heard, for half a crown." 5¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, June 30, Tuesday. Flushing.—Col. Barrington has had a letter from George Townsend, one of the Duke's aides-de-camp,

dated on Friday last from Moredike, in which he mentions that Conway is wounded and made prisoner, and that the behaviour of our national troops was so good that the Duke publicly thanked them. His Royal Highness is, I believe, now stronger than he was before this last affair, having lost only one thousand English, two thousand Hanoverians, and a hundred Dutch, and expected nine thousand additional men from Germany, three of which are Hessians, and the other six Munsterians and Germans. We daily expect the Duke's answer to General Husk's letters, asking what we are to do, as also an answer from England to know if it is approved that we stay in Zeland. We have sent the two Highland regiments to Bergen-op-Zoom, and if the Dutch have to send more of their troops out of Beveland thither, we may replace them in Beveland.

I'm glad Johnny Greenhill has so great a character at Oxford, and sorry that my brother Revett is so low in spirits. I hope your hearing nothing from Colebrook is owing to his business in his election at Malden.

Postscript. Prince Hilbourghausen has a little detachment of about twelve thousand men between Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom, ready to assist which place may want it, but particularly the latter, as being capable of making the best defence if the French move that way. 5 *pp.*

Colonel York to Colonel Barrington.

1747, [June 30-] July 11. Camp of Richelt.—"I found people here were so hurried since the action that they never thought of informing you in Zeland of particulars, which made me send some as soon as I could.

"His Royal Highness's family, thank God, have escaped with their usual good fortune, none but poor Zigesaer having met his fate. He was his Austrian aide-de-camp; he was killed at the first attack of the village by a cannon ball just by us, he was hit on the bone and died instantly. Poor Harry Campbell we cant hear of, so conclude him dead. He was well at the beginning of the retreat, but uneasy to find his General: could not be persuaded to give over seeking him, and fell a victim, I fear, to the French Irregulars on the left. Keppell is sent back, he has two sword cuts, one on his elbow, the other, which is a bad one, just by the shoulder joint; he will do well I believe, but is in a great deal of pain. Colonel Ross is dead of his wounds, Jackson must die, Deane is very ill wounded, Stanhope is in high fever with the loss of a finger, Lockart is very bad, nothing but his good spirits can save him, poor Williams died the next morning. The forementioned six were lieutenant-colonels, and most of them commanding regiments. Poor Majors Roper and Petrie were killed, Major Lafausille is wounded, so are Leslie and Wolf, but will do well. Colonel Hardenberg, of the Hanoverians, is a great loss. Our chief loss you see is in Field Officers. General Bland is wounded but will

do well. The French success has cost 'em dear; Sir John Ligonier, who came back yesterday, says Marshal Saxe owned to him eight thousand infantry, one thousand horse and one thousand officers, and they have certainly lost many more; they are not at all uppish with their success, nor can I say it has at all dispirited us. The Austrians are horridly vexed to have been out of the two last actions, and I am convinced would be glad of their turns. For our other friends, *entre nous*, I wish 'em out of the line, for the whole miscarriage was owing to their having the centre. The day was as much ours when they ran away, as it is now theirs, and when we retired we were in as quiet possession of the village as before the action began, but it was impossible to stay when the army was cut in two. His Royal Highness did wonders; I believe in my conscience the strength of his own arm saved him from being a prisoner. He was in the middle of a French squadron, and one of the troopers going to lay hold of him, he gave him such a cut with his sword, that if he did not cut his arm off, 'twill not be of much use to him the rest of his life. His family and servants ran to his succour, and brought him off with no other loss than four of his own hussars being wounded. M[arshal] Saxe was as near being taken by the Scotch Greys; as he says, one of them had his *pat* upon his shoulder and he was forced to run for it. We have changed our camp yesterday, and extend with our left above Meys, and our right towards Stochem. General Trips is at Viset, where the enemy have a *camp volant*, as they have another towards Lonaken; their grand army is still upon the field of battle. Believe me we are as fit, without gasconading, to fight the enemy to-morrow and the men as willing as before the action, and I dare say 'twill hardly be long before we try again. The enemy had ordered the cannon from Namur, but have remanded it. The only disgraces of the battle are young Cholmondley of the third regiment of Guards, who is broke and sent from the army, and it is thought it will go hard with the deputy-brigadier of that corps; all the officers appear against him, it is certain nobody saw him at the head of his brigade. You know the Guards, unfortunately for them, were posted between the Hessians and Bavarians, which was a bad neighbourhood." [*Enclosed in Col. Russell's letter of July* 10. *See below.*] 4 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 3, Friday. Flushing.—". . . I am satisfied you must know all particulars relating to this late action. I yesterday read a copy of an extract of an account of this affair, from Colonel York to his father, which was well wrote, being a clear, plain, and an exact account of the whole action, from the 30th to the 2nd of this month included, N.S., being the day of the affair, and in which it appears, though we lost the day, entirely owing to the misbehaviour of the Dutch cavalry, yet greater honour could never be gained by the British and Hanoverian troops, who

drove the French for several hours, with that success that their infantry never could be brought to rally, but as often as they ran, still fresh brigades were brought up to supply 'em, so that had our troops, I mean our infantry on the left wing, been sustained, for which all the proper orders were given, but prevented in the execution by the conduct of the Dutch, who permitted the enemy to cut off our right wing from sustaining us; had that misfortune not been, there was not the least doubt but success might have fallen to our share. As for Sir John Ligoniere, Lord Robert Sutton and Conway, they are returned to our army, having been exchanged, but for Keppel, I fear he is not yet recovered of his wounds, yet hope they are not dangerous; and as for my lieutenant, Harry Campbell, another aide-de-camp of General Ligoniere's, who was a fine youth, 'tis with too much reason believed he is killed, not having been heard of anywhere as a prisoner, not yet found in the field of battle, though great search has been made after him. His brother the Colonel, who went but yesterday for Scotland from hence, was inconsolable for his loss. Mr. Jeffreys, our chaplain, came yesterday morning just after we had another repeated order to be ready to embark at an hour's warning, though I hope we shall have time to have service once before we go, having borrowed the French church for that purpose on Sunday next.

"Saturday noon. We have for these two or three days had accounts of Count Lowendal advancing from Antwerp with a body of men; that he has taken some forts on this side of the Scheld, the last of which is Sandvliet, and which is within nine miles of Bergen-op-Zoom; that it is thought they will very soon lay siege to that fortress; if so we shall then not remain here long, but shall either be sent *in* thither, or join Prince Hildbourghausen in defence of the lines, which are very near that town. That commander has about twelve thousand men at present with him of Swiss, Austrians, Bavarians, and other nations, our two Highland regiments are also with him. The French have not yet broke ground before it, and we shall soon know what they purpose to do."

Postscript. ". . . 'Tis now Sunday evening. I've this morning seen a fine sight of redcoats at church, and heard an excellent discourse, very proper for us. . . . There seems now no great appearance of our going to Bergen-op-Zoom, for by accounts this day from thence, the French opened their trenches before that town yesterday, and a strong garrison of men we have, as also above ten thousand men in the lines near it; however, by what I can hear, the enemy have sufficient intelligence that many necessaries are wanting to make a proper defence, so that if *that* is true, though we have ever so many men, the place must be very soon in the hands of the enemy. What will be their next step I wont pretend to say. We may remove from hence to Beveland to defend that island, but there is not one fortified town there, so that if we should at last be obliged to defend this island, which is worth all the rest in this province, we might be able to make a good stand, for the ships can be a great means in

assisting to preserve us here, which is more than they can do in Beveland; but if Bergen-op-Zoom should fall, perhaps Williamstadt and Breda may be the next places they may have in view, all which a little time will soon determine; in the meantime can only say, we do not seem to be in such a hurry to remove from hence as we did, when I begun this." 6 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 7, Tuesday. Flushing.—. . . "We frequently hear from Bergen-op-Zoom, before which place Count Lowendall is with about forty thousand men of one sort or other, which he has brought from Antwerp, and there collected together from every place he could possibly get them, so that I dont believe there is at present any one garrison in all Flanders with two hundred men in it belonging to the French, excepting some few of their sea ports. We have under Prince Sax Hildbourghausen, in the lines, about fifteen thousand men. These lines are contiguous to Bergen and extend northward from the town; there are besides about five thousand men in the garrison which could be fresh supplied from these lines, and the town is open to us by the water all to the east, from whence they could be supplied with every one thing wanting; so that as the enemy can approach it but one or two ways, if the governour will but do his duty and those under him, there would be no fear of the enemy. But the Dutch have sent an old man of eighty-five called General [Cronstrong, *erased*] but two days ago to command the garrison. This old man we had in the field with us two campaigns in Flanders, and by his actions then, and by the character he has always bore, in being in an interest not agreeable to us, I should apprehend things will not go so well as one could wish. If this garrison should defend itself, which it might do, for a month, by that time I should imagine the motions the Duke might make to preserve Holland would oblige the enemy before Bergen to raise the siege. If that town should fall, Holland will suffer greatly if the enemy should then advance this way. We shall then encamp either here, or in Beveland, where Brigadier Douglass talks of encamping the two regiments that are with him very soon. We had arrived here yesterday a sergeant of the Guards with some deserters that were sent hither from the Duke; hear nothing extraordinary from thence, but that they remain encamped on the other side of Maestricht. . . . Poor Jack came a few days ago with a melancholy face to tell me his sister was come back again, and soon found 'twas to meet the man who carried her to Antwerp. You must know this man has a house here, captain of a little privateer, in short an Ipswich smuggler, drove here, or would have been hanged; but has been found so useful a man these last two or three years to our commanders in the field, that they have chiefly made use of him and his vessel, to gain intelligence, to fight on the Schelde with his armed vessel, and sometimes on shore as a hussar. In short the fellow is very brave and gallant, and has no fear of death, but I believe is, and

has been, as great a rogue as you please; however his Royal Highness keeps him in his constant service, and finds him a very useful person. Upon several occasions, he has been often sent to and fro from the army hither with expresses; was at the last battle as a hussar, killed two or three men with his own sword, and brought from the enemy one of the Duke's dragoon drums, who had been taken prisoner; he arrived from the army hither about two days after Jack's sister came, and find they agreed to be married, when he carried her to Antwerp, and took care to send her to Ghent. I had no idea the man would keep his word, but . . . indeed, married they were two days ago by the Scotch Presbyterian clergyman of this town. He has been of that service to the Duke, that he will have his pardon in England, and proposes soon if there is any danger here, to send his lady to his relations at Ipswich, there to visit Mrs. Cloysterman and Linton as Captain Pigsley's lady. This will be a pretty story for Molly and Johnny." 4 *pp.* *Seal of arms.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 10, Friday. Flushing.—"I have enclosed to you an extract of a letter which came hither about two days since from the the army * which perhaps may have some particulars which will not be inserted in your *Gazette*. The French are going on with their siege before Bergen-op-Zoom, and by what I can learn they were suffered unmolested to open their trenches so near, as to be almost at the the foot of the glacis: and I can't help thinking what with the goodness of the French engineers, and the reverse of ours, as also the bad disposition of the people, and too much to be feared that of their troops, that very little good can be expected from them. Which way the enemy will proceed after they may have succeeded there, I know not; but believe we may stay here to make the defence of this island. . . . I can thus far say, if the inhabitants of this island, who are very wealthy, had at heart the preservation of it, it is capable of being made in such a condition of defence, that a few troops and batteries in the eastern part of it, where our ships could not be of great use, and with the assistance of those ships which would be properly stationed where they would be of service, half the power of France would then find it a difficult task to be masters of it. The Commodore is just returned from being up the Schelde in a boat near the French camp that is before Bergen-op-Zoom, to make the best observation he could; was within a hundred yards of their tents, was in hopes to have been able to have brought his bomb-ketches to do some service, but the water is too shallow for it. He brings word that the garrison makes a vigorous defence, and that we have such a number of troops in it and near it enough to supply it with fresh ones if wanted, that the enemy will find it a hard bone to pick to take it; and besides the Commodore is of opinion that

* See Colonel York's letter. p. 371 above.

they have not fifteen thousand men before the town, so that then it cant be lost, unless given away, and the old governor swears he will hold it out to the last extremity. He also says that thirty thousand Prussians are already upon their march to join us, but that wants confirmation. General Husk has had letters from England to approve of his not sending us from hence, and had letters yesterday from the Prince of Orange to the same effect; though His Highness did at first particularly name us to be sent to Bergen[-op-Zoom]. . . . The poor Commodore is sufficiently uneasy, which I dont wonder at, the Prince of Orange having sent him and our General word that he only relies on them for the preservation of this island, so that if Bergen should be taken, we shall not remove I find from hence, but shall I suppose have all our British troops here to defend this island in case of necessity. Believe the Dutch the same people they have been, and fear the Statholder, having neither land nor sea forces, is little more than a cypher; that Scriver, the Dutch Admiral, has left us, and ordered all his ships from hence, which would have been gone before now, had the wind been fair; so leave you to judge what a part they seem to act." 5¼ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 13, Monday. From on board the Commodore's ship.—I have just come on board to dine with the Commodore, and have been most agreeably presented with a letter from you by a relation of my own, Capt. Russell. He is commander of a sloop upon this station, and the Commodore gave him a great character. As he returns for England this evening, I take the quarter of an hour before dinner to tell you as much as I can. An account has just come that the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom made a sally yesterday and killed four hundred French, and that two hundred Dutch out of their ships have offered to go as volunteers into the town, which, as most of them are gunners, who are needed there, will be of great service. An engineer whom the Commodore sent into the town returned yesterday with a very good report of the works there, and says that our people fired with great success, and that the works are so strong, that the place can hold out a long time, provided the men do their duty. Jack is made happy by his letter, sends his duty and will write soon to give an account of his sister's wedding. I often see her walking with her husband, who promises very fair to be good to her. I have been rather miserable about poor Frank, who has been so ill with fever that I thought I should lose him, but the moment an intermission appeared, I ordered him the bark, which has, I thank God, saved him, and with good kitchen physic, he is now got brave and hearty, and begins to be about his horses again, who are very well, but almost eat one up, their expense is so great. Mr. Hunter, who got his election without going over for it, was forced to return to Rotterdam when our first bad news arrived, and frightened enough he was. He has promised to help us about our forage, as the contractor for the Duke lives at Rotterdam.

"My dearest life, talk not of rewards for me. If I merit any and shall have any blessing, 'twill be owing to you, which you know I've said a thousand times." 4 *pp.*

COLONEL RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1747, July 16, Thursday. Flushing.—We live in a strange state of uncertainty, our movements depending chiefly on the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. "If the besieged do but their duty, it may hold out long enough to make the enemy's hearts ache, and who will at last be obliged to raise the siege, if the Duke can but make a motion with his army this way. Three thousand Hessians, who were to have joined his Royal Highness, when they were at Nimiguen received orders to come this way, the first division of which are already got into the garrison. The rest will not be long after them, so that by receiving so great a re-inforcement, nothing then but misbehaviour or treachery can make the Dutch lose so important a fortress; for as to ammunition, gunners, and any part of a train of artillery, 'twill be their own fault if they are not supplied with them, since a communication with Holland is, and can always be open to 'em. The French have certainly detached from the army to the besiegers, or they never could have been thirty thousand men before the town, which by all accounts they are at present are. However, we continue to make a very vigorous defence, having dismounted several of their guns in their batteries, and no less than five magazines of the enemy have blown up. One good thing is, part of the garrison consists of Austrians, Hanoverians and Swiss, who may be depended on, and the old governor, General Crompstron, promises to defend it to the last; but how far a man's senses will hold out at eighty-five, or can be relied on, I wont venture to say. In the midst of this, we seem to be enjoying our ease at present here, having only two British battalions left to guard this island, one German regiment that was at Ter Veer being ordered away to Bergen, so that to-morrow two or three companies of the Royals march from hence to Ter Veer to do duty there. By this means, our men will have pretty hard duty here, but as they are not under canvas when off duty and that they receive twelve stivers per week added to their pay, which is better than a shilling English, they do extremely well, and are not half so sickly as the men in Beveland, who are encamped. . . After we've done firing with ball, which we make the men practise every afternoon at six o'clock, we then ride or walk till nine, and make ourselves as cheerful as we can, few exceeding the bounds of reason except my friend the Duchess of Rutland's relation, who, though very good-natured, is an empty, very noisy fellow, and has really been guilty of more excess than I could have imagined him to be capable of after so many promises to me of his future sobriety."

By my stale letters you will see what early intelligence we received from the army, the action happening on Sunday, and the news arriving on the Wednesday from the Prince

of Orange. The Duke was not so much as mentioned in his letter, which much alarmed us, but early the next morning we were put out of our pain by a much better account. It is said that Prince Waldeck is on the march with a detachment from the army, and that he set out on the 19th, new style. "I think 'tis very probable, since Holland is in great danger in case the enemy should succeed at Bergen-op-Zoom, and I hope his arrival may occasion the raising of the siege. I'm much concerned for the honour of the corps of Guards, therefore *feel* for any disgrace they may lately have suffered, but by what I can learn, the officers have no ways been censured or have been to blame except *those* in a public manner which I can have no pity for."

Friday noon. The masters of our packet-boats have behaved so ill that the Commodore means, I believe, to suffer no more to go at present, but will send all letters by his cutters. Last evening I went with Braddock in a chaise to see a most delightful place about two miles off, the owner of whom we met in a shady walk, when he begged leave to show us his gardens and plantations, and persuaded us to drink a bottle of excellent champagne under a shady tree. We have invited our new acquaintance, who is more of a gentleman than any we have yet seen, to dine with us, but we do not yet know his name.

As to the re-inforcement of Hessians, I fear it wants confirmation, but that Prince Waldeck is detached is pretty certain, and by his route, was to be at Breda as last night.

I find from Noel that Lord Robert Manners and Johnny Waldgrave are both chosen members of parliament. I am glad Sir Hugh Smithson has carried his election. Poor Jack Robinson will fret much at his loss of money.

"I'm sorry for poor Col. Jackson, who is since dead of his wounds. Lockhart, 'tis thought, will recover, from his vast strength of spirits. Keppell, I hope, will soon do well. I love poor Johnny for his concern for his being stripped. Lord Robert Sutton was served the same, though not wounded, and supped the same night with Marshal Saxe." 8 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 19, Sunday evening. Flushing.—I hope in my next to say certainly that Prince Waldeck has arrived. His coming is of much consequence, for the French, having found it a little too difficult to continue the attack against the town, are preparing batteries against the forts commanding the lines, which, if they could master the forts, they would be able to force, and would then more easily succeed in their attempt against the town. Prince Waldeck has a detachment from the whole army, including two or three English regiments, with him, and if he should arrive before the enemy make their grand effort against the lines, they may be defeated in their schemes. General Husk some time since received answers from the Duke, who left us entirely

under the command of the Prince of Orange, so if he thinks it necessary for us to remove from this island, we shall certainly march.

An officer come from Beveland gives so good an account of Fuller's behaviour with the troops near Hulst that I dont in the least imagine but (whenever he has a hearing) he will come off with honour. 3 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 25, Saturday. Flushing.—The sixty sailors whom the Commodore offered the garrison at Bergen for gunners have been refused because they don't understand the language, although before he went there he had had two or three letters praying him to supply them with much more than that number. He gives a tolerably good account of the defence made by the garrison, so that if the re-inforcements join the lines, there can be no fear of the enemy easily mastering it. I have just seen a letter from the captain of one of our sloops of war, "dated from Bergen-op-Zoom, on Thursday last, in which he says: all the French deserters who arrive here assure us that it is impossible for the soldiers to keep their entrenchments, by reason of the great fire which is made from the town. The number of wounded and sick transported to Antwerp is incredible; that latter part is thought to be true. He goes on: the re-inforcement expected here is not above three leagues distant, consisting of eighteen battalions, thirty squadrons and some hussars; we have in our lines ten thousand, and in the town, we *had* three thousand six hundred men, of which there are killed and wounded five hundred, and of the artillery, sixty killed and wounded, and of the sailors, four killed and thirteen wounded. All our men in general are in high spirits. General Swartsenburg commands our re-inforcement. General Cromstrom and the Prince of Hesse Phillipstat are continually together in council; the latter was governor of the town before Cromstrom was sent. It is said for a certainty that ten thousand men are arrived in the French army before the town. Nothing more of any consequence is in the letter.

"When Prince Waldeck was detached, it is very certain the French *also* sent a detachment which we expected would have endeavoured to have intercepted ours, but as they have not been able to do that, 'tis very probable that detachment has re-inforced their own troops before the town. By letters from the army, we are informed that Sir John Ligonier, though sent back to us, is not yet at liberty to serve, nor yet Colonel Conway; that the former is gone to Liege and the latter is at Aix-la-Chapelle; that Col. Reynolds has been acquitted by the General Court-Martial."

I have heard that our champagne friend is one of the chief magistrates of Middleburgh, and an India Director of Zeeland. We often walk in his shady groves, and expect him to dine with us soon. 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 26, Sunday night. Flushing.—A vessel has just arrived from Bergen, bringing a good account of the garrison and the lines, against which the enemy do not fire near so much as they did. Three battalions of the re-inforcements have arrived and the rest are within four miles, but may wait there to harass the enemy, who were attacking Fort Rover, the fort nearest to Steenbergen and in front of our lines. Our irregulars have taken some prisoners already, and some of the enemy's baggage, and are near enough to supply any want which either the lines or garrison may have. This will give great spirits to our troops, who have been much fatigued by the enemy's former continuous fire. I find that we had only six thousand in the lines before the re-inforcements came in. Hearing that a cutter had arrived and that the Commodore was on shore, I gave up my ride this afternoon, sought him out, and did not leave him until his packet was brought; when to my inexpressible joy I received three of yours, which I have only had time just to run over. I am writing this in a bookseller's shop, and have scarce daylight to conclude.

Postscript. Col. York was at Bergen yesterday, was to go in the evening to the Hague and thence to the army. Mr. Jeffreys is well, and gave us an excellent discourse to-day. 4¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, July 29, Wednesday. Flushing.—My cousin Russell has arrived from Deal, bringing three sheep and some fine beef, and he convoyed some cutters which brought us a hundred and fifty hogs and a great quantity of good bacon at 5*d.* a pound, for our men as well as ourselves. He also brought me your letter, and it made me really happy to hear what you were all doing at Chequers and that Fanny was with you. "Your account of the room she bespoke so long beforehand, and the removal that occasioned, was jocose enough. I am persuaded 'twas *his* fault if further consequences did not ensue . . . 'tis now full time to be over, with both parties.

"Our whole mess had a party of pleasure yesterday to a place called Domburgh, fifteen miles across the island. We hired a fine coach and put six of our horses to it, and a grand appearance we made, nobody except the Stadtholder ever having dared to drive in a coach and six. We had a delightful day, the country on that side being more open and looking more English. Round us here it has more the appearance of the gardens near the King's Road, going to Chelsea. Near Domburgh there is a shady walk to the high banks of the sea-side, whence I could see the ships all coming from England, which I knew were bringing me your most welcome letter.

"As to Bergen-op-Zoom, I wont pretend to say anything more but that I think they have made a glorious defence, I mean that the old General and the troops seem to behave well; that this

morning an account came to the Commodore that we sprung a mine and blew up four hundred grenadiers of the enemy, but that is nothing. The French can bring what artillery they please, can be supplied by water carriage with all the artillery they have in Flanders, to within a very few miles of their camp before Bergen, and as they can have large detachments from their grand army, I leave you to judge if they wont have the town, unless our army could march to raise the siege. As to the re-inforcements, *their* great use may be to preserve Holland after that, and prevent worse consequences." 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, July 31, Friday. Flushing.—" . . . The affair of Bergen-op-Zoom begins now to draw near to have its fate, which a very few days will, I believe, determine in favour of the enemy. Last Saturday they attacked the covert way but were repulsed with a great loss of men of their side, since which I'm of opinion they have taken and keep possession of a horn work, so that before you receive this, by all I can learn . . . that noble and most remarkable fortress will be in the hands of the common enemy." Our detachment near Steenbergen will I suppose try to stop their advance towards Holland, and the troops in the lines may retire to these islands, to join with us in their defence in case they should be next attacked, but I believe the French have suffered so much in this last grand undertaking, that they will probably content themselves with the glory and success they will have gained, lest by attempting too much, they should fail in the end.

Postscript. This has been the longest and certainly the hottest month I ever knew. What must it have been in Bergen, where, to add to it, the town has been twice all on fire, although put out again. "Every house is now almost beat down or laid in ashes. 'Tis lucky the old General is so deaf that the noise could not affect him. He wrote to our General for a quiet horse that he might ride and visit the works, which was sent him. In his letter he calls himself eighty-seven." 3½ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, August 5, Wednesday. Flushing.—As Braddock (who continues to behave with great politeness) is in the room with me, sending off returns, and writing a very good letter to Lord Albemarle, of which nobody is more capable, and as he continually interrupts me to hear it, which, it being for the good of the regiment, I must do with patience, I shall have to wait until he has done before I can collect my thoughts. I keep well in spite of the heat, by wearing warm clothing morning and evening and hardly touching fruit, unless with a good deal of bread, and qualified with two or three glasses of strong mountain Malaga, which we have here good at 8*d.* per bottle, but "notwithstanding all our care of our men, of which all our officers are greatly

concerned about, and pique themselves that nothing on their part shall be wanting, yet we daily fall sick in such numbers that we have a hundred and eighty men now down, chiefly with agues and fevers, in our battalion, and yet the sickly season is not yet begun, which is expected about a fortnight hence." None of our men have died, and we hope by the care we take to prevent them from relapsing. We have two able surgeons sent us from the Grand Hospital, but they are chiefly for the Highland regiments, who fell ill in such numbers when they were first sent to the lines. "We've just now heard from Bergen-op-Zoom that they still hold out, and may now perhaps defend it a week or ten days longer. This last is my own opinion only, for they talk and are in high spirits, as if they might hold out a considerable time, but that is owing to General Swartzenburgh's having sent in eight or nine battalions into the lines out of his re-inforcement." The lines have not of late been attacked, but before that they hardly had one night off duty, and also a great part of them relieved the garrison every third or fourth night. Colonel Speed has been sent thither from the army by the Duke, I suppose to act as engineer, of which he is very capable. Middleton, the surgeon, has just sent us a mate by Lord Albemarle's order, in the room of one who died a month ago, but his lordship neither answers Braddock's letters nor takes the least care of us in regard to our forage, which we have hitherto paid for ourselves. Those who live well, but without excess, fare best, but even those that exceed are not the worse for it amongst our men "only the consequence of drinking cooling liquors afterwards is the destruction of all our careless and unthinking fellows."

I am sorry to have to give a melancholy account "of a very pretty young fellow, a son of Tom Hales, who was an ensign in the battalion with us, and the flower of all his brother ensigns here." He was riding yesterday with Captain Gausel, Mr. Jeffreys, our chaplain, and one Ensign Gwin when his horse fell, flinging him upon his head, and occasioning such contusion that in spite of all imaginable care by the surgeons he remained senseless for eighteen hours and then died. It is my duty now to write the news to his father, and so I must bid adieu to my dearest soul for this time. 6½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, August 8, Saturday. Flushing.—General Husk has this morning received an express from the Duke, with orders for him to go to Bergen-op-Zoom and thence to his Royal Highness, Brigadier Douglass taking the command here in his absence. He sets out this afternoon with only a cloak bag, his aide-de-camp and two servants, and knows nothing about his returning, but I think it looks as if he may, unless the Duke thinks him a necessary person to have near him to advise with. If Douglass chooses to continue to reside where he is, "Col. Braddock will command the two battalions in this town, which he will not be

fond of, as he will be obliged so often to correspond with Douglass. I own I am sorry for Husk's going, as he took great care of us, and at the same time had a good deal of trouble with the magistrates, and by sweetening them sometimes, as well as souring them, he gained his point with 'em in almost everything he wanted, so hope he'll return to us before 'tis long. As for Douglass, he is also a very good sort of man, and if he finds Husk may probably make some stay he may then think proper to come to us, though they say he is very prettily settled in Beveland."

The French have marched towards Tirlemont, but I believe only for forage and provisions, they having eaten up everything in their last camp near Maestricht, so that if the Duke repasses the Maes after them, he will be liable to starve. As for Bergen-op-Zoom, it still holds out, and if the garrison and lines had been at first as strong as they are at present, the French could never have taken it, but now it must certainly fall into their hands. 3 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, August 15, Saturday. Flushing.—Our doom after Bergen is taken will depend upon the motions of the enemy, but I believe they will give their men some rest before proceeding elsewhere. Col. Barrington, who went with General Husk as far as Bergen, reports that the garrison now makes a very good defence, but when the enemy first broke ground they were permitted to do it within a few yards of the glacis before so much as a gun was fired at them from the garrison, nor were the trees and houses cleared away from before the town.

He dined with Lord John Murray and Lord Louden, the former of whom commands the two Highland regiments there. They live very comfortably, being the only two regiments who dont go on duty into the town, and the enemy having brought no forces against the lines since they left off their attack upon Fort Rover. The desolation of the place is not to be wondered at, as the enemy has been for six weeks so near it with artillery at their command. Yesterday being St. Louis day, I suppose they would make no small effort, and probably by now have gained the outworks; chiefly by undermining and blowing to pieces.

Marshal Saxe and the grand army have only moved about ten miles for the sake of fresh green forage, and ours remain on the other side the river, but are moved nearer Liege. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, August 21–September 1, Friday. Flushing.—This is the Prince of Orange's birthday, but I am told he has desired that it might not be publicly kept. Bergen still holds out, although Lowendhall had promised his monarch that it should be in his hands long before this. The enemy for the last few days have been employed in forming lines of circumvallation, in case of an attack from our own re-inforcements, which will soon

amount to a little army of thirty-one battalions and forty-four squadrons, besides six thousand irregulars under Prince Esterhazy, the whole to be commanded by General Chanclos. These will serve to cover Holland, but I have no idea that they will be able to raise the siege.

Bishop Twisden has been very lately at Bergen, to try to pick up some fine pictures, and out of curiosity visited all our works in the midst of the fire.

I am sorry to say that Brigadier Douglass is so ill that his life is in great danger. He would indeed be a public loss.

This goes by a Captain Noel, now going to England to take command of a new fifty gun ship called the *Severn*. He is a distant relation of our Noels and the elder branch of the family, but he knows Bledloe very well and much of our neighbourhood, and is brother to Lord Wentworth, the present possessor of Bradnum, to whom late Lady Wentworth left 1,200*l.* per annum with the title.* He is a very agreeable, polite man, from whom I have received great civilities, and has promised to come to see me in co. Bucks. He is often with Tom Rowney at Oxford, who is his uncle, and from whom he has expectations, and tells me he will go and see Johnny Greenhill. Three other captains have been preferred from this station, while our poor relation, though full as meritorious, for want of interest must remain commander of a sloop only. I wish you would mention this to my sister, so that her mistress might see it, and inform her that he is a Russell and worthy of the name, and one also whom Commodore Mitchell would strongly recommend; so that if his Grace of Bedford were applied to, he would have no reason to be ashamed of preferring one of his own name who would be an ornament to it. Perhaps Lord Sandwich would speak for him to have command of a post ship, instead of only the *Swan* sloop, on this station. The sickness amongst our men increases in spite of all our care. *5 pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, August 22, Saturday night. Flushing.—Captain Russell, who dined with us to-day, tells me he has been sixteen years in the service, and has a hundred junior officers made post-captains over his head. There is none he would refer his character to in preference to Admiral Boscawen, who recommended him for his sloop, and was always his good friend. If Fanny could help him, I should be glad.

We had no great doings here on account of the Prince of Orange's birthday, but there were some at Middleburgh and at a little village or two where some people had a mind to appear loyal, and at Bergen the garrison kept up a continual fire from sun-rising to sun-setting, in honour of the day. The Commodore

*Martha Lovelace, Baroness Wentworth in her own right, was succeeded by Sir Edward Noel, grandson of her cousin, Sir John Noel. She had married Sir Henry Johnson of Bradenham, co. Bucks (whose daughter Anne married Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford of the new creation).

is very sanguine that the town may still hold out, and when the spring tides come they may be able to flood the enemy's trenches and so retard their progress. At least seven hundred men in our two regiments are down with fevers and agues, and many more than that in the two regiments in South Beveland. I am in hopes that Brigadier Douglass is better. 3 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, September 3, Thursday. Flushing.—Capt. Russell has conveyed General Husk to Deal, but I think I now see his sloop returning hither, and hope he will bring me a letter. "I am sorry to say that the fate of poor Bergen must now very soon be over," the enemy having raised four or five new batteries (by which the poor old General's quarters have been laid flat), and done great execution in the town by their continued firing of cannon and mortars. The Dutch cannot be brought to stand the fire, though made almost drunk to animate them, and the only reliance is on the Scotch Dutch, Swiss and their allies, who have fought bravely, aided by the vast strength of the works themselves, but the garrison must submit at last, and I believe will have orders to retire without being made prisoners. Then a little time will show whether anything further will be attempted in these watery parts of the world, with Chanclos so near, while we have some force at sea and the Dutch ships without number are posted up the Maes to preserve Holland; or whether any pen and ink work is going on. These low countries and ditches cant be the scene of action long, for after all this dry weather, we must expect rain, when it does come, with a witness. And we need it much, to wash not only the town but the whole island, filling the dykes and ditches with wholesome water instead of putrified nauseous, stinking puddles, which infect the very air and greatly increase the country's distemper. I cant help telling you of one of the Swiss captains here, who for many years has kept up a constant correspondence with his mistress in Switzerland, they writing to each other twice a week, letters of the smallest character, lines very close, and sixteen pages long. When he was at Bergen, he never failed, even when on duty, and as he was writing by the help of a candle, in one of the front works of the town, a cannon ball snuffed his candle for him, but he merely had it re-lighted, as it was snuffed too close, and continued his letter. The world does not abound in such instances of love and friendship.

Postscript. Two o'clock. The Commodore has come to dine with us, bringing the sad news of poor Speed's death. He showed me a letter he had to-day received from him "with a very pretty account of the condition they were in, with several jokes, and concluding that General Sanclos was come to hold a conference with General Cromstron, that the knats were very troublesome to them, but believed they were more so to the enemy, and would have a worse effect among them than the result of the two Generals' councils." Two hours after this letter arrived, another

came from Lord Lempster, who is a volunteer at Bergen, stating that as Colonel Speed was standing by him on a ravelin, he was shot through the head by two musket balls. He had just written to the Dukes of Bedford and Montague, and Lady Betty Jermain. "I saw another very good letter from an officer, giving a great character of poor Speed, and that what a loss the garrison had had, nobody having animated the troops more than he had done, and had no fault but that of exposing his own person too much."* 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, September 6, Sunday. Flushing.—"About four hours after I wrote to you yesterday, and that the Commodore had dispatched the cutter, advice came from Bergen-op-Zoom that between one and five o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy stormed the town in two or three places, and put the whole garrison to the sword." This morning a confirmation of it has come, but we know no particulars. We expect General Husk in four or five days, but if an answer from the Prince of Orange should arrive, with powers for us to press boats, we should undoubtedly go for Breda. Our transports will be our last refuge, if absolutely necessary. "The people here seem to be in some consternation, which I don't wonder at, but however, if if they had taken better care of us, we might not have been so sickly, and in a condition unable to defend them if wanted." 2 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, September 8, Tuesday. Flushing—"It is in vain to attempt to give you a perfect account of the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, but shall relate part of a letter I read from one of our engineers who was in the town, who says that the enemy had made five breaches, at all which they made a general attack, and which begun about four in the morning on Saturday last, the 5th O.S., but that the enemy was in the middle of the town before the garrison was under arms; however, that we disputed it till nine before the enemy was in possession of the whole town; that he could give but an imperfect account of our loss, but believes we might lose about fifteen hundred killed and wounded; that the Prince of Hesse Philipstadt was shot through the leg; that our troops in the lines retired with General Cromstrom to Steinbergen, except six regiments who went into Tholen, by crossing a bridge of boats, in order to defend that place and the island.

"I cannot help observing that 'tis very extraordinary that a garrison which has defended itself so well for nine weeks should at last be so surprised as to be taken by storm without being prepared to defend themselves, for had the breaches been properly guarded, and a sufficient number of men to

* Several letters written by Speed to the Duke of Montagu are calendared in the Commissioners' Report upon the Duke of Buccleuch's MSS. at Montagu House, Vol. I., issued in 1899.

sustain them, the enemy would have found it a much more difficult task than they did; besides it is said the breaches were so small that they might have been with the more ease defended and that the enemy took the opportunity of the setting of the moon to begin to fill the ditch with fascines, and which they had but little time to do it in, being between the moon setting and day-break, the only suspicious time, by which means they filled the ditch and so begun the attack. This is certainly agreed on by all hands, that the enemy was in the town before the garrison was under arms, and therefore am afraid all who could make their escape took to their heels. Those who could not, made the best defence they were able, which made the confusion and slaughter last so long before all was over, and by what I can learn the Scotch Hollanders and one or two more regiments have very few men or officers left. As a confirmation of the surprise, it is to be feared that the troops in the lines have so precipitately retired that they have left all their tents and baggage to be a prey to the enemy. The French will have gained great glory by this conquest, and being flushed with success, if they have sufficient troops to spare, may make still further attempts, but what or which way they will next advance, I wont pretend to say. This being the island of the most consequence, the Commodore is placing his ships to the best advantage between this and South Beveland, in case they should bend their course to these islands. To-morrow or next day we may expect an answer from the Prince of Orange with regard to us and our going to Breda; perhaps he may throw obstacles to our going there, since the fate of Bergen is determined, so that we still continue in a very uncertain situation."

A very good physician, Dr. Barker, has been sent to us from London, on General Husk's recommendation, who has brought with him a hundred weight of bark and other medicines for the sick. The General sets out from London as to-day, and is to make but a short stay with us on his way to the Duke. The doctor says that if our men are not removed from this town they will not get rid of their agues, &c., all winter, and will be unfit for the ensuing campaign, and even those who are tolerably well will fall down if they are not better provided for by the magistrates, who however are now ready to supply us with everything, if we would but stay here.

I hope you will write to Mrs. Mountney that she may inform Mr. Frankland of poor Speed's death.

Postscript. Wednesday morning. An engineer just come from Tholen, who escaped from Bergen, says "that the works have all along defended themselves, and that before the town was stormed the old general was fled and left the garrison asleep. The French are investing of Steinbergen, and our troops, who retired thither, are cut off from Tholen. I wish this surprise upon the town does not, if the truth was known, turn out a black story." Our communication with Holland may soon be cut off, except by sea, so it is doubtful if we shall go to Breda. 5½ *pp.*

COLONEL RUSSELL TO HIS WIFE.

1747, September 13. Sunday, Flushing.—I fear when you got my letter, with "the account of poor Bergen's cruel fate, that your mind would be filled with strange ideas of Breda being the next place, but it is not likely that four invalid regiments would be sent to waste provisions and take up room in a town that might be invested, and you will see by my last that the Duke has ordered us to Grave, a healthy situation on a fine flowing river, where I hope our battalion (once the finest I believe in Europe) will recover from its present deplorable condition. General Husk was very good in representing our state in England, and the King has sent us ten live oxen and fifty sheep, which are to be sold at threepence a pound, for the use only of the four battalions in Zealand, with small beer and Thames water gratis. The whole is consigned to Colonel Braddock to distribute, receive the money for, and make return to the Treasury of the Navy, and as this gives no small trouble, you may be sure it falls upon me. However, as so great a good attends it, it is no little pleasure to me, and with the help of my quarter-master, Captain Evelyn, who is not only a real pretty fellow but extremely clever in all his disagreeable duty, the poor men will, I hope, be comforted and strengthened. We have at this time above six hundred in our regiment unfit for duty, besides many who call themselves fit but would not be allowed so at any other time, and so have not enough to do the ordinary guards, though they are reduced to as few as possible. I cannot yet be quite without hope that England may be thought the best place for us, but next to this, our present destination certainly gives the best prospect for the good of our people. We cannot stir until Captain Orme, whom Col. Braddock sent yesterday to the Hague, returns, and also our *scoots* are not yet here, and, some say, will not come until they bring other troops to supply our place. Col. Braddock and I think of hiring a yacht, as our voyage may last seven or eight days, and the *scoots* are far from comfortable. "As for poor Bergen, 'tis certain a messenger came in the night before, and told 'em what they were to expect if they would not give up the town, which their Generals had much better, though shamefully, have done than in this much more ignominious manner; that the Prince of Orange is in the utmost concern, at a time when he was in hopes his nation and troops were going to recover their character by bravery and so gloriously defending Bergen as he thought they had done for nine weeks, should at last so shamefully forfeit what he was so big with expectation of, and now, 'tis to be feared, will irrecoverably lose . . . The French are at present about reducing the fort of Lillo, which is the only little fortification between them and Antwerp, and lies upon the Scheld. 'Twill amuse 'em a little while, and perhaps all they may undertake this campaign."

I am sorry to say poor Kepple has lost the use of his arm.

Postscript. General Husk has just arrived, but brings nothing

new, and leaves us on Tuesday or Wednesday, to go to the army. 7½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, September 16, Wednesday. Flushing.—At the time the Duke sent his orders he did not know that we were designed for Breda, so that probably some expresses must pass and repass between him and the Hague before our destination is settled. When General Husk was in England, it was once decided that we should go to Dover, Deal and Canterbury, until our men were recovered, but some mighty reasons of State altered that resolution. The General has been advising with us in everything we could think of for the welfare of our men, but he leaves us to-morrow morning to go to the Duke, and does not know where he will be in winter quarters himself. Breda is not likely to be our fate, though it is a healthy and agreeable place, and Grave appears to be at too great a distance in case we should be wanted at home, so we do not know what is to become of us, but no doubt all will be for the best. If this bad weather continues, the French cant keep the field long. All they have done since they took Bergen has been attacking Fort Frederick, after which Fort Lillo will, I suppose, be the next, and then they will have all the Scheld between Bergen and Antwerp. Pray thank my sister for her endeavours to get some one to speak to the Duke of Bedford on Captain Russell's account. General Husk promised to do so, "but for want of seeing him made Lord Anson memorandum him in [his] pocket book in order to speak for him to the aforesaid Duke.

"I am sorry to say poor Lady Irwin behaves so idly to desire her Brigadier may be taken up, and has sent for his corpse over to England. I suppose Merrick, the first major to the First regiment, is dead, and I don't doubt but Parslow will have his company, which may be a means of his going home. In the room of poor Campbell, my late lieutenant, a younger son of Lady Exeter succeeds him, and is arrived here, but as I heard not the best character of him, and supposing he would be of little use to me, I got Evelyn to be posted to my company a few days before he came. He has dined with us, and knows me through Mrs. Mountney very well, but that's enough. Noel is his acquaintance, but the General has desired him before Noel's face to be cautious of him; that he might do him no harm, but he is sure he would do him no good. Poor Noel is a great f——; is good natured when sober, but very disagreeable, wrong-head[ed] when otherwise. . . . He is happy when he can get any one to dine with from home, for then he is sure to take his scope, and if 'tis in this town, he makes it very late, and generally comes with such a cut face or a black eye in some fall he contrives to get, that he cant appear for some days. He is under that circumstance at present, but of this you'll take no notice. Braddock, Colonel Barrington and my ensign and myself go on very well." Craggs and Evelyn have, to our concern, left

us on account of expense, but we often see them at our nightly assembly, when we have a good fire, whist at a guelder, which is 20*d.* a corner, a chess table and a cold supper at nine; always abed before twelve, sometimes before eleven." 7 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, September 18, Friday. Flushing.—I knew you would be sorry for poor Speed and poor Bergen. The old General had certainly orders, when the town could no longer make defence, to march out with all the troops (except those few who, I suppose, were destined to be sacrificed), but surely they ought, as long as the garrison was capable of making a vigorous defence, to have withstood the attack. Where the fault was I wont pretend to say, but their national troops could not have behaved worse than they did. Our two Swiss friends were luckily not on duty that night, but in the lines, and so were safe. Yesterday morning Braddock received an express from his plenipo. at the Hague, with orders from the Prince of Orange that, agreeably to the march route sent by him before, we were to take boat to Breda, of which advice had been sent to the Duke. About seven hours later the plenipo. himself arrived, but, in the interim, the Prince had changed his mind, and had signed fresh routes. He told our plenipo. that he thought Grave too far from England, and our present orders are for the two battalions of the Royals to go to Heusden, and General Bragg's regiment and our battalion to go to Bois-le-duc. This also the Prince has signified to the Duke, but as the boats have to come for us, and places to be provided for our sick at Bois-le-Duc, another order may meanwhile arrive from the Duke for us to go to yet another place.

"I know nothing of the French but that they have pretty well reconnoitred Steinbergen and Tholen, and find, what with the late rains and inundations about those places, 'tis not easy to attempt 'em: and that they are reducing still the two forts of St. [*sic*] Frederick and Lillo, upon the Scheld, both which, I imagine, may soon be in their power, after which I believe 'twill be time to go into winter quarters on all sides. The French King is certainly gone, and passed a few days since through Brussels and Ghent in his way to Lisle and so to Paris." The Commodore tells us that the Duke and our army have passed the Maes.

If Fanny should see Mr. Adair, our agent, who is very great with Lord Anson, she might remind him of General Husk's recommendation of Capt. Russell to the Duke of Bedford. Tell my sister that I know nothing of Colonel Cornwallis, but hear that the two Scotch regiments were seen going in their transports to Williamstadt.

No place could be so good for our men as England. It is a fact that we have not at present eighty men fit for service. 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, [September 20—]October 1,* Sunday morning. Flushing.—News has come that the packet boat dispatched from here on September 12, old style, was taken and carried into Ostend by a French privateer, and all the letters thrown overboard, so you will lose the long letter which I wrote to you on the 11th, telling you of our orders from the Duke to proceed directly to Grave, and describing the beauties of the place, a fine, healthy town on the Maes, opposite to Nimeguen. However, since then we have had counter-orders from the Prince of Orange, as I told you in my last. Our state is worse than ever, and Braddock's return to the Duke to-day is only fifty-five men who have not been ill, four sergeants and two drums, out of our whole battalion, and none recovered sufficiently to be called fit for service. Col. Cornwallis has safely reached the army under General Chanclos. Excuse this scrawl, as I am in haste. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, September 22, Tuesday. Flushing.—The Prince of Orange has sent us some boats, but Col. Braddock had a letter from Lord Chesterfield last night directing him to wait for the Duke's orders, which we expect to have shortly. When we are in earnest about going, my business will take up much of my time, as the preparations for our poor sick men will require some care and thought.

"I can send you no news but that the enemy are still attacking the two forts of Frederick and Lillo; that the governor of the latter is killed; that our army under Chanclos is still at Oudenbos, and the Duke where he was, behind the Maes." 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, October 1, Thursday. From on board the *Mary* yacht in Ter Veer Road.—We left Flushing yesterday with the tide, with all our *scoots*, to the number of three-score, and came to an anchor in this road about twelve o'clock. To describe to you the melancholy objects I saw yesterday when our poor souls were embarking would give you the spleen, for such a sight I never saw before. It was far worse than a field of battle. However, it is a great comfort that our sick are rather better than worse to-day, and I hope we may not lose many upon the voyage. We have stopped here to take in bread, provided gratis by the Prince of Orange's orders, but the Dutch are so slow in all their proceedings that we have lost the tide, and must remain many more hours. Our yacht is most comfortable and convenient, and as our doctor, not being any better, got leave to make his way to Bois-le-duc as quickly as he could, we have taken in poor Evelyn, who is an invalid, in his room. Colonel Braddock is only ill every other day, and keeps up very well. 3 *pp.*

---

* This letter, contrary to Col. Russell's custom, is dated new style.

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, October 3, Saturday. Dort.—After a pleasant voyage, we arrived at this place about ten last night, and are now dividing the worst of our sick, supplying them with provisions, and sending them away to our grand hospital at Ousterhout. We send but a hundred men, the hospital not being able to take more than that proportion from our battalion. Our two regiments designed for Heusden also leave us here, and this evening I hope we shall proceed on our way. I have just been ashore to take a view of Dort, which is one of the principal towns in the province of Holland, large, finely situated, and exceeded by none for trade, all kinds of goods and wines coming down here from Italy by the Rhine. We always dine on our yacht and have the good luck to have a very good English woman cook on board, who can cook us a "water zuitchee" to perfection. Our French cook is so ill that we had to send him to one of our sick ships. Captain Evelyn is well enough to be sent forward to provide quarters for us at Bois-le-duc, which we hope we may reach to-morrow night. Col. Braddock has really been very ill, but behaves very well with it. He begins to take bark to-morrow, and I hope will have no more of it. John Russell has been my true and trusty servant, and not had a day's illness, and Jack has no return of his ague, but I assure you scarcely a servant has been able to attend his master at our mess, although not one of the masters has been ill except Braddock, who, as I tell him, has lived too abstemiously. Craggs and Evelyn have both been ill, but since they left us. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, October 7, Wednesday. Bois-le-duc.—We arrived here on Monday night and disembarked yesterday. Our men are already the better for their voyage, and will have good care taken of them here, in a well-regulated hospital under the direction of a proper man. Also their quarters are better than at Flushing, but air and situation, I fear, are not, for although the town is spacious and there are no stinking dykes, yet the whole country round us lies under water, excepting some few causeways leading to the neighbouring towns. However we are in hopes that we may soon be removed to Breda, which is a much more healthy and agreeable place. In consequence of Braddock's illness, I had to wait on Major General de Guy, the commandant of this town, as well as the governor, who proves to be old Cromstron, to receive directions about our disembarking. "The old General looks much more ready to go into his grave than to be fit for this world, therefore am the more surprised how he could have the command of so late an important fortress to this country." The Duke began his march yesterday, and will be in this neighbourhood with his army in a few days, where they will remain until they go into winter quarters. General Husk, who is at Breda

arranging for the English infantry, told our quarter-master that we also should soon go there. The Duke leaves the army to-morrow, calls on the Prince of Orange, who is at Oudenbos with *his* army, and thence proceeds to the Hague, and, I suppose, for England.

Lord Bury writes to Braddock that Bockland will very likely succeed to a regiment. Poor Dr. Barker is left at Heusden, sick with ague and fever. Dr. Maxwell, another of our physicians general, but more used to this method of our hospitals, has the care of us, and was sent before us from Flushing to prepare everything for our sick. 5 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, October 11, Sunday. Bois-le-duc.—I hope this fine weather will be good for our men, and the goodness and cheapness of provisions will be an advantage to them, as also their better quarters, but this place is as bad as Flushing for agues and fevers. Happily our stay here will be short. The day before yesterday who should I meet but Jack Robinson, sent here by Lord Albemarle to announce that he was coming next day to review us. He dined with our mess, who in a snug manner have got together again (except Noel) and we set up a bed for him. Yesterday Lord Albemarle paid us a visit (the English troops being on their march to their head-quarters at Breda) "and saw about twelve men a company, with about six or seven sergeants in all; which he seemed to bear with great patience, in hopes time and a better situation will greatly recover us, and telling us the other two battalions were extremely weak." The Duke is to return from the Prince of Orange to Breda before he goes for the Hague, when the English winter quarters will, I suppose, be quite settled. That place being thought not large enough for the twenty-two British battalions, some will probably be cantooned in adjacent towns, but our brigade will be sure to be together there. Lord Albemarle only breakfasted with us, as, being General of the day, he expected a good deal of company at his quarters for dinner, and so had to return to the army, which lies encamped at Ousterwick, nine miles away. Noel has been in and tells me he dined there and saw all my acquaintances of the Guards. I have just given him leave to go again; he is quite wild, but as good-natured as ever when sober, and surely as great a fool as ever you saw. However, we are very well together, and I mean to keep so if possible. He and seven or eight more put down their reasons for wishing for leave, and sent them to his Royal Highness, but were all refused, as Lord Albemarle told us, except Barrington, who he took care should get it, and very reasonably, as he is here as a sort of volunteer. "His Lordship joked with me by saying the Duke took notice of my not having asked leave, and that he was sure I should always turn out well in the end with regard to going home, but I gave his lordship for answer that I hoped his Royal Highness would be sensible of my having no aversion to go for England, and that if one field officer was

thought sufficient to stay with a battalion of Guards, as Colonel Braddock did by no means desire to go, that I should really have no objection to going. I take for granted they want their joke, and to have a pleasure in giving me a refusal, but I shall not be so *caught*, but shall certainly give his Royal Highness, as well as his Lordship, to understand that I have been every year abroad, and at no small expense, and that how easy it may be to make one some amends by having it in their power to make one happy at home, in the winter, if not wanted here. . . . I am sorry I can send no memorial from Captain Russell. His ship is going home, and he may then perhaps call upon my sister. If so, she may advise him what is best, but no memorial is better than a very ill drawn up one, which he sent me the day before I left Flushing, which I tore, unknown to him."

Postscript. Lord Albemarle has just sent to invite Braddock, Barrington and myself to dinner to-morrow at his quarters. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, October 14, Wednesday. Bois-le-duc.—Barrington and I rode over to the head-quarters at Ousterwick yesterday, and there met General Ligoniere, Conway and such a vast number of my acquaintances that I had no time to go to the Guards, who lie encamped only a quarter of a mile away, and so did not see Parslow, Hudson, &c. On going with Lord Albemarle to his own quarters, which are at a fine chateau, belonging to the old ras[cal] governor of the town, his Lordship took me aside, asked me many questions concerning his regiment, and in fact, showed so much confidence in me and made me such a number of fine speeches with regard to my known humanity, good conduct, &c., that I suspected all the time what would be the consequence. He said nothing about it, but I have since learned that Reynolds is to have leave, and, it is thought, will sell, and that Braddock will, of course, command the Brigade, so that I shall have the whole and sole care of this battalion and there is little hope of my getting away. The army marched this morning to within two leagues of Breda, where they will remain a few days, and then march into their quarters, soon after which his Royal Highness will probably set out for England. Mr. Wiseman has returned from Breda, and has taken a very good house for us four, ready furnished. Poor Kepple is at Aix-la-Chappelle, very well, and has greatly recovered the use of his arm. Sebright, whom I saw with great pleasure at head-quarters, has been aide-de-camp to Sir John Ligoniere ever since my lieutenant's vacancy.

Postscript. As to the Guards being ordered home in the winter, it is too good to be true, and I give no credit to your English newspapers or the rumours from our army. I have known too much of camp reports to listen the *least* to them. $4\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, October 18, Sunday. Bois-le-duc.—All the Brigadiers here are made major-generals, and no more Brigadiers are to be made, otherwise, Braddock, being made one, would have been quite taken off from this battalion. As it is, he might have cognizance of it in my absence, but that signifies little if His Royal Highness has decided against me. I hear he goes straight from the Hague to England, so that I shall not see him again, but must try Lord Albemarle. It is not impossible he might take me with him if he goes himself, and though you must not flatter yourself with it, yet while there is life there may be hope.

I thought I told you we had been obliged to exclude Noel; and Lord Albemarle sent an order by me to Braddock, that without his leave, no officer here should go to camp, all to prevent Noel's going, as he would call at everyone's tent early in the morning and disturb them, whether he knew them or not. I am sorry he has done himself so much harm, but he seems quite insensible of it, and I never knew him happier than now. Yesterday I was surprised by Kepple, on his way to the army. He has quite recovered the use of his arm, is in high spirits, and is now gone to his general, Sir John Ligoniere. I have seen Cary, and young Capt. Fuller has also been here. He had a narrow escape in the last battle, but seems very well. He tells me that his father will call here, from Aix-la-Chapelle, on his way to the army, and that he left him in high spirits. The Duke has promised that he will soon determine his affair, and I know that the King has ordered the Secretary at War to send him word that a commission is ready for him as lieutenant-general, to be signed as soon as this is over.

Middleton, the director-general of the hospital, is just come hither, and dines with us on his way to the army. He has orders to send all his recovering men hither in their way to their regiments, but the magistrates wont take them in; "in short this is a Dutch town, and they are all such a d——d race of people that they are all alike wherever we go, and the same usage we meet with in all their towns. Our men are not so much as allowed fire and candle, nor we *slope gelt*." I hope our troops will soon be removed, for they are as sickly here as in Zeeland and will all relapse if they stay here. 5½ *pp*.

The Same to the Same.

1747, October 21. Bois-le-duc.—There are very fine ramparts round this town, three or four miles long, planted with double rows of very lofty trees and with a wide view over the watery marshes and flat country beyond, a ride round which gives me a good stomach and helps to keep off the distemper. "We are not at all mended with regard to the sickness of our men, for as every one almost without exception have been ill before they came, so now they relapse, which this vile situation will not prevent, and I am sorry to say as the enemy have been so successful for their late campaigns to drive us out of the most

healthy parts of the Low Countries, so now they have no occasion to dispossess us of what places we have left, for whatever troops remain in these countries in winter quarters have need of no more powerful enemy to contest with than the natural inclemency of the climate, which will destroy, or what is worse, render useless, more brave men than all the fire and sword that they have so lately felt." I hoped the day of our removal would have been fixed by now, but the winter quarters of the army are not yet settled, as I hear from Jack Robinson, although the Duke is hourly expected back there and then no doubt it will be done.

Postscript. "My care has been lately among my own sergeants and corporals, who have all been ill, and to prevent relapses, except poor Sabine, who has been very ill again here, and another new, careful non-pareil of a sergeant I've made. The former with great difficulty I've got the tincture of bark to keep on his stomach, so have stopped his fits, and he's on the mending hand; the latter I hope also to bring about, as also to do some good to my company, which is much stronger than any two in the battalion." 3¼ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, October 25, Sunday. Bois-le-duc.—Jack Robinson arrived yesterday from Lord Albemarle, with orders (sent by the Duke) for our immediate march to Breda, so to-morrow we go to Loon-op-zant, and shall reach Breda next day. We shall only have about a hundred of our battalion under arms, about two hundred will be taken in covered waggons, and those unfit to move will stay in the hospital here. Bragg's regiment also goes with us, with about five hundred unarmed, recovered men from the hospitals of Maestricht and Venlo, belonging to our whole English infantry, and also some artillery, about twenty pieces of heavy cannon, and fifty carriages belonging to them; all under the command of Colonel Braddock. Poor Sabine and my next best sergeant must stay behind, but the physician has promised to take great care of them, and to send them after me as soon as it is safe for them to travel. Frank, Jack, and John Russell are all well and hearty, and of great service to me; and the cart I had made in Flushing will be of the greatest use, to convey all my baggage safe and dry to Breda. The Duke is expected daily at head-quarters. He has so far sent orders for none but our garrison here, so that we shall be fixed before the rest march in. Twelve regiments are to be with us, and the rest of the infantry in the neighbourhood. I hear that Colonel Duncomb is dead, which makes a fifth regiment vacant, and gives me great hopes that Bockland may get one. Lord George Beauclerk is to have one, I believe. He is here and elder than Col. Dury; and the latter is made major by the vacancy of General Merrick. Who should come here yesterday but Fuller, on his way from Spaw. He has received a letter from Col. Hodgson by order of the Duke that "if he receives no satisfactory answer from the Prince of Orange or the States to justify General Fuller" he

shall declare him innocent in public orders, and of course he will then be declared lieutenant-general, which is all that at present can be done for him. He is greatly broke, but the same man. He dined with us to-day and sets out for Gertrydenburg to-morrow. 3¼ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747 October 29, Thursday. Breda.—We have had two fine days for our march, and arrived here on Tuesday afternoon. "Lord Albemarle sent us word to halt and clean ourselves about a hundred yards before we came to the gates, which we soon did, and marched about a hundred and fifty men, rank and file, into the town, with colours flying and drums beating, but of the latter had only two able to march. However, we made so fine an appearance that 'twas a sample of what the battalion would have been, and was, before the men began to be sick, so I can assure you we gave great content." We were miserably cast down when we saw our house, but after making some improvements we shall rub on very well. Lord Albemarle is in camp but comes every day to town, having a magnificent house of his own. The Duke came this morning to his quarters, about four miles away, and all the regiments will be in winter quarters to-morrow except the Guards, who will wait until his Royal Highness removes from head-quarters.

The five following marching regiments are to embark forthwith at Williamstadt for England, viz.: Lord George Sackville's, Poulteney's, old General Howard's, Flemming's and late Douglass', but it is said they are to return in the spring. I believe it is imagined that if any of the Guards had gone, it would not have been so easy to get them over again.

"Nothing can come up to the inhumanity of that old villain, old Cromstrom, who no sooner had we marched out of Bois-le-duc but the sick who were left in quarters and barracks, both of ours and Bragg's regiment, that were to be sent for hither by the returned waggons, did that wretch give orders should be turned out into the streets, and if they did not immediately comply, he would send to the main guard and give orders for their being pulled out by their head and shoulders. Two letters came to this effect, which his Royal Highness by this time has got, and hope 'twill be a means of that rascal's being turned out of his government at least. As for his answering for his conduct at Bergen, he, though sent for by the States more than once, has refused to comply with their orders, and pleaded his inability in moving, by reason of his old age and sickness, and yet is just as hearty and well as he was during the whole siege."

Colonel Parslow is here to provide quarters for the first regiment. 5 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, November 2, Monday. Breda.—"The two battalions of Foot Guards marched from their camp into this garrison on

Saturday last, and his Royal Highness came that morning to his quarters hither, having borrowed the Prince of Orange's house for that purpose, which is, I'll assure you, a very magnificent one. I was at Lord Albemarle's window when his Royal Highness came into town, who did me the honour to speak aloud, and say 'how do you do, Russell' as he passed by. I thought it had a good look, and when I went to wait on him, Braddock and I was told to kiss his hand, when he received me also in a very obliging manner. I afterwards was asked by Lord Ancram and Bury to dine with his Royal Highness, all which I did accept of." Lord Albemarle advised me to defer speaking about my leave until the Duke had more leisure, which I thought had a bad appearance, and as he has great influence in the matter I meant to make a merit of it and tell him I would entirely depend upon him "however, I was saved all that trouble, and dont think I was prettily treated by his Royal Highness, for towards the evening, after having had a little business with Lord Bury, and talking to him about some regimental affairs, when he had thanked me for a fine recruit of six grenadiers I had helped him to last winter, it was rather late and nobody with his Royal Highness but his own family of seven or eight, with whom he was going to sit down to cards, he asked who was in the outward rooms and was told nobody but me with Lord Bury; upon which he sent for me to him, and began to ask me if I did not want to go to England, upon which I was silent and only bowed. He then repeated to me he was sure I would be glad to go, upon which I again bowed, and said his Royal Highness must be assured I would have no objection to it, and should not be *greatly* concerned to go; for all this time I knew his Royal Highness was, what they call, and has been for some time at the head-quarters called cherry-bobbing, treating me in that manner, so was very short in my answers . . . and thus finding he could make no joke of it, he turned it off by asking me many questions relating to the battalion and how the men behaved and lived and how I escaped so well at Flushing." Lord Ancram, York and other friends, flattered me by saying how well I had judged in answering so shortly. Next morning I found that Lord Albemarle had heard all that had passed, and I now consider my doom as fixed. I believe, even if I had pleaded business and succeeded in getting leave, it would hardly have been worth having, for Barrington, who has *real* business, has only a pass for a month, which I would not have thanked anybody for. I should like my sister, when she sees his Royal Highness, merely to say that her brother thought it hard to be tantalized* in the matter, but she must not for the world take any notice of it unless he speaks to her. I must now tell you what I promised not even to write to you about, that if *one* person should have a regiment, my station and command would be at home, but perhaps this is saying more than you can read or than I ought to write. 5 *pp.*

---

* "cherry-bobbed" *erased.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, November 3, Tuesday. Breda.—I must tell you "that when He repeated to my Colonel the manner of his cherry-bobbing me, to show it did not answer his purpose and that I prevented the fun he might propose to have, that he added many things which he absolutely did not say; for instance *one* was that he told me, had I been in his own regiment, he could not have refused the solicitations of his sisters, but that now he must perhaps disoblige my Colonel, which would be a sufficient answer for them all. *That* he might intend to say, but did not. These are jokes much too low with people in high station, however, 'twas a satisfaction to me, since I could have no hopes to gain my point, that it did not answer other peoples." My Colonel still assures me that he will send me home if I should be advanced to be first M[ajor], but that you must keep to yourself until the vacancy happens. His Royal Highness left us on Sunday morning to go to Oudenbos and view some adjacent places where some of our regiments are to be cantooned. I hope the good news of our success at sea may induce the enemy to offer better terms than they have done.

I have dined with Lord Ancram since the Duke and he has made me sit by him, and showed me all the civility possible, remembering, as he was pleased to say, my goodness to him when he was of our mess. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, November 6, Friday. Breda.—His Royal Highness' motions have of late not been communicated till ready to be executed, so that it was scarce known on Wednesday that he meant to leave yesterday, which he did, early in the morning, for the Hague. I dined with him the day before, being asked again by Lord Bury, and took my leave of him in the afternoon, wishing him health and a good journey. In the evening I met Colonel York at Parslow's, who told me he was sure his Royal Highness meant to be very civil to me, sending for me that evening as he did, and that if I had pushed my going home further, he would probably have told me that he could not possibly spare me. "I said I was then glad I saved him that trouble, but could not for the soul of me take it as any favour to be joked with in that manner on a subject that touched me a little too near." Philosophy is more requisite in our profession than in any I know, but I was never put to the trial of it so much as upon the present occasion. Every colonel in the First regiment except Hudson and Parslow are gone. Dury has been employed as commissary of the forage, ever since General Bland was wounded and left the army, and now he is second major he has been sent to the Hague, and after settling some forage accounts there, he goes to England, but returns in the spring, when General Leforey will be sent home. The 3rd regiment has no field officer left (Reynolds going home in two or three days), and scarce above one colonel, but ours are every one kept except

poor Barrington, and if he can get his business done without him, he wont accept his month's leave. I think Bockland's affair will be settled in a month's time, as the day for clothing the army has of late years always been fixed for the 9th or 11th, old style, of this month. Lord Crauford is to have the clothing of his late regiment of foot, his present regiment of dragoons having cost him a great sum by their losses in the late battle, and it not being a clothing year with them. "General Fuller sat next to me the last day I dined with the Duke. It was the first day his Royal Highness had seen him. I asked him what he said to him when he was presented ; he todl me, nothing, that is to any purpose. I believe I forgot to tell you that just before we came here, 'twas given out in public orders in camp that Major General Fuller would soon be declared innocent, as would appear by the public trial of General Rocque, and would then have his rank of a lieutenant-general. I also omitted to tell you that Le Rocque was sentenced to be beheaded, but that I heard the Princess of Orange had interceded for his life, so that he is to be perpetually imprisoned in a castle near some river in Holland. I heard Lord Albemarle ask Fuller his choice, which he might have, either to stay or go into England. He chose the latter and to return hither in the spring.

"If Fred Frankland had been properly asked, I don't see how he could have refused choosing me in Parliament this last summer till Tom returned, when I could have vacated my seat, and have gone, in the interim, every winter to London ; but the Franklands were never born to serve the Russells, so 'twas not to be."

Noel has asked for leave, but has been refused. Sabine is come and is greatly recovered, which is some comfort to me. Everyone in the whole regiment is or has been ill, not above ten excepted. I am glad Canterbury and York will be so well supplied.* I wish Johnny Greenhill was inclined to take orders, as we might then provide for him. Pray send me the numbers of my two lottery tickets, that I may have a hope, when I peruse the newspapers, and the lottery is drawing.

Braddock and I continue very good friends, and I flatter myself he has a very favourable opinion of me, which is a little uncommon. $5\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, November 10, Tuesday. Breda. I am very happy in the description you give of my little Johnny, and as to my dear Molly, "I often please myself with the thoughts of the real happiness she will be to us both: that if it should please God she may have a lucky lot should she change her condition, that would be an unexpected piece of good fortune, but as I think the

*Dr. Matthew Hutton made Archbishop of York *vice* Dr. Thomas Herring translated to Canterbury.

odds are so much against her and that her chance of being happy is much more likely to be in the preserving her own liberty, that the friendship we shall find in her, and the companion she will be to us both, is a thought that frequently revives my spirits." I feel that I ought to be very happy with so many blessings and try to make the best of everything here, in hopes of living to enjoy my family at home in peace and tranquility. My mornings are fully occupied by matters relating to the garrison and the men, and any service that I can do to our poor unhappy sick men is a great satisfaction to me. My duty as a colonel in the garrison, where there are only two of us of that rank, is scarcely anything at present, except in the care and exact inspection of our respective corps. Braddock will have that of the brigade this week, as Reynolds goes on Friday. I rise early every day, Lord Albemarle showing us the example and being on parade almost every morning. Last Friday "I went to an assembly to the Commandant's, the present governor of the town, one Brigadier Van Leyden, who has a very good house, a good sort of woman for his lady, both very well bred people, and speak only French and Dutch; but have a son and daughter, both very agreeable, young, and the latter really tolerable handsome, and both speak very good English. In short I found four tables at whist and soon made one among 'em, playing no higher than one, two, three half florins a game. A florin is 20*d*. Two or three very good sort of people I found there, especially one Colonel Mackey, commandant to a Scotch Dutch battalion that behaved so well at Bergen; who lost seventeen officers and brought off but forty men with the colours the day the town was taken, having defended themselves to the last in that manner. This man also speaks good English, and lives in this town; is my particular acquaintance and was vastly fond of poor Speed. He has a most beautiful daughter here, who will have 30,000*l*. . . . On Saturday I dined with Prince Wolfenbottle, who commanded as a general of Foot in the Austrian service this last campaign and is to command this garrison this winter. He is between thirty and forty, a handsome person, fond of the English, a very good officer and the most amiable character a man can have; in politeness, civility, &c., cant be exceeded. He is a prince of the blood, being first cousin to the present Empress." At night I went again to Madame Van Leyden's on purpose to see Madame Vanharen, our old acquaintance, Mrs. Charles, whom I remember we would scarce take notice of, but I suspected that now she would play the great lady and forget me, and so it happened; however, when I told her who I was, she was mighty civil, enquired after you all, and said I was much altered by being so much fatter than when she saw me last. She is not in the least altered, but looks rather better by being a little fatter than she was.

Yesterday, at Lord Albemarle's request, I went to see a chateau for an hospital for our regiment, taking Evelyn and our surgeon with me.

We have taken another house, into which we move on Saturday se'ennight, the fine lady to whom it belongs and her daughters packing up all their fine furniture to go to the Hague and leaving us scarce anything but some chairs and tables, but it is a magnificent house, with gilt leather hangings and vast conveniences. 6 *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, November 13, Friday. Breda.—I wish my dear little Molly could communicate her application and memory in French to her Papa, for it would be of great service! I can chatter the common dialogue at cards, but at Prince Wolfenbottle's table it is with the utmost difficulty that I can understand three words of what he says, for he speaks very fast and stammers a little. I have twice refused to dine with him, he not failing to invite me if I go to his levee, which is unavoidable sometimes; and indeed I ought not to complain, since there cant be a more agreeable man, especially at his table, and *that* a very elegant one. On Monday night there was a grand entertainment at Monsieur Van Leyden's for Monsieur Vanharen and his lady, who was most particularly civil to me, but amazed when I spoke of my wife and family, and said I must have forgot how many years she had left England. "I told her, her being not the least altered, made me think 'twas but the other day, and in fact, 'tis so, she is just the same, and if she has any wrinkles, she lays it on to that advantage that one cant discover any. She left us yesterday morning and is gone to stay at the Hague, but her great Lord remains with us, sometimes going to Steinbergen and Tholen, acting all he can for the service of the Prince of Orange. By all accounts he is a very able man in politics, and not in extraordinary circumstances; the latter I imagine is the reason for his being so much in the Prince's interest."

Colonel Reynolds left us yesterday, and Braddock acting in his room gives me the command of the battalion, so that at present I am fully employed and fear I shall continue to be so, from the deplorable state we are in, for our men are rather worse than better, and I firmly believe we shall not be in a condition to take the field next year, "but if you must know my opinion, I have no idea any of us will, for necessity will oblige our people at home to accept of terms we should not otherwise have done, and which I believe will be all settled at a congress at Aix-la-Chapelle this winter. Col. Rambouliet's death will, I believe, send home Hudson, and Parslow will also go, as he has been promised Merrick's company in England." Don't fancy that anything here does more than serve to make the tedious hours pass less disagreeably. The Prince says we shall have a comedy, but it is impossible to have a tolerable company here. I have subscribed to a concert, but it does not begin till next week. The Duke sailed last Wednesday. 3¼ *pp.*

COLONEL RUSSELL TO HIS WIFE.

1747, November 17. Breda.—I must own that I feed myself with hopes that Bockland will succeed, or that we shall not have another campaign, and that therefore we cannot fail of meeting next summer. "Dury is certainly a lucky fellow, for I believe the Duke will keep him in England to have the care of the two battalions there, and that Folliot, being in greater disgrace than ever, will no longer receive his Royal Highness' bounty of 1,000*l.* per annum, and of course cant be refused a regiment . . . so that the aforesaid Colonel, by being in high favour, will, I dont doubt, before 'tis long, succeed to the annual gratuity given out of the clothing for taking care of the regiment, the poor wretch of a man who is left field officer here being such a good-for-nothing miser and worthless animal that he meets with his proper deserts by being despised by all, from his Colonel to the lowest ensign. Had he not been recommended so strongly as he was by Folliot to the King, for fear I should have succeeded to the then vacant majority, I should have been at this time *first* and Dury second Major, but . . . I'm thankful for the past as well as present blessings I enjoy, and greatly depend on speedy future ones."

We go into our grand house next Saturday, where I have a warm pleasant bedchamber, hung round with handsome gilt leather, a modern marble chimney-piece, and two sash windows, looking into our garden and with a view of the Prince of Orange's house. Barrington leaves us about ten days hence, and in his room we shall have Colonel Cæsar, who is a good-natured agreeable man, but we shall lose the life and high spirit of the former. Except Cary and Parslow, and three or four of our own regiment, I hardly know anyone here, though we have seven or eight regiments in the town besides the Guards; but Lord Albemarle is the only general officer, the Guards have only four colonels in both the other battalions, and excepting these, we have scarce an officer above the rank of a major but what has had leave to go to England. Jack Robinson is well and leads an easy life, without the expense of a shilling, but if he cant purchase a company before the next campaign, I believe he will quit the service. "His patron, as he is commander in chief of the English troops in the Low Countries, and so has nobody near equal to him in rank here among the English, he for that reason perhaps wont let himself down, by way of entering into any sociable way of an evening, as he used formerly to do, but in short passes his time in a more retired way; as usual keeps a good table which is always full, and nobody more polite at it." We have a very good man here, the chaplain to the 1st regiment, who supplies Jeffrey's place with us. He gave us a very good discourse on Sunday at the great church, where we have service twice a week. "Our men, I'm sorry to say, are much worse than better. What effect the cold weather may have I cant tell, at present it only makes 'em relapse, and gives the distemper to those who had escaped it before; some of those that one hoped might recover fall at present into fluxes."

I long to know what's doing at the meeting of the parliament! 5¼ *pp.*

COLONEL RUSSELL to HIS WIFE.

1747, November 25, Wednesday. Breda.—I have entrusted the execution of your commissions to a major in Lord Rothes' regiment of dragoons, who has a wife and about a dozen children at the Hague, and may go to them when he pleases. He and they are unparalleled in their goodness and his judgment is excellent, so I could not have picked out a more proper person. Col. Barrington started at four o'clock this morning for Helvoet, and hopes to be in London to-morrow night. We have a lovely day after a very rainy one, and I hope a little cool fine weather "may be of service to our poor sick battalion, which by no means is on the mending hand as yet. I have been obliged to see it, such as it is, out just now in single companies, to prepare 'em against being reviewed to-morrow, Lord Albemarle going through the whole garrison, seeing two battalions per week till he has viewed them all, and examined the condition they are in upon their first arrival, as is usual, into winter quarters."

I should be grateful if my sister could contrive, with Mr. Ramsden's advice, to send me an Evening Post (for which I would gladly pay the postage) twice a week, as our army post, which used to supply us, is broken up. The Whitehall Evening Post I should choose. 3¼ *pp.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1747, November 29. Breda.— . . . I am sorry to hear that Sir William is likely to come over with the Duke, but if it must be, pray do not send a tutor with him, as we should not know what to do with him, and he would be a great embarrassment to poor Sir Billy whenever the army marches. One useful honest servant is all he needs, as the Duke's grooms must provide his horse for him, so that his own servant will only be to dress his hair, take care of him and pack his things. Jack Boscawen could probably find some such man for you, and you should take Mr. Windam's advice of how few things would be necessary to bring over. "Mr. Shipley, the Duke's chaplain, when he is un-engaged, which will often be, will, I know, be glad of his company, and young Wallop, I'm sure, will be good to him. 'Tis not likely the affair can last long, so hope the poor boy will not lose a great deal of his time, I mean of being at some academy, for after this, he can never return to school." As to money, 80*l.* will set him out, including what he brings with him, which you can easily get from my sister, and I will repay it when I return home.

The death of Major-General Price, which occurred a few days since, near this place, may perhaps help towards Bockland's succeeding. I should be glad to share with Fanny in the 2,000*l.* subscription which Mr. Gore has promised to help her to, knowing it will be advantageous.

"I am but just come from the assembly at the Governor's, where there were seven tables, and Van Haren, the Prince of Wolfenbottle, and Lord Albemarle were there, and all our fine ladies. I played only at faro, lost five florins and so came away; had played at whist at Lord Albemarle's before I went, where Braddock and I had dined, being invited by his Lordship to meet Prince Wolfenbottle and an Austrian major-general. The pleasure of dining there consists in being just as easy as at home. The Scotch, I mean the field officers of that nation, make entertainment to-morrow, being St. Andrew's, and we field officers with Lord Albemarle are invited. My cross has cost me a ducat, and I hope to come off sober home, or shall take it very ill of myself." John Russell's wife went yesterday for England by my advice, as she had not her health here, and no quarters or houses are allowed for soldiers' wives. It is a great comfort to me that Sabine is better, he is so valuable a man and beloved by the whole regiment.

[The first part of this letter gives a detailed description of the fine house the Colonel is in, with a marble passage sixty feet long, an eating room wainscotted below and hung with flowered velvet above, with fine marble mantelpiece, side-table and cistern to wash glasses, and other rooms with mirrors, carved woodwork and pictures. The great charm of the house is that there is not a smoky chimney in it, which is more than can be said for any other house in the town.] 7¼ *pp.*

FANNY RUSSELL to COL. CHARLES RUSSELL, at Breda.

1747, December 1. St. James.—"I am extreme glad to let my dear brother know that the regiments are at last given this very day, and that Bockland has one. My good friend rang my bell, and behold 'twas to tell me this news." She wished me to let you know at once, that you might apply to Lord Albemarle. "but remember, I do not say who bid me do this, so must not name her name upon no account. . . . The other four regiments are given to Lord Ancram, Lord Panmure, Col. Layton and Lord George Beauclerk has the Marines. I find they dont think the Duke will go back till the end of January or beginning of February, so hope you will have time enough here to fit out Sir William, who will certainly go back with the Duke if Master Howard has a commission. . . . Poor George Stanhope will be sadly disappointed at his not having a regiment. Lady Brompton, I hear, is married to Mr. Cabinet, and they both are to stay at Thirkleby this winter. She has let her house in town to Admiral Rowley. Lady Mary and Lord Cook are certainly, I hear, going to part. She is going to her sister, Lady Strafford, and poor Lady Limington lives with Cutts Barton and his wife at St. Andrews, Holborn. . . Brother Greenhill is made Comptroller of Antigua, and will send a deputy if Mr. Pelham will let him, and promises whatever he gets by that place, poor Johnny shall have it all for his education. If 'tis but a hundred a year clear, 'tis better than nothing." 2 *pp.*

Col. Russell to his Wife.

1747, December 2, Wednesday. Breda.—You see that my opinion concerning a tutor for Sir William Russell is justified by what the Princess says. "Pray desire my sister not to speak to everybody she knows of the brigade of Guards to take care of Sir William, for my Lady Evelyn, *at her request*, writes to her son here on that account, who very naturally says, whatever lies in his power he surely would do, but it is his Royal Highness' family ought all to be applied to, to countenance him. . . . I find my sister also tells everybody I am to go home; wish she could be, in an affair of that consequence to us, a little more prudent and cautious, for till Bockland has succeeded, it cant be," and I am afraid of Lord Albemarle's suspecting I have divulged what he seemed to tell me in confidence. Everybody's letters say that Bockland is to have a regiment and too many that I am to be 1st Major. "Lord Albemarle joked with me yesterday about my being in such a condition the day before at St. Andrew's feast, but I was not so far gone as his Lordship, and to tell you the truth, drank only wine and water in all my bumpers and was at home by five o'clock in the afternoon, and very drunken doings I heard the next day there was among 'em.

"His Lordship continued his joking, after having been pleased with a report I had made him yesterday of the good condition our hospital was in . . . that he found Bockland by all accounts was likely to have a regiment, and that he was sadly afraid that would occasion such a loss to him if my leaving him should be the consequence of it, that he could not possibly tell how to spare me," upon which I begged him to say no more upon so tender a subject, but thanked him for his good disposition towards me. I begin to be more hopeful, since all accounts say that Lord George Beauclerk and Bockland are certain, and especially since the Princess spoke of my soon returning, as my great fear was that when the Duke got home he might put a spoke in the wheel, and apply only for those to have regiments who had been employed on this side of the water. His Lordship has invited our mess to dine with him to-day, and returns us that honour on Friday. You must know that I am in high favour, and surely one cannot be with a more agreeable person. I do not think they will dispose of the regiments till just before the Duke comes away, which will hardly be till towards February. I am sorry to find that I am not likely to get any subscription from Mr. Gore, but hope Fanny may have a thought of her old friend the Duke of Newcastle, and if not too late, get 2,000*l.* more between us. Surely amongst us we can provide for Mr. Russell, now Herring will have so much in his power. *5 pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, December 6, Sunday. Breda.—There has been so much rain that the inundations round this town are greatly increased, and though it is tolerably well paved, it is so dirty that

everyone goes about in boots, and it is the fashion even to go to the assemblies in them.

The families here chiefly belong to the military, except the great Van Haren (whose lady arrived two nights since) and a Monsieur a Longius, who is Grand Bailie of a neighbouring district and has a very handsome wife. They all sent away their plate and best furniture to the Hague, in expectation of being besieged, immediately after the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, and so make an excuse for not entertaining us better, but I have been at two suppers, one at the Governor's and one at Madame Cassimbrode's, whose husband is a colonel in the Dutch service. We were elegantly entertained at each, sitting at table till past one o'clock, drinking and singing, then getting up and dancing three or four country dances, and concluding by drinking coffee till three in the morning. Monsieur a Longius sent for his fiddle and played for us. They are very fond of our country dances here, but the Governor and his wife, though they love and join in all mirth and jollity, wont suffer a ball in their house, because of the great danger and calamity which their country is at this time threatened with in all the seven provinces. Ever since their frontiers were attacked they have had orders to keep Wednesday holy, and, if possible, observe it more religiously than Sunday, especially in Zealand. However the officers of the garrison are getting up a subscription for an assembly and ball every Tuesday, and Lord Albemarle has prevailed on Madame Van Leyden, our Governess, to come, which will be a sanction for the rest of the ladies. I believe it will be decently and well conducted, as they say that one Captain Lucas will undertake it, "and make a good and proper Mr. Nash." We have parted with our French cook and got one Thompson, who has just left Lord Albemarle, because he could not serve under the French cook there. He gave us a very good specimen of his performance on Friday, when his Lordship, with three aides-de-camp and Col. Forbes dined with us.

Postscript. "I am just come from church, where we was to have had the Sacrament, but Jack's sister's long-winded parson gave us so long and so improper a sermon on metaphysics and upon the centre of motion and centre of gravity that the Dutch people came in . . and we were forced to defer the Sacrament, and I intend to propose leaving parson Hamilton out of the 'roster,' having a very good set of chaplains without him." 5½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, December 8, Tuesday. Breda.—A letter to Lord Albemarle with a return of the battalion at home mentions that the next return would probably be signed by Colonel Lambton as major, so you see Bockland's vacancy will be filled as soon as he succeeds to the regiment, but in any case I think I shall be ordered home in spring, as Lord Albemarle said this morning that I should have the company in the first battalion at

home and that he supposed I should want to take Sabine with me, "without which, I answered, I should lose my right hand, and the battalion at home would be better for such a sergeant-major. . . . I wish with all my heart Greenhill may succeed to anything worth his while to go abroad. His family at home would then be almost as happy as we shall be to meet. What a difference between us two!"

Postscript. "This night our subscription assembly will open, but I dont propose to make one at the fiddle, unless under the necessity of two dances; the Commandant's daughter having desired me to be her partner if but for three dances. She is a good sort of young woman, but I told her I believed the rules of the assembly would not admit of any choice of partners." 2½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, December 11, Sunday. Breda.—On receiving the good news contained in your and Fanny's letters, I posted away to Lord Albemarle's, endeavouring to keep a grave countenance, but was soon given joy by everyone in the room. When Lord Albemarle came in, he told me he had received a return signed by Major Lambton. In short, I find that, although first Major, I must stay here until Lambton has orders to come over. His Lordship promises to write to the Duke, and as soon as he hears that the orders are issued, he will send me away; so all now depends upon the sincerity of the intelligence you had from St. James'. His Lordship said I might be able to fit out Sir William Russell before he left England, which I thought looked well. 4 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, December 13, Sunday. Breda.—I have no reason to suppose that Lord Albemarle will object to my coming over, and the way in which he has joked me about it looks rather well. The very day before the news came, I was standing by him at our public ball, and in great good humour he said what an unlucky precedent it was that Col. Le Forey should be kept here, though 1st Major; and then, seeing me look a little grave, recollected some order he wanted me to give out, saying that he told it me *then* lest I should be hurried away and he should forget it.

Our assembly goes on, and we had a tolerable one last Tuesday, but I only danced one dance, which my partner insisted on. All public assemblies will be stopped this next week, on account of their Christmas. To-morrow night we start a weekly club for ten or twelve of us, to play whist, sup, and call for a bill at eleven. Lord Albemarle, his aides, Colonel Forbes and Cockayne, are to be of it. 4½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1747, December 15, Tuesday. Breda.—I went to Lord Albemarle yesterday, and finding that he had not yet written to the Duke, told him that I believed it to be altogether unnecessary, as I was sure it was in his Lordship's power either to keep me here or send me over. He said he believed it was, and assured me that I should certainly go, but that he must keep me two months longer, and then nothing but the Duke's order should prevent my going. So that is settled, unless his Royal Highness should object, which he wont be likely to do, as he is not to be consulted. Jack Robinson starts to-morrow, having heard that his borough has lodged a petition in his favour. 3¼ *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1747, December 17, Thursday. Breda.—Lord Albemarle has behaved very prettily to me "by carrying me into his secretary's office and showing me his letter that he has wrote to Colonel Lambton, with orders for him to repair to the command of this battalion as fast as possible, having appointed me, as 'tis my right, to the command of that at home." As he has always told me I need not wait for Lambton's arrival, I hope to get away in about five weeks. "How quick the time would pass if I was in England and had no longer to stay there, but now 'tis really an age, and every day appears to be a month." Jack Robinson will be like a ghost to my brother major, for he will be always asking him what day he sets out. 2¼ *pp.*

Col. Joseph Yorke to Col. Russell.

1748, April 14-25. Camp of Hellenrouck.—Regrets that owing to his constant attendance upon his Royal Highness, he has not been able to give the personal care to his company that he would have liked, and prays that if he loses Captain Burton, an officer may be appointed who will take care of it and preserve it from ruin (a task for which he fears his ensign, Mr. Linton, is hardly sufficient), as he has had a sergeant who "has played the dog," and his pocket has suffered greatly thereby. The company has been a very expensive one to him, and yet he fears that people have given strange accounts of it. Is sorry to trouble Col. Russell, but ventures to do so from the experience of his friendship during the time passed under his command. 3 *pp.*

The Same to the Same.

1748, May 31–June 11. Camp of Nestelroy.—I am so sensible of the kind manner in which you have interested yourself in my concerns that I shall never forget it. I can only say you have more good nature than any officer under you deserves at your hands. I have no doubt Sergeant Matthews, whom you have posted to my company, will answer all that we

expect, and will now pray you to leave the company as it is, without any new officers, as, when I return to England, I hope to have leisure to look after it myself.

"As to the profits of our companies, there are very few of the keenest amongst us that have been able, I believe, to make much of 'em. I can answer for myself that I have been out of pocket by mine for the three years that I have had it, so I shall think myself a very lucky fellow to receive my personal pay clear. . . Married men that live happily at home with their wives may be congratulated on the approaching peace; young bachelors, whose fortunes are to make, should be condoled with. We must do, however, as well as we can, and whilst we keep up our spirits with our annual grievances, let us always be thankful for our whole bones, which peace wont secure more than war, witness Wynne, who broke his leg the first guard he mounted at this camp. He is in a fair way of doing well, and in as fair a way of lying on his back for two or three months longer. We are all new clothed, and are very orderly, but our poor battalion continues still to swell the hospital accounts. Nothing but their native air, I am convinced, can recover them.

"Sir William Russell desires his duty to you. He is universally loved, and indeed nothing can exceed his whole behaviour, ambitious of improvement in his exercises, as riding, drawing and French, and as well-bred as the King of France." 3 *pp.*

Endorsed :—"Sir Joseph Yorke's character of Sir William Russell, then page with the Duke in Flanders."

Col. Russell to his Wife.

[1748, September 7], Wednesday. From my sister's.—I am glad to tell you that his Royal Highness set out at five this morning for Harwich, so that I propose to go with General Pultenay to-morrow at nine o'clock. I could be back again in two hours if necessary, so fear no ill-consequences in going till Friday. I will write from Balls on Tuesday. Yesterday I went to dine at the Thatched House with four or five of the Duke's family [*i.e.* household], after which I went to Maribone, "it being the last night there, and no small crowd. His Royal Highness caught me in a dark walk with my company, laid hold of me and said he would tell, and my family should hear of me. In short he afterwards called to me whilst the music was playing and near the orchestra, and was pleased to joke a little, and then we took leave, and [he] gave us to understand how early he was to go this morning, which made me sleep the better." I took care not to stuff at Billerbecks, where, as you guessed, we rolled in good things, and afterwards played at cards with eighteen wax candles in one room, which made it intolerably hot. But by the help of his lemonade and afterwards persuading him to put out half a dozen of his lights, we got cool again. I am glad to hear that *Fair Play* continues rather to mend. Tell Mrs. Vere that her son already looks cent. for cent. better than he did.

When I return from Balls, I must be in town four or five days, to order the quarters of the three regiments to be changed and for reports to be made to me of their being well settled in their new ones, but you may be assured nothing shall detain me a day longer than is necessary.

I have bought a new mahogany oval dining table from Hallet, to hold ten or eleven persons. 3½ *pp.*

Colonel Russell to his Wife.

1748, September 14, Wednesday. Balls.—This morning I was made happy by receiving yours and the two enclosed from Johnny and Molly, for which pray thank them. Tell the first that I will take care to bring his ship and Tom Thumb, and say to Molly that I will be sure to obey her commands and will come up no more to London till I take her with me. The night before last we all went to the assembly at Hertford, where I danced two minuets, played two rubbers at whist, and came home to supper at ten, but left nine couples of young ones, who were to dance till four in the morning.

I fear I shall not get away from London till the 23rd, when I am to order the three regiments to change their quarters, but as ours only is to make a report to me, *that* need not detain me. On Thursday, however, our battalion mounts guard, which would somewhat prevent my getting to Checkers the same day. Let Frank and the single horse chaise meet me at Uxbridge on Friday. The best way will be for him to go the night before; it will certainly be best for *Poppet.*

I hope *Fair Play* continues to mend.

I'm quite of Molly's mind that she will like Duke Street vastly, since it is so cleaned up. 4 *pp.*

——— to Col. Russell, 1st Major to the Coldstream regiment of Guards, Duke Street, St. James.

[1748?] December 5.—Cover of a letter, endorsed "Concerning the non-effective fund of the Coldstream," and with seal of the arms of the Guards, surrounded by a Garter, with their motto "*Tria juncta in una*" and surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

Col. Russell to the Duke of Cumberland.

[1748?].—Reports that the troops which sailed from Helvoet on Saturday, at ten in the morning, arrived at Gravesend next day at five in the evening, whence the Brigade of Guards immediately proceeded to the Tower, and disembarked there next morning. He then received orders to march with the 1st battalion to the parade in St. James' Park, and has the pleasure to state that they marched with such order through the city that not one man was seen otherways than sober, and that the whole

brigade this day received in Public Orders the thanks of General Ligonier for their good behaviour throughout the march. *Draft.* 1 *p.*

On the back,

Memorandum concerning the confinement of seven soldiers belonging to Col. Russell's, Col. Conway's, Col. Gamley's, Col. Hemington's and Lord Ancram's companies for divers offences, viz.: neglect of duty, selling beer contrary to orders, missing drill, cutting a comrade's face with a kettle, getting drunk, missing field day and embezzlement.

JOSEPH SABINE to COLONEL RUSSELL at Cheltenham.

1750, July 28. London.—The exchange of Captains Robinson and Clarke has been given out according to his Honour's orders. Corporal Ash, of Lieut. Col. Perry's company, is dead, and Richard Fox of Col. Yorke's company, whom Lord Albemarle desired might be provided for, is appointed in his place. Captain Sorell is desirous that one John Hodgin of Lieut. Col. Perry's company—who was formerly a sergeant in Col. Otway's regiment, has behaved well, has a good appearance, and is given an excellent character by an officer of his late regiment—may be made a corporal, several gentlemen having spoken on his behalf. Ensign Scott is better, and in a fair way to do well. 1 *p.* *Seal with crest.*

EDWARD WARNER to COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1751, May 2. Antigua.—Accepting the Colonel's offer to compound the affair between the late Mr. Greenhill and himself for 56*l.*, and praying that the money may be paid to Mr. John Johnson, Lawrence Lane, London. 1 *p.* *Seal of arms.*

Memorial of COL. CHARLES RUSSELL, First Major of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, to THE KING.

1751, November 20.—Praying that if the present vacancy of dragoons should occasion a vacancy of a Foot regiment on the English Establishment, he may succeed to it, as he has served thirty-four years in the Foot Guards, was at the last siege of Gibraltar, was every year abroad on service during the late war except the last campaign, and had the the honour to command the First battalion of Guards at the battle of Fontenoy. 1 *p.* *Draft.*

PAUL H. OURRY to COL. CHARLES RUSSELL.

1754, June 14. Gibraltar.—I am heartily rejoiced to hear of your return to health, but your leaving Mahon has been greatly lamented. "Stanhope's Tower is no longer the happy tower it was in your time; it is become the seat of war, and a place of confinement to those that inhabit it." I have never entered it since you left. I must not omit to thank you for

paving my way with Col. Rich, who told me you had said that I was often at Stanhope Tower; in answer to which I told him how much I and others regretted your leaving us. This did not please him, and soon after he invited the Commodore to dine with him, but did not speak to me. This happened at the good General's, who could hardly keep his countenance at my plain answer, for I assure you his company is not agreeable to any one here. Your own officers will inform you of the many un-officer-like things he has done.

We sailed from Mahon soon after the guard-ships' arrival, when I hoped I should have been able to come home, as one of the lieutenants agreed to change with me, but when I spoke to the Commander (before Commodore Byron) he answered shortly that he knew when he was well, and would keep so. Having no interest, I have given up all hopes of promotion, although this is my twenty-fourth year of service constantly on board his Majesty's ships. 3 *pp.*

Lord Lyttelton.

1755, July 6 and 14.—M.S. Copies of two letters from George, Lord Lyttelton, giving an account of a tour in Wales, and here stated to be written to his brother [Charles] then Dean of Exeter. Printed as an appendix to his "Account of a journey into Monmouthshire and North Wales" (*British Museum press mark*, 10,369, bbb, 10) but there addressed to a Mr. Bower, which is probably correct, as allusions to "you and Mrs. B." occur in the letters. 15 *pp.*

Frederick the Great to the Countess of Bruhl.

1757, May. [Dresden.]—Acknowledging her letter, but stating that his suspicions are too well founded for it to be possible to allow her to remain in Dresden, and that she is to travel to Poland without delay. Also reminding her that no one can offend him with impunity, warning her and her husband not to exhaust his patience, and stating that the Queen, the French and the Austrians all desire the Count's ruin. *French. Copy.* 1 *p.*

Endorsed: "Just after the King of Prussia had detected the Countess of B. of endeavouring to poison him" (*sic*).

Sir F. Dashwood to [John Revett?]

[1759,] March 10. Hanover Square.—Hears that he is now at Chequers. Hoped to have met him at Ailesbury, where there was a pretty numerous meeting of gentlemen offering to serve in the militia. He has been chosen colonel of the county regiment and earnestly hopes that his old friend, Sir John Russell, may be persuaded to be his captain-lieutenant. Solicits his correspondent's interest in the matter. 1 *p.*

[Mrs. Russell to her brother, John Revett.]

1759, March 13. Duke Street.—I was so pleased that you and I agreed about this foolish affair, that I shall be the more vexed if we are drawn into it. I entirely agree with you that it is the duty of every man to take up arms if need be for the defence of his country, but cannot tell how the wearing spruce regimentals, being called on but once a year, and being drawn into many jolly meetings, may affect such a youth. However, I need not say this to you, who were not overpleased with what passed at Ailesbury this year. Also if anything should happen to Sir F. another colonel might be more troublesome.

If you have determined in favour of the thing, I give you my word not to say but that I am pleased. If however you have a mind to get off, you may, as between yourself and Sir F., lay the blame on me. 2 *pp.*

Endorsed :—"Relating to Sir John's accepting a post in the Militia, 1759."

Thomas Frankland to his father [Admiral Frankland].

1761, April 21, Tuesday. [Eton.]—Dear Papa, I hope that you received my letter safe, and that I shall sometimes have a letter from you, to know [how] you all do at Kirby. I am quite well and in very good spirits. I was out at a badger baiting last night, out on Eaton Common; we worried one to death almost, with the dogs; then turned out another which was very big and huge, it was as huge as the twenty moons. At last it broke its cord and we ran it about a mile over hedges and ditches and gates and stiles, and finished our sport at eight o'clock, and did not kill it, but it is to be hunted to-day again with a pack of hounds, and is to be ten minutes before them, which sport I shall not have the pleasure to see, for none but the fifth and sixth form boys go to it. My watch is very well and goes always exactly by Eaton clock. I am a making a bottle of cowslip wine, and go every day out of bounds for to fetch cowslips; it goes on very well and I intend to keep it till Bartholemewtide, and cork it up close, and by that time it will [be] extremely good. Pray give my love to all my sisters and give them a kiss all round for me. I hope mama will not be affronted with my not having mentioned her before sisters, but indeed I had quite forgot, and to make her amends, tell her that little trumpery boy is quite well.

Postscript. I am extremely glad to see that Nan is so much improved in her writing as to be able to write a letter. [*In a round, childish hand.*] 2 *pp.*

Mary, Lady Lindsey, to Mrs. Russell.

1783, December 14. Nice.—I have had the misfortune to find myself less qualified for the wife of a Commodore than I imagined, having been sick and helpless all the voyage. We spent a few days in Lisbon, which, in spite of its situation, is the

dirtiest and most disagreeable city I was ever in, and left it without regret, but only to verify the old proverb of going further to fare much worse; for alas, when we arrived at Gibraltar, the Governor did not salute the flag, but sent an officer on board to welcome Sir John, to say he had prepared the Lieutenant-Governor's house for his reception, and to beg to know the hour he would come on shore, that he might have the guns ready to fire upon his landing. Sir John returned for answer that he was much obliged to the Governor for his kind attention to himself, but could accept of no personal mark of respect as Commander in Chief, unless a proper one was first paid to the flag. This has been an old bone of contention between the two services, which lay dormant during the war. . . . A polite correspondence took place, but neither of the commanders were at all likely to yield in a matter where military and naval honour were concerned, therefore the affair must be decided at home." I was the greatest sufferer from this point of etiquette, as Sir John would not land, and we remained tossing about in the bay, until I persuaded him not to wait for the *Trusty*, but to proceed up the Mediterranean to Nice, where we arrived at the end of November, though not without perils, for during a violent gale, the sea rushed into my cabin and flung me against a cannon, cutting and bruising me; while at the same time Sir John had gout in every limb and could not be lifted out of his cot. Our servants were sick and helpless, and Captain Colpoys was quite a slave to us both.

I hope Sir John may find this a centrical situation for his fleet, as it is a pretty town, with a large colony of English, a fine climate and beautiful country. The gardens are full of orange trees laden with fruit; roses, carnations and all kind of flowers, green peas and every sort of vegetables in the highest perfection, and I am now writing without a fire. Although Sir John could only just get on his shoes when we landed, his spirits were so good that he was carried to the French comedy that same day, and the next, dined with the Commandant, by whom he has been treated with every mark of distinction, the guard turning out for him every time he passes the Palace or the gates.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester are here, living very retired, and receiving only such English as they knew before. They have been most uncommonly gracious to us, allowing Sir John to be carried in by his servants, and the Duke coming down one pair of stairs to meet him. He afterwards went in the same way to the Duchess, and found her and Lady A. Carpenter at work. For a fortnight I could not go out, "and am still obliged to wear a hat, but that dishabille did not excuse my going to the Duchess of Gloucester, as she told Sir John she would receive me in any dress; therefore as soon as I could leave off my night-cap, I was obliged to go one evening, and we have since dined with them, and they made a whist party for Sir John, which was the first time they had had any cards in their house. The Duke has made Sir John several morning visits, and I fancy when the

Trusty arrives, we must give them *un grand repas*. His Royal Highness seems in good health at present. His son is very pretty, but looks delicate, and his daughter is not handsome, but robust and the picture of health. Here are no public amusements allowed during Advent, but a subscription concert and assemblies at some private houses. Lady Pembroke and Lady Rivers have had little balls and concerts. Lady Charlotte Herbert is better. . . . Lord North's third son is here, and has had a fresh attack of gout lately. What a melancholy prospect for a young man of seventeen!" Colonel Legg and Mr. Legg are just arrived. Captain Milner and Captain Colpoys ride out every day to explore the country, one mounted on a pony, the other on a mule, "and to-morrow I am to accompany them on an ass. Dont you think we should make a pretty appearance in Hyde Park? *Mais c'est la mode de Nice.* The King of Sweden is at Florence. The Court remain at Pisa, and he has been treated with great coolness by the Grand Duke, notwithstanding which he stays till the Emperor arrives, who is expected there soon. His Majesty has been most magnificently entertained by Lord Cowper and Sir Horace Mann several times.

"Our own family consists of Captain Colpoys and his nephew Captain Milner, and Sir John's secretary. We have twice a week great dinners for about sixteen; one day for the English and one day for the grandees of this place, who do not dislike to be fed." 4 *pp.*

[A Member of the Royal Family to Fanny Russell?]

Undated. Two scraps of paper without date or signature; one of them addressed to "Mrs. Russell." "I thank you my dear Russell, and as you have essences in your hair, and are always well dressed, to be admired of your *bon ton*, you will order what you please."

"I thank you, my good Russell, for the books. I fear I shall keep them too long for your friend. I desire you to send me no more of Miss Pelham's notes except they are good, for I feel much for Lord Pelham."

INDEX.

A

A., Lady, 338.
Abbey family, the, 323.
Abbodie, Monsieur de, 192.
A'Court [Capt. William, of the Coldstream Guards], 235.
Acro-Corinthus, the, 98.
Acton, John, solicitor to the Coldstream Guards, 74, 86, 95, 144, 175, 176, 188.
——, letters from, 94, 167 (2), 168.
——, letter to, 64.
——, clerk of, 94.
Margaret, wife of John, 64 *note*.
——, letter from, 86.
Peggy, 86.
Adair, Mr., 355, 390.
Adams:
Mr., 261.
Mrs., 247, 261.
——, daughters of, 261, 275.
Miss Betty, 323.
Adams', the, 283, 323 (2).
Addison, Joseph, as under secretary of State, 183.
Admiral, Lord High. *See*:—
Nottingham, Earl of.
Pembroke, Earl of.
George, Prince of Denmark.
Admiralty:
Board, 96.
Lords or Commissioners, 79, 281.
——, letter from, 78.
business, 162.
clerk of. *See* Hawler, J.
Office, letters dated at, 78, 166.
Adolfseck (Adelsaffeck), letter dated at, 298.
Adrianople (Andrinople), palace at, 134.
Æschines, 7.
Æsop, fable of, quoted, 71.
Aeth, 307, 344.
Aglionby, Dr., under secretary, 107.
Ahre, the river, 231.
Ahrweiller, 230, 231.
Aire, in Flanders, 199.
Aix-la-Chapelle, 223-227, 229, 234, 266, 267, 289, 291, 292, 299-301, 379, 394, 395.
conference at, 280, 282 (2), 287, 291.
—— proposed, 402.
letter dated at, 224.
waters of, 287.
Albemarle (Albemarl, Arlebermarle):
George Monck, 1st Duke of, 25, 35.
Christopher Monck, 2nd Duke of, 55.
——, illness of, 93.
Arnold Joost Von Keppel, 1st Earl of, 105.
——, opinion of, 120.
——, made governor of Tournay, 199.
William Anne Keppel, 2nd Earl of, 323, 325, 364, 381, 382, 393-407, 412.
——, entertains *en prince*, 238.
—— at Dettingen, 256.
——, as commander of the Brigade of Guards, 297, 298, 303.
——, orders of, 395, 397.
——, sons of. *See* Bury, Lord; Keppel, William.
Lady, 271.
Alcantara, taking of, 191.
Alcoran, oaths taken upon the, 134.
Alcroft, Captain [George], killed at Dettingen, 261.
Aldborough, co. York, 41.
election at, 40, 41.
Alegre. *See* Allegre.
Alexander the Great, a poem, 99.
Alicante, 178.
Allegre *or* Alegre, Marquis de, governor of Bonn, 124.
taken prisoner, 182.
Allemande, querelle de, 156.
Allies:
army of, 131 *et seq. passim*.
defeat of, 355.
——, near Maestricht, 369-373, 375.
——, at Spire. *See* Spire
retreat of, 286.
Allington, William, Lord, late constable of the Tower, 58.
Almonde, Admiral, 126.
A Longius, Monsieur, 407.
wife of, 407.
Alost (Alorst), in Flanders, 309 (2), 311 (2).
Alsace *or* Alsatia, 272, 274, 291, 327, 328.
French garrisons in, 282, 290, 325.
regiment of, 85.
Alston:
Lieutenant [Rowland, of the 1st regt. of Guards], 237, 244, 318.
Sir Thomas, 87.
Altea (Althea), 192.
Bay, letter dated from, 183.
Althorpe (Altrop), co. Northampton, 250.
Altona, 133.

Amelia, Princess, daughter of George II., 250, 256, 261, 277, 285, 312, 355, 406.
proposed marriage of, to the Prince of Sweden, 228, 276.
kindness of, 256, 281, 405.
anxiety of, about her brother, 261, 268, 271.
wishes to know how her father spends his time, 264, 273.
goes to Bartholomew Fair, 286.
interest of, desired, 296-303, 333, 337, 338, 340, 342, 344 (2), 384.
makes Sir William Russell her page, 329, 342, 343.
messages from, 232, 338, 354.
birthday of, 363.
woman of the bedchamber to. *See* Russell, Fanny.
America, North, "conversion of the blacks" in, 209.
Amersford (Amsford), in Holland, mutiny at, 127, 128.
Ampthill, co. Bedford, letter dated at, 24.
Amsterdam, 138, 148, 165, 200
burgomaster of, 139.
pensionary of, 137, 139.
Ancaster, Duchess of, 277.
Ancram, William Henry Ker, Earl of, Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st regiment of Guards, 222, 224, 225, 231, 236, 248, 249, 258, 263, 267, 269, 291, 344 (2), 398, 399.
illness of, 318, 323.
a regiment given to, 405.
company of, 412.
Andalusia (Andalousie), troops in, 181.
Anderlecht (Anderlech, Anderlacht), in Brabant, camp at, 309 (2), 310.
letter dated from, 309.
Andernach, on the Rhine, 227, 231 (2), 299.
Anderson, Alderman, 12.
Anhalt, dowager Princess of, 135.
Anjou, Duke of. *See* Spain, Philip V. of.
Ann, Lady, 286.
Anne, Princess, afterwards Queen, 87, 94.
marriage of, 54.
as Queen, 108, 109, 113, 114, 116, 119, 122, 124, 133, 138, 143, 162, 164, 179, 182, 197, 205.
at Windsor. *See* Windsor.
and the Emperor's quota for Portugal. *See* Emperor, the.
appointments or commissions granted by, 112, 115, 117, 119, 123, 180, 182.
allowances or help from, asked for, 117, 118, 122, 148, 160.
reluctance on the part of France to acknowledge, 117, 125.
address presented to, 119.
and her Parliament, 152, 154, 168.
officer dismissed by, 169.
movements of, 174, 179.
presentation to, 183.
and Lord Cutts, 185, 187, 197, 198 (3).
demise of, arranged for, 190.
and the Duchess of Marlborough, 201.
turns out the Whigs, 201, 202.
plan to depose, 202.
Anne, Queen—*cont.*
pension granted by, 205, 206.
household of:
Groom of the Stole, 201.
Lady of the Robes, 201.
Privy Purse, 201.
Master of the Horse. *See* Rochester, Lord.
Anne, Princess, daughter of George II. *See* Orange, Princess of.
Annesley (Ansley), Arthur, M.P. for Cambridge University, 176.
Anson, Admiral George, 351
as Lord Anson, 389, 390.
victory of, [at Camperdown], 361, 362 (2), 366.
Anstain *or* Anstein, Chateau de, head quarters at, 331.
camp near, letters dated from, 331-341.
Anthony, 90.
Antigua:
comptroller of, 405.
letter dated at, 412.
Antoninus, the Emperor, 70.
Antwerp *or* Anvers, 85, 86, 117, 118, 339, 341, 359, 373-375, 388, 389.
churches and pictures at, 217.
travellers to, 305, 324, 339.
troops at, 326.
Appenines (Apenins), the, 171.
Archer, Mr., 242.
Arco, Comte de, 133.
Arco, taking of, 133.
Aremberg:
Duc de, Austrian General, 219, 256, 260, 307, 310, 323, 324, 326, 335, 341.
——, avariciousness of, 339, 340.
——, house and estate of, 314.
——, troops reviewed by, 333.
Duchesse de, 307.
Argyll (Argile):
Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of, escapes from Edinburgh Castle, 49.
John Campbell, 2nd Duke of, at Malplaquet, 205.
Ariosto, 71.
Aristotle, 7.
Armstrong, Mr., 148.
Army, the:
apothecary general for, 108.
artillery, train of, 134, 139.
—, chaplain of, 217.
brigadiers, no more to be made, 395.
chaplains in, 217, 407; *and see* Jeffreys *and* Hamilton.
"cherry-bobbing" in, 398, 399.
church services in, 217, 273, 320, 326, 373, 407.
clothing of, 403.
commanders in. *See* under their names.
commissary of the forage, 399.
commissioner of transports. *See* Sadler, Mr.
court martials (councils of war) in, 116, 145, 150, 157, 158, 159, 160, 163, 220, 236, 308, 346, 362, 367, 379.
cricket matches in, 272.

Army, the—*cont.*
deputy judge advocate of. *See* Watkins, Mr.
deputy paymaster for. *See* Sweet, Benjamin
dragoons, 227, 233, 240, 245.
engineers, 316.
generalissimo of. *See* George, Prince of Denmark.
generals of the Foot, 142; *and see* Cutts, John, Lord; Churchill, General; Ligonier, Sir John.
grenadiers, 225, 226, 233, 235, 239, 253, 261.
hospital for, 367.
hussars, 276, 282, 283.
lieutenants-general, 119, *and see* Cutts, Lord.
major-generals, appointment of, 275, 395.
M.P.'s in, 314, 368.
memorandum on the state of, 91.
officers of, imprisoned, 149, 156, 157.
——, instructions and marching orders for, 142-148, 159, 163.
paymaster-general. *See* Ranelagh, Lord.
——, office of, 104.
post-master with, 313; *and see* Hunter.
prisoners taken by, 191.
promotions in, 396, *and passim.*
provost-general of, 108.
quartermasters, 88, 148, 228, 229.
—— general, 108, 134.
—— sergeant, 226.
recruiting officers of, 143, 144, 148.
regiments of, embarkation of, 79-85.
—— fresh colonels for, 405.
—— names of, *see below.*
—— remaining in England, 80.
—— returning to England, 397.
victuallers of, 84.
of James II., 68-72.
in Ireland, 73.
with William III. in Flanders, 79, 86, 88.
campaigns of, under Marlborough, 98-165, *passim*, 180, 182, 184, 187, 198-200, 203.
in Spain or Portugal, 169, 177, 181, 185, 186, 189, 191-193.
campaigns of, in Flanders and Germany (1742-1747), 214-410, *passim.*
recruits for, 81, 83, 84, 190.
money for, needed, 80.
discontent in, 91.
disbanding of, determined on, 92.
expected attack upon, 242.
—— proves a false alarm, 243.
at the battle of Dettingen, ill-conduct of the Horse and bravery of the Foot, 253, 255, 257, 260, 278, 279.
scarcity of provisions in, 262.
triumvirate for the affairs of, 287.
is "sick of Germany," 287.
forage money for, 307.
harm done by, in marching, encamping or foraging, 310, 330, 334, 336, 337, 339.
deserter from, 313.

Army, the—*cont.*
good health and spirits of, 322, 340.
difficulties arising from the various interests in, 334.
inactivity of, dissatisfaction concerning, in England, 334, 337.
parties of, surprised by the enemy, 339, 340.
lack of cannon for, 340.
defeat of, near Maestricht, 369-373.
sickness in, 382, 384, 385, 387, 388, 390-393, 395, 396, 400-404.
Regiments:
the Guards, 10, 111, 116, 153, 163, 411 (2) *and passim.*
——, arms and motto of, 411.
——, captains and colonels of. *See under their names.*
——, commissions in, 189, 211.
——, payments for, 94.
—— battalion of, in Flanders, 148, 175, 198.
—— in Spain or Portugal, 189, 193.
——, brigade of, in Flanders and Germany, 215, *et seq. passim.*
——, not in the battle of Dettingen, 251-256, 261, 262, 264, 272.
——, praise of, 277, 310.
——, injustice to, 320, 332.
——, clothing and drums for, 345 (2).
——, at Fontenoy, 346, 412.
——, position of, at the defeat near Maestricht, 372.
——, honour of, 378.
——, reason for their not going to England, 397.
——, officers of, in England, 403.
——, return of, to England, 411.
Guards, 1st regiment of (aft. the Grenadier Guards), 48, 87, 96, 349, 399.
—— ——, chaplain of, 236, 273, 403.
—— ——, club for, 313, 323.
—— ——, colonels of. *See* Russell, John; Grafton, Duke of; Marlborough, 2nd Duke of; Cumberland, Duke of.
——, ——, ensigns of, 302.
——, ——, commandant of, 273.
——, ——, lieut.-colonels of. *See* Frampton *and* Foliot.
—— ——, lieut.-colonels [*i.e.* captains] in, 399; *and see under* their names.
——, ——, majors of. *See* Le Forey, Merrick, *and* Dury.
Guards, 2nd regiment of, the Coldstream, 97, 123, 166, 189, 191, 205, 225, 227, 322, 330, 336.
——, ——, chaplain of, 236, 236 *and see* Jeffreys.
——, ——, colonels of. *See* Cutts, Lord; Cumberland, Duke of; Albemarle, Earl of.
——, —— lieut.-colonels of. *See* Braddock, Edward, sen. *and* jun.

Army, regiments—*cont.*
Guards, 2nd regiment of, majors of, 156, 167, 399; *and see* Bockland, Maurice; Russell, Charles; Lambton, Hedworth.
——, ——, officers of, not allowed to go to England, 399.
——, ——, non-effective fund of, 411.
——, ——, shoes for, 166.
——, ——, at Malplaquet, 206.
Guards, 3rd regiment of, the Scotch, 153, 188, 214, 225, 232, 287, 332.
——, ——, officers of, 259, 267, 372, 399.
Horse Guards, 217, 253, 261, 277, 288.
the Blues [Royal regiment of Horse Guards], 238, 315.
——, colonel of. *See* Hertford, Lord.
——, chaplain of, 335.
——, conduct of, at Dettingen, 255, 257, 261, 266, 276.
Queen's regiment of Horse [*earliest name for* 1st Dragoon Guards], 155, 192.
——, colonel of. *See* Lumley, Lieut.-General.
——, commander of, 145.
King's Regiment of Horse [1st Dragoon Guards], 238, 266, 320.
——, colonels of. *See* Pembroke, Lord; Honeywood, General.
——, officers of, 261.
the Blacks [7th Dragoon Guards], 267.
——, colonel of. *See* Ligonier, Sir John.
——, lieut.-colonel of, 267.
Dragoons, "the 3 regiments of," 124.
——, Scots Greys [2nd Royal North British Regiment of], 306, 372.
——, the 3rd or King's Regiment of, 251, 253.
——, ——, late colonel of. *See* Honeywood, General.
the Royals *or* Sinclair's Regiment, [1st Foot], 362, 369, 377, 390.
——, colonel of. *See* Sinclair, General.
King's Own [4th] Regiment of Foot, 326.
——, colonels of. *See* Trelawny, Seymour, Barrill.
——, King's company in, 230.
Welsh Fusiliers, [23rd Foot], 348 (2), 350-353.
——, lieut.-colonel of. *See* Wait, John.
——, officers of, 353.
Highlanders [42nd Foot], 277, 366, 370, 371, 373, 382.
—— colonel of. *See* Murray, Lord John.
——, ——, former. *See* Crawford, Earl of.
Marines, colonel of. *See* Beauclerk, Lord George.
——, general of, 362.
[*For other Regiments, see under the Colonels' names.*]
Arnheim, in Gueldres, 128.
Arthington [Henry], 40, 41.
Arundel (Arendoll), Henry, Lord, of Wardour, 30.
Aschaffenburg, 245, 248, 251, 256.
English camp near, 245-249, 252.
——, letters dated from, 246-248.
Ash, Corporal, 412.
Ashburnham (Ashbernam) John, M.P., expelled the House, 34.
Assche (Ash), in Brabant, camp near, letters dated at, 311 (2), 313 (2).
Athey, John, 45.
Athlone, Earl of, "Godarde [de Ginckell], Baron de Reede, Comte d' Athlone, Mareschal de camp, General des Provinces unies," 106, 107, 113, 114.
death of, 115.
"Mackalsfelt, Douagere Comtesse de," his widow, letter from, 115.
Atkins, Miss, 241.
Attorney General, *See* Jones, Sir William.
Attwood, Mr., 208.
Audley End, co. Essex, 48.
Augsburg (Ausbourg) saved by Prince Louis, 133, 135, 136.
again threatened by Bavaria, 141.
Austria, House of, 70, 136, 187, 307.
feeling towards in Spain. *See* Spain.
Austrian:
Aide-de-Camp, 371.
Archduchess, 326.
generals, 246, 249, 333; *and see* Aremberg, Count de; Charles, Prince; Kevenhuller; Neipperg, and Wolfenbottel.
——, desire a French war, 289.
——, reject what the English propose, 339, 340.
major-general, 405.
troops or army, 230, 237, 242, 269, 271, 272, 276, 277, 287, 342, 355, 365, 369, 372, 373, 377, 413.
——, at Dettingen, 253, 257, 258, 263, 267, 270, 278, 279.
——, full number not sent, 310-314.
——, strength of, 334.
——, successes of, 223, 243; *and see* Charles, Prince.
Austrians, the, 365, 413.
Auvergne, Prince de, 141.
Auverquerque (Auverkirk, Overkirk, Auverquerc, Auverkerth), General de, 111, 119, 120, 123, 134, 137 (2), 162, 163.
——, orders from, 124.
Henry de, eldest son of, made Earl [of Grantham], 92.
Avelgem, camp of, letter dated from, 342.
Aversperg, Count de, 136.
Axelwalle, camp at, letter dated at, 330.
Aylesbury (Ailesbury, Alisbury), co. Bucks: election at, 61.
meeting at, 413, 414.
Ayrolle, Ayrolles (Ayrole), Mons. de, 126 165.
letter from, 165.

B

B., C., 90.
B., R., letter from, 201.
B., Lord, 29.
Badajos, 140.
  siege of, 186.
Baden, Prince Louis of, 127, 129-132, 135, 137, 141, 148, 180.
  relieves Augsburg, 133.
Baggs, Mr., family of, 194.
Bagnol, Monsieur, 118.
Baldock, in Holland, 121.
Ballandine, Mrs., 209.
Balls, 410, 411.
  letter dated at, 411.
Banks, Peggy, 369.
Bunninge, Alderman, 12.
Barcelona (Barcelonia), 187, 188.
  articles of capitulation of, 188.
  Fort Monjou at, 192.
  letter dated at, 191.
  siege of, 192, 194.
Barker:
  Corporal, 314, 317.
  Dr., 387, 393.
Barnardiston, Sir Sam., 47.
Barnby, Richard, 211.
Barnes, Miles, 213.
Barnet, Mat., 362.
Barril, General [William], regiment of, 326.
Barrington:
  Lieut.-colonel John, of the Guards, 243, 275, 307, 359-363, 370, 383, 389, 393, 394, 398, 400, 403, 404.
  ——, letter to, 371.
  Captain, in the Navy, 363 (2).
Barrington, co. Gloucester, 261, 345.
Barrymore [James Barry, 4th] Earl of, regiment of, 151.
Barton:
  Cutts, and his wife, 405.
  Mr., brother of, 217.
Basingstoke, letter dated at, 91.
Bates, Dr., 23.
Bath (Bathe):
  John Granville, Earl of, 82.
  William Pulteney, Earl of, 285.
  Lady, 210.
Bath, order of the (the red ribbon), 268, 275.
Bath *or* the Bath, 21, 224, 242, 277, 356.
  letters dated at, 138, 354.
Batto, Mr., at Lisbon, 166.
Bavaria, 121, 131, 141.
  Elector of, 64, 127, 130, 133, 141.
  ——, seizes Ratisbon, 132.
  ——, camp of, 87.
  ——, envoy of, 133.
  Electress of, 121.
  French retreat from, 243-245.
Bavarian troops, 85, 130, 132, 372, 373.
  defeat or retreat of, 121, 127, 129, 131, 133, 237.
Beaconsfield, co. Bucks, 340.
Beake, Lieut.-Colonel [Gregory], 276, 328, 333.
Beauclerk:
  Lord George, 396.
  ——, made colonel of the Marines, 405, 406.
  Lord Harry, 327.
Beaufort (Beaufford), Henry Somerset, Duke of, 286.
Bedford, John Russell, Duke of, 384, 386, 389, 390.
Bedford, county of, 87.
Bedmar, Marquis de, president of the Council of the Low Countries for the King of Spain, 117, 118.
  letter from, 116.
Beech, Major, brothers of, 73.
Beirleghem *or* Berleghem, in Flanders, 314, 341.
  camp and head quarters at, letters dated from, 314-329.
Belasyse (Bellasyse, Bellasis, Bellasys):
  Barbara, 43, *note*.
  —— as Lady Dalton, 43 (2).
  Charles, 41 (2).
  Henry, 21.
  —— [Grace] wife of, letter to, 21.
  Sir H., 83 (2).
  John, Lord, 32, 43, 49, 63.
  ——, letter to, 70.
  ——, annuities left by, 73.
  Mr., brother of Lord Fauconberg, 49, 90 (2).
  Thomas, son of Henry, letter of, 21 *and see* Fauconberg, Lord.
  — (in 1742); 219, 220.
  widow, 69.
  regiment of, 80 (2).
Belcastle, Monsieur de, 132.
Bell, Mr., 40, 42.
  wife of, 40.
Bellamy, J., letter from, 155.
Bellanger, Mr., death of, 333.
  wife of (?), 333.
Bellasis *or* Bellasyse. *See* Belasyse.
Bendishe, Mr., 200.
Benedictine, "an old," 63.
Bengal, 212, 286.
  governor of, 235; *and see* Fort William, governor of.
Bennet, Lieutenant, 156 (2), 157.
Bentinck:
  Colonel, in the Dutch service, 316.
  Lord George, Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st regiment of Guards, 350, 352.
  Meinheer, 366.
Berenclau, General, 327.
Bergen op Zoom, in Brabant, 110, 120, 362.
  governor of. *See* Cronstrom, General.
  ——, the late, 379.
  siege and taking of, 369-390, 397, 401.
  troops for or at, 121, 144 (2), 148-151, 154, 155 (2), 156, 189.

Bergues, in Flanders, 226.
Beringham, regiment of, 85.
Berkeley (Bercley):
Augustus, 4th Earl of, marriage of, 308, 314.
Ensign and Lieutenant Henry, of the 1st regiment of Guards, 214, 219, 222-224, 226-232, 235-238, 242, 243, 247-249, 269, 270, 293, 296, 298-302, 305, 307-309, 314, 318, 339.
——, letter from, 243.
——, death of (at Fontenoy), 346.
——, sisters of, 241.
John, 3rd Lord, admiral of the Blue, 79, 80.
Berkeley plot, the, 87, *note*.
Berleghem. *See* Beirleghem.
Berlin, 133, 138.
the Duke of Marlborough at, 170.
Bertie, Lord Robert, of the Coldstream, 287.
Berwick (Barwick), Duke of, 73, 137, 191, 206.
Bethune, in Flanders, 199.
Betty, Mrs., 69.
Beveland, 359, 362 (2), 369-371, 373, 374, 377, 379.
South, 369, 385, 387.
Beveridge, Dr., 63.
Biebrich (Bibrick, Biberick) on the Rhine, 283, 294, 295, 297.
camp near, letters dated at, 276-279.
Bilderbeck *or* Billerbeck, Monsieur, 293, 360, 410.
Billingsley (Billingesly):
Sir Henry, alderman and lord mayor, 4-7.
Sir Thomas, 32.
Binsfeldt, village of, 300.
Biscay, Bay of, 349, 354.
Bishop, "little," 338.
Bishops, proposals of, 69.
Bissnodass Leat, Indian merchant, 213.
"Black box," the, 61.
"Black Moll," 99.
Bladon, Mrs., 35.
Blakeston (Blakestone), Mr., 41.
Blakestone, co. Durham, 41.
Bland, General [Henry], 370, 371, 399.
Blandford (Blanford), Marquis of [John Churchill], death of, 119.
Blaregnies (Blarneiys), battle of. *See* Malplaquet.
Blathwayt, William, secretary at war, 81, 84, 85.
letters from, 75, 81, 83 (2), 85.
Bledloe, co. Buckingham, 384.
Blenheim, battle of, 167, 189.
Blenheim, co. Oxford, 345.
[palace of] cost of, 202.
Blood, Colonel, 181.
Bloodworth, Lady Louisa, 355.
children of, 355.
Boar hunt, 231.
Bockland, Lieut.-Colonel Maurice, 1st major of the Coldstream, 393, 396, 400.
promotion of, 403-407.
Bohemia, troops in, 335, 336.
Bois-le-duc (Boileduc, the Bosch), 117, 147, 160, 390, 391, 395.
commandant at. *See* Guy, Monsieur de.
English troops or garrison at, 99, 102, 144, 149, 150-156, 397.
governor of (1747). *See* Cronstrom, General.
letters dated at, 106, 125, 162, 163, 392-396.
magistrates of, 395.
Boislin, Mons. de, 86.
Bolingbroke:
Henry St. John, Viscount, 287.
Paulet St. John, Earl of, 187.
Bologna (Bollognia), 170-172.
Convent of St. Michael del Bosco at, 171.
Incurabile at, 173.
Bolognese:
luxurious living of the, 170.
minister at Rome, 170.
Bolton, Charles Paulet, Duke of, commissioner of, 94.
son of. *See* Winchester, Marquis of
Bommell, 153, 156.
magistrate or governor of, 156, 157.
Bond, Sir Henry, 73.
Boneale, —, 47.
Bonn:
governor of, 141.
—— French. *See* Allegre, Marquis de.
Lord Marlborough goes to, 123.
siege and surrender of, 113, 120, 121, 124, 125.
Bonython (Bonitor), Charles, 61.
Books, named:
David Simple, 318, 320.
History of the Reign of Henry V., 155.
Papists protesting against Protestant popery, 63.
Booze, Mr., 241, 247.
Borough Bridge (Burrow-bridge), co. York, 41.
Borr, Colonel [Jacob], 177.
Boscawen:
Captain, 351, 354.
Admiral Edward, 384.
Lieut.-Colonel George, of the 1st regiment of Guards, 219, 220, 222, 228, 236, 238, 242-244, 248, 256, 258, 263, 266, 273, 275, 283, 284, 287-289, 295, 308, 314, 316, 318, 319, 339.
Lieut. John (Jack), of the King's regiment of Horse, 221, 266, 270, 287, 289, 300, 404.
Miss, maid of honour, 261.
Mrs. [Anne Trevor] wife of George, 241, 250, 256, 263, 272, 273, 283, 287.
Bossart, regiment of, 85.
Boston, in America, 275, 281.
Botmar, Baron de, 128, 129.
Bouche, Joseph, letter from, 196.

Boufflers (Bouffleurs, Boufflaire) Duc de, Marshal of France in command of the French army of Flanders 117, 118, 122, 124, 125.
letters to, 117, 123, 137.
Bouillon (Boullion) Cardinal, 200.
Bovenhousen, in Schwabia, 130.
Bower, Mr. and Mrs., 413.
Bowes, Sir William, 63
Bows, Peggy, 68 (?), 69.
father of, 69.
Bowyer, Lady, and her daughter, 97.
Boyle, Miss, 338.
Boynton, —, 227.
Brabant, 119, 120, 337, 344.
Ballieux of, 120.
capital of. *See* Brussels.
states of, 305.
Braddock:
Edward, Lieut.-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards (in 1704) 168, 175.
Edward, son of the above, Lieut.-Colonel of the Coldstream (1745) 348-350, 352, 354, 358, 360, 361, 363, 364, 366, 378, 381, 382, 388-396, 398, 400-402, 405.
——, letters from, 167, 175.
——, wife and daughter of, 175.
Bradenham (Bradnum), co. Bucks, 384.
Bradley, Ben., 212.
Bradshaw, Con., 63.
Bragg, Major-General [Philip], regiment of, 390, 396, 397.
Breda 86, 100, 106, 359, 362, 367, 371, 374, 378, 386-390, 392-394.
commanding officer at. *See* Palmer, Colonel.
English troops at, to, or from, 102, 121, 124, 144, 149, 150, 154-156, 164, 320, 394, 396, 397.
governors of. *See* Salyche, Lieut.-General, and Van Leyden; Brigadier.
letters dated at, 116, 124, 397-409.
letters addressed to, 100, 405.
Prince of Orange's house at, 305.
Brent, Mr., 73.
Brereton, Major [William], 251, 253.
Brest, squadron of, 180.
Brett:
Richard (Dick), 51.
Mr., 47.
Breugel [? Breukelin] in Holland, 125.
Bridgewater, Scroop Egerton, Earl of, made Master of the Horse to Prince George, 182.
Bright, Sir John, 51.
Brill, the, in Holland, 147, 164, 165, 304.
Bristol, John Hervey, Earl of, 285.
son of. *See* Hervey, Lord.
Bristol, 355.
water, 365.
Britton, Lieut.-Colonel [William], 189.
Broglio (Broghlio) Marshal de, 237, 245, 249, 262, 266, 268.
army of, 249, 258, 266.
Bromley, William, M.P. for Oxford University, 176.
Bromley, in Kent, [the Bishop of Rochester's palace at], 186.
Brompton, Lady, 405.
husband of. *See* Cabinet, Mr.
Brooks, Bishop of, 20.
Brooks, —, 34.
Broughton estate, 213.
Brown:
Lieut.-Colonel [James], 223.
Don, 351.
a bawman, 270.
Browne, Mr., 51.
Brudenell, Colonel Thomas, 83 *note*.
regiment of, 83.
Bruges, 214, 215 (2), 219, 223, 314, 316, 318-320, 322, 324, 339, 344.
English officers' wives at, 308.
garrison of, 310.
governor and burghers of, 214.
Bruhl, Countess of, letter to, 413.
husband of, 413.
Brunswick, Duke Rudolph August of, 129.
Brussels, 86, 88, 118, 207, 215, 220, 223, 224, 233, 241, 296, 302, 305-309, 312, 313, 326, 330.
academy at, 343.
alarm at, 311.
council at, 307.
English army at or near, 85, 227, 310.
—— camp near, 308.
—— envoy at. *See* Wolseley.
garrison at, 305.
Gazette, "author of," 224.
Hotel de Flandre at, 224, 302.
letters dated at, 74, 223, 302, 303 (2).
Prince Charles' inauguration at, 305.
prisoners at, 136.
winter quarters at, 290, 294-297, 299-301, 344.
Brussels lace, 299.
Brydges, James, Admiralty Commissioner (afterwards Duke of Chandos):
letters from, 153, 162.
letter to, 145.
Buchanan, Mr., 73.
Buckingham, George Villiers, 2nd Duke of, 44 (2).
Buckingham, county of, 210, 219, 295, 363, 384.
militia of, 413, 414.
Bucklebury, co. Berks, letter dated at, 186.
Budiani, Nicholas, 162.
letters from, 169, 191, 203.
Burchet, Burchett:
Mr. and Mrs., 241.
a soldier, 175.
—, 354.
Burgundy, Duke of, 127.
Burleigh, 345.
Burlington:
Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of, 59, 62, 67.
——, son of. *See* Clifford, Lord.
Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of, 241.
——, daughter of, 241.
Burton, Captain, 409.

Burtscheid (Bourcheit), near Aix-la-Chapelle, 300.
Bury, George Keppel, Lord, son of the Earl of Albemarle, 271, 349, 350, 352, 354, 355, 362, 368, 393, 398, 399.
brother of. *See* Keppel, Captain William.
Bush [? Bois-le-duc], letter dated at, 86.
Bussorah, 356.
Byng (Bing) Sir George, 192.
Byron:
Commodore, 413.
William, Lord, sister and mother of, 241.

C

Cabinet, Mr., marriage of, 405.
Cadiz, 81, 178, 181.
Cadogan (Cardoghan, Cadoughan), General William, aft. Earl Cadogan, 161, 211.
troops of, 164, 165.
Cæsar:
Julius, 97.
Lieut.-Colonel [Julius, of the Coldstream], 350, 403.
Calais, 199, 223, 303.
Calcutta, 213, 289.
governor and council of, 289.
letter dated at, 356.
Callemberg, Dutch Admiral, 153.
Calverley, Sir Henry, 38, 41.
Cambridge, 50, 93.
Black Boar at, 35.
coach, 35 (2).
election, 86, 92.
letter dated at, 213.
University:
degrees at, 86.
students going to or at, 42, 44, 45, 46, 51.
Corpus Christi *or* Bennet College, 86.
Trinity College, Master and Fellows of, 51.
——, new library for, 51.
Cambridge, county of, 93.
election for, 77, 78, 86, 93.
knight of the shire for. *See* Cutts, Lord.
sheriff of, 77, 78.
—— under, 78.
Cameret Bay, expedition to, 207.
Campbell (Cambell):
Lady Archibald, 210 (?).
David, 196.
Lady Harriot, 242, 247, 269, 272, 286 (?).
Harry, lieutenant to Col. Russell and aide-de-camp to General Ligoniere, 370.
——, killed near Maestricht [June, 1747], 371, 373, 389, 394.
Campbell—*cont.*
Brigadier, Lieut.-General, *or* General Sir James, 225, 287, 303, 305, 306, 308, 311.
——, made Knight of the Bath, 275.
[Lieutenant James], killed in the battle near Liege [Oct. 1746], 355.
Lieut.-Colonel [John], 370, 373.
——, brother of. *See* Campbell, Harry.
[Lieut. Mure] of the Scots Greys, aide-de-camp to Gen. Clayton, killed at Dettingen [June 1743], 261.
equerry to the Duke of Cumberland, 257, 271 (2), 272, 289, 295.
——, wife of, 271.
Sir Thomas, sheriff of London, 12.
Lieut.-Col. [William] of the Coldstream, 370.
Canham, Mr., at Lisbon, 166.
Canitz (Kaunitz?), General, 138.
Canterbury, Archbishop of, 70; *and see* Tillotson, Dr. John; Tenison, Dr. Thomas; Herring, Dr. Thomas.
Canterbury, 304, 389.
Capel, Sir H., 60.
"Carbunkle, Sir James," 204.
Cardonnel (Cardonnell, Cardinell), Adam, secretary to Lord Marlborough, 107, 112, 126 (2), 150, 151, 156, 176, 180, 189, 191.
letter from, 123.
letters to, 111, 112, 115, 116, 121 (?), 146, 148, 151, 157, 197.
Carey, Sir George, captain of the Isle of Wight, *temp.* Elizabeth, 75.
Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, 76.
——, Park, Isle of Wight, keeper of, 75.
Carlisle (Carlile):
Edward Howard, Earl of, 69.
Henry Howard, Earl of, marriage of, 241, 247
Carlo, 265.
Carolina (Caro), Princess, 250, 271, 332, 355, 356.
birthday of, 363.
Carolina merchants, 283.
Caroline, Lady, 355.
Mademoiselle, 224.
Carpenter, Lady A., 415.
Carr, Major [Timothy], of the King's regiment of Horse, wounded at Dettingen, 264, 270.
Carrweiller [? Ahrweiller], 299.
Carteret:
John, Lord, Secretary of State, 258, 266, 267, 288, 340.
——, expected at the army, 243, 244.
——, at Dettingen, 252, 256, 266.
——, pacific views of, 262, 267, 285.
——, as the King's premier, 273.
——, request of, to the King, 275.
Mr., son of Lord Carteret, 254, 271, 275.
Lady, death of, 250.
Carthusian Convent, near Mainz, 279.
Cartwright, Captain, 188.
Cary, —, 395, 403.

Cassel, letter dated at, 95.
Cassimbrode, Colonel and Madame, 407.
Castrie :
Almirante of, 127, 132, 181.
breed of setters in, 186.
Castleton, Nicholas Saunderson, Lord, 34.
sons of. *See* Saunderson, Nicholas and John.
Catalonia, 184, 186.
rising in, 129, 181.
Catechism :
the Assembly, 44.
the Church, 44.
Catesby (Katesby), family of, 87.
Cathcart, Charles, Lord, 287.
Catherine, Queen of Charles II., 30, 50, 52.
Catsand, island of, in the hands of the French, 358, 361.
Catwater, near Plymouth, 348.
Cavendish :
Lord James, the late, 269.
(Candish) heir, the, death of, 37.
Cecil, Capt. Arthur, of the Coldstream, 97.
Chailly, Monsieur, letter from, 126.
valet of, 126.
Chamade, beating of the, 124.
Chamber *or* Chambers, Mr., 39, 40, 42, 46, 50.
Chamberlayne, John, letter from, 189.
his wife's brother, 189.
Chanclos (Sanclos), General, 384, 385.
army of, 391 (2).
Chantrill, Lieut.-Colonel [Francis], 156.
Charleroy, 344.
Charles I. at Newcastle, 21.
letter to, 18.
Charles II., 30, 38, 48.
at the Hague (in 1660), 139.
grants by, 48, 58.
movements of, 30 (2), 46, 50-52.
order of, 52.
treaty with, 114.
death of, 58.
Master of the Horse to. *See* Richmond, Charles, Duke of.
Charles V., Emperor, 70.
Charles, Archduke of Austria and titular King of Spain, 183, 184.
proclamation of, as King of Spain, 130, 134-136.
arrangements for and journey of, 127, 128, 134-136, 139-141, 153.
party in favour of, in Spain, 140, 184.
Charles, Prince, of Lorraine, and his army, 245, 258, 262, 266, 268, 271, 272, 274-294, 325-328, 336.
visit of, to George II., 267-269, 271, 275.
inauguration of, as governor of the Austrian Netherlands, 305-307, 309.
Court of, 307.
victory of, 326.
retreat of, 338.
wife of (the Archduchess), 305-307, 315.
——, review of the English troops by, 312, 313.
Charles, Mrs. *See* Van Haren, Madame.
Chateau-neuf, Marquis de, French ambassador at Madrid, 135.
Chelardie, Monsieur, French minister at Petersburg, 327.
Chelmsford, Essex, letter dated at, 304.
Chelsea (Chelsey), 70, 281.
college, or hospital, 238, 259, 314, 317.
King's Road at, 380.
letters dated at, 93 (2), 209, 210.
Cheltenham, letter addressed to, 412.
Chequers (Cheequers, Checkers), co. Bucks, 194, 241, 245, 250, 257, 264, 270, 275, 280, 281, 292, 300, 321, 345, 356, 380, 411, 413.
the Crow Close at, 323.
letters dated at, 213, 346.
letter addressed to, 241.
Chesham, co. Bucks, 219, 316.
Chester, 190.
Chester, county of, raising of men in, 190.
Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of, 355, 391.
Chicheley :
Sir John, 31.
"cousin," 30.
"uncle," 36, 37.
Chichester, co. Sussex, 93.
Child :
Sir Francis, 202.
Jo[siah], 233, 251.
China, ship from, 127.
Chinery, Mrs., 33.
Chippenham (Chipnam), co. Cambridge, 28, 30-32, 36, 46, 48-50.
letters dated at, 25-28, 36.
Sir Francis Russell buried at, 29.
sale of, 72.
Chiswick, house at, 264.
Cholmley, Cholmondeley (Cholmondly) :
Sir Hugh, 58-60, 62 (2), 63.
Cornet [Nathaniel] (of the Blacks), wounded at Dettingen, 261, 267.
[Robert, lieutenant] in the 3rd regiment of Guards, 372.
Chrisleton, near Chester, 190.
Church and State, preservation of, promised, 58.
Church of England, 67.
Church :
party, reconciled to Harley, 202.
preferments, 279.
Churchill :
John, Lord, as envoy to France, 60.
——, made Earl of Marlborough (*q.v.*) 63.
Lieut.-General Charles, his brother, 126.
——, as general of the Foot in the Low Countries, 151, 152, 158.
——, letter to, 147.
Lieut.-General Charles (in 1743), 286.
Lieut.-Colonel [George], of the Coldstream, 227.
Clare, co. Suffolk, post to, 99.
Claremont (Clarmount), 271.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of, 34.
letters from, 37.
Clarke:
Captain, 412.
Dr. George, secretary at war, 79. 80 (2), 83.
——, letters from, 81. 82. 169. 174. 177.
——, as secretary to Prince George of Denmark, 186, 188.
——, letter to, 185.
Clavering, Sir James, 41.
Claypole:
Adam, 31.
Mrs. [Elizabeth Cromwell], illness and death of, 23, 24 (2).
Clayton:
General Jasper, 234, 279.
killed at Dettingen, 251, 253, 255, 256, 263.
——, aide-de-camp of, 261.
Justice, 63.
Sir Robert, 83.
Clergy or ministers, called in question for preaching against popery, 59.
Clerke, Mr., 43.
Cleveland, John, 2nd secretary of the Admiralty, 368.
Clifforde, Charles Boyle, Lord, 38-40, 58, 59, 61 (2).
letter from, 67.
father of. *See* Burlington, Earl of.
Cloys, —, 191.
Cloysterman, Mrs., 375.
Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, speeches given in, 13, 14.
Coblentz, 165, 227, 230-234, 299.
Cockayne, Major [Thomas], secretary to General Honeywood, 297, 303, 408.
Cockleberg, English camp at, 91.
Coenen, Commissary, 102.
Cohorn, Coehorne, General, 120, 124, 129.
Coignies (Coigne), Count, army of, 325.
Coke (Cook):
Edward, Lord, son of the Earl of Leicester, 405.
Lady Mary, his wife 405.
——, sister of. *See* Strafford, Anne, Countess of.
Coks, Dr., 31.
Colchester, 304.
letter dated from, 304.
Cole:
Captain, of the *Expedition*, 194.
Sir Ralph, 41.
—, to be governor of Bengal, 235.
Colebrook, Robert, M.P. for Malden, 371.
Colebrook, Bucks, Percy Lodge, near, 210.
Collier, [of the King's regiment of Horse]; 223. 320.
obtains his cornetcy, 259, 275.
wife of, 320.
Collins, Mr., 73.
Colliton, Sir Peter, 46.
Cologne, 226, 335.
Gazette, 322.
Colpoys, Captain, 415, 416.
nephew of, 416.
Colt, Sir Henry Dutton, 92-94.
Colyear (Collyer), Sir David, regiment of, 79. *And see* Portmore, Earl of.
Commercye, Prince, 65.
regiment of, 65.
Common Pleas, justices of, 18.
Commons, House of:
[Queen Elizabeth], 12.
——, Speaker of. *See* Croke, Sir John.
[Charles II.], 25.
[James II.], 63, 67.
[William and Mary], 92.
——, proceedings in, 71, 72, 82, 96.
——, choice of a Speaker for, 82, 102.
——, member of expelled, 83.
——, fear of setting in a flame, 85.
——, and the East India Company. *See* East India Company.
——, Speakers of. *See* Trevor, Sir John; Foley, Paul.
[Queen Anne], 208.
——, addresses presented by, to the Queen, 119, 154.
——, bills in, 119. 152, 153, 162, 169, 170.
——. "heats in." 119.
——, money voted by, 168-170.
Compton, the ladies (sisters of the Earl of Northampton), 264, 265.
Comptroller, the. *See* Wharton.
Condé, 199.
Condros, the, troops in, 137.
Constantinople, 134.
English ambassador at [Mr. Stanyan], 209 *note*. 210.
Conway, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Seymour, 226, 236, 248, 296, 371, 373, 379, 394.
company of, 412.
Conyers:
John, letter from, 193.
Mr., 241.
Miss, 241.
Cooke (Cook):
Colonel, letter to, 22.
Lord. *See* Coke.
Mr., a mad-man, 250.
Sir Thomas, sent to the Tower, 85.
Cookson:
Richard, 190.
Thomas, his son, 190.
Cooper. *See* Cowper.
Coote, Col. [Eyre], regiment of, 79, 80, 81, 83.
Cope:
Sir John, 46.
Lieut.-General John, 303.
——, made knight of the Bath, 275.
——, daughter of, 242.
Copenhagen, Court of. *See* Denmark.
Coplecroo [? co. York], 63.
Copley, Sir Godfrey, 41.
Copt Hall, [? co. Cambridge], 57.
Corbeck, forces at, 182.
Corbett, Lieut.-Colonel [Thomas], 322.
Corbier:
Anthony, commissioner for wine licenses. 242. 247.
Mrs., 242, 247.

Cork, 169, 195, 196.
Corner, A., 211.
Cornwallis, Colonel, 300, 301.
Cossacks, 70.
Cossimbuzar, in India, 283, 289.
agent at. *See* Russell, Sir Francis.
Cotton, Sir Robert, 93–95.
Council, the Privy. *See* Privy Council.
Council books, mentioned, 73.
Court, the, 44, 95, 103, 105, 183, 367.
at York. *See* York.
councils and committees at, 159.
persons not to be admitted to, 60.
prevailing party at, 176.
Courtrai (Courtray, Courtrey), in Flanders, 217, 312, 319, 330, 331, 339, 343, 344.
taken by the French, 311, 315.
Marshal Saxe at, 325, 331, 332.
Cowes, Isle of Wight, 76, 94.
Cowper (Cooper):
William, 2nd Earl, 247.
George Nassau, 3rd Earl, 416.
Cowslade, Mr., 213.
Cowslades (Cowslads), the, 257, 277.
Cox, Sir Richard, Lord Chancellor and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 182, 188.
letter from, 195.
Cox's house, 280.
Coxwold (Coxwould), co. York, 41.
Cradock [Thomas], 41.
Craig *or* Craggs, [Ensign Charles], of the Coldstream, 358, 361, 389, 392.
Craike, —, 42.
Craven, Sir William, sheriff of London, 12.
Crawford:
Alexander Lindsey, 4th Earl of, 245, 249, 264, 265, 277, 291, 325.
John Lindsey, 5th Earl of, regiment of, 400.
——, former regiment of. *See* Highlanders, *under* Army regiments.
Cremer, Henry, master of the *Swallow*, 124.
Cresset *or* Crescet, James, envoy to the Court of Hanover, 106, 188.
death of, 202.
Crewe, J., letter from, 190.
Croats, in the Austrian army, 286.
cruelties of, 282, 283, 325.
Crofts, William, Lord, 30.
Croke, John *or* Sir John, M.P., Recorder of London, and (in 1601) Speaker of the House of Commons, MS. note-book of, containing his speeches, etc., 1.
election of, as Speaker, 12.
grant to, 12.
made justice of Common Pleas, 18.
Cromwell:
Elizabeth. *See* Claypole.
Frances, 21–23.
——, as Lady Frances Rich, letters from, 26, 27.
——, letters to, 23–28.
——, endorsements by, 22, 23.
——, as the wife of Sir John Russell. *See* Russell, Frances.
Henry, 22, *note*.
Cromwell—*cont.*
Mary, 22, *note*, *and see* Fauconberg, Mary, Lady.
Oliver, Lord Protector, 21, 24.
——, wife of (her Highness), 24 (2).
——, [great] grand-daughter of, objection to marrying, 338.
——, time of, alluded to, 32.
Cronhjort, Swedish general, 131.
Cronstrom (Crompstron, Cronstrom), General, governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, 374, 376, 377, 379–381, 385–387, 390.
as governor of Bois-le-duc, 392, 394.
inhumanity of, 397.
Cross, Thomas, 211, 212.
Cullen, Sir Rushout, 76.
Culliford, —, 175.
Cumberland, William, Duke of, son of George II., 215, 232, 299, 300, 302, 303, 308, 341, 355, 403, 408, 409.
aides-de-camp of, 271, 370.
anecdote of, 347.
army of, 360, 361.
chaplain of. *See* Shipley, Mr.
contractor for, 376.
dragoon drum of, 375.
equerry of. *See* Campbell.
grooms of, 404.
household (family) of, 371, 372, 398, 406, 410.
letters from, alluded to, 256, 277, 285.
letters to, 345 (2), 411.
——, alluded to, 312 (2), 314, 326, 329.
memorial to be sent to, 332.
orders of, 295, 303, 317, 362, 388, 391, 396.
pages of. *See* Howard, Master, *and* Russell, Sir William.
present of horses for, 362, 363.
regiment of (in 1747). *See* Army, Guards, 1st regiment of.
servants of, 372.
smuggler in the service of, 375.
is expected to join the army, 236, 243, 244.
with the army, 246, 247, 248, 271, 292.
present and wounded at the battle of Dettingen, 251, 253, 256, 258, 259, 261–265, 267, 268, 270–272.
the King's speeches to, 263.
as lieut.-general, 263, 290.
recovery of, 275–279, 287.
leaves the army, 295.
and Colonel Russell, 295, 393, 398–400.
is "outrageously and shockingly military," 299.
probable return of, to the army, 312, 320.
is shooting at his farm house, 338.
in Flanders (1747), 358–399.
and the defeat at Maestricht, 369, 370, 372, 378.
and General Fuller, 395, 396, 400.
sails for England, 402.

Cumberland, William, Duke of—*cont.*
return of, to Holland, 404, 405, 406, 410.
[soi-disant] Duchess of, 327 (2).
Cumberland, county of, gentleman of, 218.
Cuningham, Colonel [Henry], dragoon regiment of, 181.
Cutts:
Elizabeth, Lady, 1st wife of Lord Cutts, letter from, 74.
——, death of, 74.
——, former husbands of, 74 *note.*
——, children of. *See* Trevor.
——, cousins of, 74.
Elizabeth, Lady, 2nd wife of Lord Cutts, 91.
Joanna, sister of Lord Cutts, 116, 166, 187 (?), 195-197.
——, letters from, 75, 92, 93, 166 (?), 176, 197, 198, 201.
——, letters to, 73, 165, 187, 188, 193, 194 (2), 198, 200 (?), 201, 203-205, 208 (2).
——, sister of, death of, 75.
——, niece and cousin of, 75.
John, Lord, Baron of Gowran, colonel of the Coldstream Guards, lieutenant-general of the forces, captain-general and governor of the Isle of Wight, constable of Carisbrook Castle, 79, 110, 122, 165, 168, 175, 176, 183, 184, 191, 196, 203.
——, aide-de-camp of, 102.
——, articles with, 195.
——, case of, 77, 197, 206.
——, certificate by, 153.
——, drafts or copies by, 75-164, *passim.*
——, house of, in London, 88.
——, instructions and marching orders by, 163.
——, letters from, 64-66, 74-164, 187-195, *passim.*
——, letters to, 74-196. *passim.*
——, letter book of, 142 *note.*
——, memorandum by, 91.
——, memorial of, 105.
——, orders of, 121.
——, regiment of (Lord Cutts' regiment), 79, 80.
——, ——, the Coldstream Guards. *See under* Army.
——, remarks by, on the Isle of Wight, 76, 77.
——, secretary of, 137, 142.
——, servants of, 78, 169.
——, slave rescued by, 169.
——, niece of. *See* Revett, Joanna.
——, cousins of. *See* St. John, Henry; Lockhart, Mrs.
——, family of (the Cutts'), 166, 206.
——, ——, pictures of, 197.
——, in the service of the Emperor, 64, 206, 207.
——, leaves King James' service and goes to Holland, 66, 207.
——, as colonel of Cutts' regiment, 74.
Cutts, John, Lord—*cont.*
——, and the Revolution of 1688 206.
——, in King William's service, 207.
——, "in the wars of Ireland," 197, 207.
——, as brigadier of the Guards, 153.
——, made brigadier-general, 75.
——, as governor of the Isle of Wight, 75, 76, 189, 197, 207.
——, elected as M.P. for the county of Cambridge, 75, 77, 78.
——, unseated on petition, 78 *note.*
——, helps to defeat the Berkeley plot, 87.
——, as colonel of the Coldstream, 197, 207.
——, again elected for the county of Cambridge, 92, 94.
——, bravery of, at the fire at Whitehall, 92.
——, as commander-in-chief in Holland, 108.
——, brave conduct of, 109.
——, made lieut.-general, 109, 119.
——, and the cartel with France, 112.
——, illness of, 120, 194.
——, moneys received from, 126.
——, in London, 170, 174.
——, to be commander-in-chief in Ireland, 179 (2).
——, arrival of, in Ireland, 182, 197.
——, as Lord Justice in Ireland, 193.
——, agreement made by, 195.
——, and Mrs. Pickering, 197.
——, death of, 197 (2), 198.
——, burial vault of, 203.

D

Dada, Cardinal, nuncio to the Court of James II., 171.
Daffy's Elixir, 218.
Dale, Mathew, Recorder of London, 12.
Dalgrish or Dalghish, Captain, murder of, 211.
Dalton:
[Barbara], Lady, sister of Lord Fauconberg, 63, 91.
——, steward of, 63.
Sir Marmaduke, 43 *note.*
Damascus, 171.
Danes, the, 133.
Daniel, Thomas, sword-cutter, articles signed by, 195.
Daniell, William, serjeant-at-law and Recorder of London, 12.
Danish:
envoy, 289.
regiments, 103.
ships seized by the Zelanders, 127, 128, 130, 135, 137, 138.

D'Anstain camp. *See* Anstain.
Dantzic, 138.
Danube, troops on or crossing, 131, 243, 245.
Darby, Edward, letter from, 184.
death of, 186.
D'Arcy, Sir Conyers, 241.
Darcy family, the heir of (heir of Hornby), 49.
his father and grandfather [probably John Darcy and Lord Conyers], 49.
Darley, Mr., 63.
Dartmouth, William Legge, Lord, made Master of the Horse and Constable of the Tower, 58.
made an Earl, 63.
Dashwood, Sir Francis, 289, 414.
letter from, 413.
Daude, Peter, letter from, 74.
Davis:
Capt. Henry, 190.
army surgeon, 308.
Davison:
Jack, 41, 42.
——, uncle of. *See* Davison, Ralph, Lady, 40, 41.
Ralph, 42 (2).
Dawney, Sir John, 41.
Deal, 347, 360, 367, 380, 385, 389.
Dean, —, governor of Fort William, 212.
Deane, Lieut.-Colonel [William], 371
Dearing, Mrs., 261, 265, 367.
Dearmer, Mr., 69.
Deinse. *See* Deynse.
De la Faye, Mr., 180.
Delaval, Sir Ralph, 42.
Delawarr (Delawar), John West, Lord, 248, 263.
Delft (Delpth), artillery at, 122.
"Delia," 99.
Deloraine (Delarain), Lady, loses her son, 281.
husband of. *See* Windham, William.
Denia, in Spain, 184, 192.
Denmark:
[Frederic], King of, 135, 137, 141.
——, favourite of, 128.
Prince of, 263; *and see* George, Prince.
Denmark, 57, 128, 130.
chancellor of. *See* Reventlau, Count.
Court of, *or* Court of Copenhagen, 128, 137, 140.
envoy going to, 131.
minister of. *See* the Hague.
Denston (Deanson) Hall, Suffolk, 99.
Derby, William Stanley, Earl of, 39-42.
Dermonde, in Flanders, 88.
Des Echaliers, Monsieur, letter from, 174.
his actors, 174.
Dettingen (Detting, Dittengen), battle of, 251-258, 263, 266, 269, 278, 279, 323.
——, accounts of, 260, 262, 263, 266.
——, thanksgiving service after, 257.
the English leave their dead and wounded at, 255, 260.
English dead plundered at, 263.
Devon, county of, difficulty of travelling in, 349.
Devonshire:
Christian Cavendish, Countess Dowager of, letters from, 22-24.
——, grandson of. *See* Rich, Robert.
William Cavendish, Earl of, Lord High Steward, letters to, 69, 70.
——, letter from, 70.
Deynse *or* Deinse, in Flanders, 319, 343, 344.
D'Harcourt, Lieut.-Colonel [Oliver], 175, 176.
Dick (cousin of the Russells), 250, 281.
Diemar, General, 246.
Diest, quitted by the French, 182.
Dillington, Sir John, 94.
Diocletian, mentioned, 70.
Ditchley, co. Oxford, letter dated at, 345.
owners of. *See* Lee.
Ditton, co. Bucks, 259.
Dives, Mrs. (in waiting on the Princesses), 265.
Dobbins [Lieut.-Col. William], 175.
Doget, Mr., 33.
Dolben, Sir William, 61.
Domburgh, in Walcheren, 380.
Dominican friars, 214.
Donegal (Dunnagas) Arthur, Earl of, killed, 192.
Don Quixote, mentioned, 132.
Dorchester beer, 348.
Dorman, assistant surgeon, 346.
uncle of, 346.
Dorset, Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of, 264.
Dort [Dortrecht], letter dated at, 392.
Douai (Douay) in French Flanders, 199, 335.
siege of, 200.
Douglas, Lieut.-Colonel or Colonel William, 214, 290.
as brigadier, 374, 382, 383.
illness of, 384, 385.
regiment or brigade of, 355, 359, 362, 365-367, 397.
corpse of, 389.
Dover, Lord [Henry Jermyn], 73.
Dover, 222, 223, 362, 363, 389.
castle at, 223.
letters dated at, 223 (2).
packet-boat to, 358.
——, master of, 310.
Ship Inn at, 223.
Dowman, Mr., 33.
Downing, [George], 126.
is starting for Denmark, 131.
Downs, the, 126, 347, 356.
letter dated from, 347.
squadron, 162.
Draper, Lieut. Edward (Ned), killed at Dettingen, 251, 255, 267.
Drayton, 220.
Dresden, 133.
letter dated at, 413.
Drongen, army going to, 344.
Dublin, 180.
barracks, letters dated at, 203.
castle, letter dated at, 97.
Christ Church in, burials at, 203.
Clinearty House in, letter dated at, 187.

Dublin—*cont.*
letters dated at, 188, 193-195.
letter addressed to, 191.
troops at, 196, 203.
Dubois, —, 47.
Dudley, Colonel [Lord Cutts' lieutenant in the government of the Isle of Wight], 81, 83, 94, 189.
son of, 94.
Dueren, in Flanders, 223 (2), 225, 226, 228, 229, 299, 300.
letters dated at, 225-227.
magistrate of, 225.
Duncanson (Duncason), Colonel, death of, 181.
Duncombe (Duncomb), Lieut.-Colonel [John], company of, 215.
death of, 396.
Dunkirk (Dunkirque), 326, 329, 353.
British prisoners at, 116.
inhabitants of, (Dunkirkers), 162.
Dunmore, John, Earl of, colonel of the 3rd regiment of Guards, 287.
aide-de-camp of, 271.
Dunstable, co. Bedford, 268.
Durand, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel [James], of the 1st regiment of Guards, 216, 223 (2), 226, 227 (2), 229, 230, 232 (2), 234, 249, 259, 269, 352.
trial of, 346.
Durell, Lieut.-Colonel [Henry], 182.
Durer, Colonel, [? Col. Scipio Duroure], 242.
Durham:
Bishop of [Lord Crew], brother of, 38.
Bishopric of (the Bishoprick), 41, 63.
city of, election at, 41.
county of, election for, 41.
Dury, Lieut.-Colonel [Alexander], 317, 349, 403.
as 2nd major to the 1st regiment of Guards, 396, 399.
Dutch *or* the Dutch, 355.
admiral. *See* Scriver.
alarm of, 180.
ambassador, 116, 322.
army. *See* Dutch troops, *below*.
artillery, 134.
cavalry, misbehaviour of, 372, 373.
cheese, 226.
colonel, 407.
commander, 333.
cowardice of, 385.
fleet, 127, 128.
fund for, 73.
garrisons or fortresses, 301, 377; *and see under their names*.
general. *See* Nassau, Count.
generals reject what the English propose, 339, 340.
guards, 153.
——, sergeant of, 153.
gunners, 376.
ill-usage of the English by, 395.
inactivity of, 214, 257, 269, 275, 309, 315, 319, 322, 391.
intrigues with, 201.
Dutch *or* the Dutch—*cont.*
invasion (1667) and treaty, 31-33.
invasion (1688), 68 (2), 69; *and see under* William of Orange.
language, paper written in, 126.
men of war, 357.
minister, 50.
objection of, to declaring war, 327, 337.
proprietor, 378, 379.
refuse to invade France, 334.
regiments, 322, 358, 359.
service, Scotch regiment in, 385, 387, 401.
ships, 385.
towns lost by, 343.
——, to be surrendered by, 312.
troops, 129, 144, 160, 161, 199, 239, 243, 296, 342, 355, 369, 370, 371.
——, expected to join the English, 281, 282 (2), 284, 286, 287.
——, arrival of, 289, 291.
——, re-inforcements of, 311 (2), 313, 320, 324-327, 330, 331.
——, strength of, 334.
——, in England, 326.
——, marauding by, 334.
——, winter quarters of, 344.
Duval (Devall), Claude, execution of, 36.
Dyle, the river, troops crossing, 182.

E

Earle *or* Erle, Major-General [Thomas], 88, 108.
as Lieutenant-general, 119, 177.
East, Mr., 186.
East India Company, 85, 220, 362.
directors of, 213.
Dutch, director of, 379.
East India:
fleet, 127, 128.
letters, 275.
regiment for, 367.
ships, Dutch, 324.
Eden, Sir Robert, 41.
Edgcumbe (Edgecomb):
Lord, 349.
Mr., his son, 349, 352.
Edgeworth, Colonel, 123.
Edinburgh, 29.
castle, 49.
Edward III., 171.
Effingham:
Lord, 220.
Lady, 276.
Egerton, Sir Thomas, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, 1, 13.
speeches by, 13, 16.
as Lord Ellesmere and chancellor, 18.
Egleton, Mr., 247.

Ehrenbreitstein, castle of, 233.
Elbe, the river, 133.
Elector Palatine. *See* Palatine, Elector.
Elizabeth, Queen 1-16.
  council of, 76.
  knights made by, 2.
  letters patent of. *See* Wight, Isle of.
  speeches made to, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 (2).
  views of, 77.
  wars of, 17.
  death of, 15.
  Household of:
    Comptroller. *See* Knolles, Sir William.
    Vice-chamberlain [*pro tem.*] *See* Stanhope, Sir John.
Ellesmere, Lord. *See* Egerton, Sir Thomas.
Elliot:
  Colonel, 101.
  Ensign, 315, 317, 330, 333, 334, 340.
  ——, mother of, 333.
Ellis:
  John, under secretary of State, 107, 183.
  ——, letter from, 159.
  a barrister, 32.
Elsegham, camp at, 333.
  letter dated at, 330.
Elvas, letters dated at, 185 (3).
Elwes, Sir Gervase (Jarvis), letter from, 191.
  grandson of, 191.
Emott, Mr., 51.
Emperor, the:
  [Leopold I.], 65, 130, 146, 148 (2).
  ——, ambassadors or envoys of. *See* the Hague, *and* Poland.
  ——, army of, 156.
  ——, court of, 136.
  ——, envoy to, 127; *and see* Sunderland, Earl of.
  ——, general of, 113.
  ——, minister of, 136.
  ——, service of, 206, 207.
  ——, treaty of, with France, 136.
  ——, treaty of, with Savoy, 136.
  ——, England offers to provide the quota of, for Portugal, 132, 133, 135, 136.
  [Joseph I.], ministers of, 200.
  [Charles VII.], 241, 264.
  ——, leaves Frankfurt, 234.
  ——, returns to Frankfurt, 252-255.
  ——, message sent by, to King George II., 255.
  hostilities between the Queen of Hungary and, have ceased, 269.
  [Joseph II.], 416.
Empire, the, 65.
  diet of, 131, 132.
  indolence of, 141.
  ministers of, 139, 146.
  Princes of, 131.
Empress, the (wife of Charles VII.) at Frankfurt, 234, 236, 245.
  daughter of, 236.
  cousin of, 401.
  maids of honour of, 236.
English, the, "good rich folks and industrious," 97.
Epicurus, mentioned, 38.
Erith, Kent, 51.
Erkhuysen, Jean van, sergeant of the Dutch guards, 153.
Erle. *See* Earle.
Erlichoffen (Endlichoffen), letter dated at, 298.
Eschborn, near Frankfurt, church and pastor of, 236.
  letters dated at, 234, 235 (2).
Essex, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of, expedition of, to Cadix, 6.
Esterhasi, Esterhazi, Prince, 269, 384.
Eton College, 5th and 6th forms of, 414.
  the Shell at, 330.
Eton (Eaton):
  clock, 414.
  common, 414.
  letter dated at, 414.
Eugene, Prince, 200.
  victory of, 183, 184.
Euripedes, mentioned, 7.
Euston [George Fitzroy], Earl of, 277.
Evans, a recruit, 270.
Evelyn:
  Lady, 406.
  Miss, 268.
  Captain, quarter-master to the Coldstream Guards, 358, 361, 388, 389, 391, 392, 401, 406.
Exchequer, the, 1.
  Chief Barons of, 18.
  Barons of, 6.
  speeches made in, 4, 7, 9, 10, 15.
Excise, commission of, 73.
Excluders, the, 61 (2).
Exeter, Countess of, 308.
  son of, 389.
Exeter, Dean of. *See* Lyttelton, Charles.
Eyre:
  Sir Charles, 366.
  or Eyres, Mr., 220, 227, 229, 309.

F

Fagel *or* Fagell, Lieut.-General, 129, 132, 188.
  opinion of, 120.
Fairborne, Sir Stafford, 153.
Fairfax:
  Henry, 4th Baron, 38-40.
  Thomas, 5th Baron, 60, 67.
  T. (probably son of the preceding), letter from, 112.
  ——, regiment of, 112.

Fairlawne, letter dated at, 208.
Fair Play, a horse, 410, 411.
Falmouth, 187.
Fafo, 184.
Fauconberg (Falkconbridg):
Mary, Lady, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, 32, 34-37, 39, 43, 49, 53, 55 (2), 56 (2), 91.
——, letters from, 46, 48, 52, 56, 57.
Thomas Belasyse, 2nd Viscount, and (in 1689) Earl Fauconberg, 32, 34-36, 45-47, 52-59, 73.
——, houses of, 37, 90; *and see* Sutton Court.
——, letters, &c., from, 37, 43-63, 70, 89, 90 (4).
——, letters to, 37, 39-42, 58.
——, secretary of (?), letter from, 46.
——, wife of. *See* Fauconberg, Mary, *above*.
——, sisters of, 34, 90; *and see* Dalton, Lady, *and* Frankland, Lady.
——, aunt of, death of, 43 (2).
——, family of, 43, 47, 48.
Fauler. *See* Hawler.
Fazakerley:
Mr., 213, 341.
Miss (Nancy), 214, 299, 329, 341, 343, (2), 356.
——, uncle of, 344; *and see* Fazakerley, Mr., *and* Gee, Mr.
——, aunt of. *See* Russell, Lady.
Featherston[haugh], Colonel [John], letters to, 150, 155.
regiment of, 150, 155.
Feltham, Mr., 32.
Felton. *See* Harvey, Felton.
Fenton, Mr., 280, 282.
Fenwick:
Sir John, 42.
Lady, 64.
Ferguson, Brigadier [James], commanding officer at Bois-le-duc, 147, 149 (2), 150, 155, 162.
letters to, 112, 144-150, 152, 154, 155, 159 (?).
regiment of, 156.
Ferrara *or* D'Este family, 171.
Ferrarese, the, *or* country of Ferrara, 171.
Finch:
Lady Bell, 285.
Mr., 248.
Will, 286.
Fireworks, 307.
Fisher:
Kitty, 265, 315, 366.
Mrs., 315, 317, 330, 333, 334.
——, cousin of. *See* Elliot, Mr.
Fitzroy (Fytchroy):
Lady Caroline, 338.
Lieut.-Colonel [Charles], 248, 296-299, 318.
Fitzwilliams (Fytchwilliams):
Lord [the late], 256.
——, Jack, son of, 256.
——, another son of, 256.
— —; 257, 258, 295.
Flanders, *passim*.
Ballieux of, 120.
capital of. *See* Ghent.
Countess of. *See* Hungary, Queen of.
English army in, *passim*.
French army in, 120, 184, 309.
King William in. *See* William.
money for, 202.
proposed operations in, 120, 121.
states of, 324.
states, abbots, bishops, &c., of, 306.
Dutch, 361.
Flemish, 339.
French, 331, 333, 337.
——, magistrates and burgomasters of, contributions from, 339.
Fleet, the, 175, 177.
a commodore of, 347, 348, 349.
movements of, 84, 85, 180, 191.
troops to be carried by, 78-80.
Vice-admiral of. *See* Rooke, Sir George.
Fleetwood, Mr., 196.
Fleming:
Sir Thomas, made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 18.
(Flemming), Colonel [James], regiment of, 397.
Flemish:
boy, 316; *and see* Jack.
ladies, the, 221.
Fletcher, Nurse, 31, 33.
Florence, 170, 416.
court of, 171.
Madonna del Annunciata at, 172.
Pieta at, 173.
Floyd, Mr., 33.
Flushing, 357 (2), 358, 386, 396, 398.
English consul at. *See* Stewart, Mr.
French church at, 373.
letters dated at, 358-391.
Road, letter dated from, 357.
states and magistrates of, 358, 359, 361.
unwholesomeness of, 385, 387, 392, 393.
Foley, Paul, elected Speaker, 82.
Foliet, Mr., 187.
Foliot, Brigadier-General [John], Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st regiment of Guards, 233, 296 (2), 297, 299 (2), 326, 403.
Fonseca, Marcq de, letter from, 74.
father and mother of, 74.
Fontenoy, battle of, 346, 412.
Forbes, Colonel, 407, 408.
Forrester, Miss, 286.
Fort Frederick, *or* St. Frederick, 389-391.
Lillo, 388-391.
Rover, near Bergen-op-Zoom, 380, 383.
St. André, 148.
——, commandant of. *See* Reamaker.
St. Michel, storming of, 148.
William, Bengal, governor of. *See* Russell, John; Frankland, Henry; Dean, —.
——, letter dated at, 212.
Fountaine (barrister), 31.
Fowlis, Charles, 213.

Fox:
Henry, as secretary at war, 395.
Richard, 412.
Frampton, Brigadier [Charles], Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st regiment of Guards, 225, 228, 230 (2), 231, 235, 237, 240.
cook of, 229.
staff of, 229.
regiment given to, 233, 236.
France, Kings of:
Louis II., 19.
[Louis XIV.], 51, 60, 116-118, 160, 194.
——, designs of, 54.
——, reviews his guards, 85.
——, secret negotiations with, 130.
[Louis XV.], 318, 325, 337, 368.
——, movements of, 309, 312, 313, 326, 329, 363, 383, 390.
——, reported to be dying or dead, 334, 335.
France, 44, 70, 76, 96, 126, 173.
agent from, in Turkey, 134.
ambassadors from. *See* Chateau-neuf; Chelardie.
and the Emperor. *See* Emperor.
cartel with, for exchange of prisoners, 114-126.
cartel with, proposed, for prisoners taken at sea, 329.
court of, 116, 117, 133.
——, couriers from, 140.
Dutch minister gone to, 328.
Dauphin of, 335.
envoys from. *See* Lorge, Marquis de.
envoys to. *See* Churchill, Lord; Preston, Lord.
expedition to (in 1746), 348-355.
——, commander of. *See* Lestock, Admiral.
"a great lady" sent to, 204.
marshal of, 200.
naval preparations by, 139.
negotiations with, 200, 201, 209.
news from, 111, 179.
princes of the blood in, 368.
prisoners in, 111, 140.
Protestants in, persecution of, 51.
travellers in or from, 97, 153, 164.
wars of Edward III. in, 171.
war with, parties to, 187.
——, prospect or fear of, 263, 268, 269, 275, 282, 288.
Franciscan friars, 214.
Francklen, Mr., of Newmarket, 29.
Franckville. *See* Newtown, Isle of Wight.
Frank, Colonel Russell's servant, 359, 362, 376, 396, 411.
Frankenthal (Frankinthall), 284, 288, 290 (2).
Frankfurt (Francfort) am Main, 137, 233-237, 240-245, 249, 251, 257, 276, 291.
court-martial at, 236.
description of, 235.
"the Drury Lane of," 235.
the Emperor and Empress at. *See* Emperor, Empress.
fair [Kermesse], 235.
negotiations at, 265.
Frankland:
Arabella, wife of Sir William (sister of Lord Fauconberg), 18 (?), 38, 43 (2), 45, 48, 53-58, 60.
——, letters to, 46, 48, 52.
Charles Henry (Harry), aft. Sir Charles, eldest son of Governor Henry, 275, 283.
Dinah (Di), daughter of the second Sir Thomas, 250, 261, 275, 277.
——, proposed marriage of, to Lord Litchfield, 336, 338.
——, objected to, as "Oliver Cromwell's grand-daughter," 338.
Frederick, youngest son of the first Sir Thomas, 224, 237, 241, 250, 283, 286, 297, 317, 322-324, 333, 335, 338, 387, 400.
——, letter from, 345.
——, daughter of, 324; *and see* Frankland, Nanny.
Frederick (Freddie), son of the preceding, 305, 308, 315.
——, as cornet, 321, 323, 325, 327, 328, 333, 335, 340, 343.
Grace, daughter of Sir William, 42, 45-48.
——, marriage of, to Mr. Smelt, 47.
Harry, younger son of Sir William, 68.
——, made justice of Peace and Custos Rotulorum in co. York, 71.
Henry, governor of Fort William, son of the first Sir Thomas, letter from, 212.
——, letter to, 211.
——, death of, 213.
——, relatives of, 212.
Mrs. H[enry] (widow of the preceding), 241, 275, 325, 335.
John (Jack) son of Sir William, 42, 43, 69.
——, letter from, 96.
John, letter from, 213.
——, uncle of. *See* Frankland, Henry.
Nanny, daughter of Frederick, 322, 345.
Nan, daughter of Admiral Thomas, 414.
Robert, son of the first Sir Thomas, murder of, 211.
Thomas (Tom), afterwards Sir Thomas, eldest son of Sir William, 41, 42, 44-47, 49-52, 57, 90, 91.
——, letters to, 96, 170 (?).
——, letters from, 54-63, 71-73.
——, and the Thirsk elections, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68.
——, marriage of, to Elizabeth Russell, 52.
——, ——, disagreements following, 53-57.
——, informed against, to the King, 62, 63.
——, wife of, 73; *and see* Russell, Elizabeth.
——, ——, as Lady Frankland, 90, 91.
——, tutor of, 50.

Frankland—*cont.*
Capt. Thomas (Tommy), aft. Admiral and Sir Thomas, son of Governor Henry, 275, 280, 281, 283, 352, 400 (?).
——, letter to, 414.
——, wife of, 275, 281, 414.
——, son of. *See* Thomas, *below.*
——, daughters of, 414.
Thomas, son of Admiral Thomas, letter from, 414.
——, mother and sisters of, 414.
Sir Thomas, the second, eldest son of the first Sir Thomas, 213, 242, 247, 265, 275, 277, 280, 281, 286, 337, 338.
——, second wife of, 242, 247, 265, 277, 283, 337.
——, ——, sister of, 265.
William (afterwards Sir William), letter to, 18 (?).
as Sir William, 46, 52.
——, letters from, 37, 39-42, 58, 67, 68 (2).
——, letters to, 38 (3), 43-64, 71-73, 89, 90 (4).
——, and the King. *See* James II.
——, is advised not to stand again for Parliament, 58-62.
——, proclaims James II. at Thirsk, 59.
——, writes a submissive letter to be shown to the King, 62.
——, death of, 89, *note.*
——, wife of. *See* Frankland, Arabella, *above.*
——, children of, 73; *and see under their names.*
——, nephews of. *See* Sanderson, Nicholas *and* John.
——, servant of, 39.
Mr. (? aft. the second Sir Thomas), 170.
"parson," 42, 63, 69.
family (Thirkleby family), 316 (2).
——, expected heir to, 290.
——, "never born to serve the Russells," 400.
Frecheville (Fretchvill), Anna, Lady, letter from, 91.
Frederick, Prince of Wales, 286.
French, or the French, 20, 413.
army, increase of, 51.
——, victory of, 70.
army or troops (the enemy), in Flanders or Germany, 85, 120, 133, 134, 139, 141, 145, 156, 159-161, 199, 239-344, *and* 358-390, *passim.*
——, artillery, 85.
——, *camp volant*, 372.
——, Carabiniers, 85.
——, commanders of, 133; *and see* Villeroy, Villers, Broglio, Boufflers.
——, commissary of the Marines. *See* Gesvres, Monsieur.
——, Dragoons, routed and taken prisoners, 282, 283.
——, deserters from, 239, 245, 248, 249, 263, 278, 282, 379.
French army or troops—*cont.*
——, Engineers, 375.
——, Fusiliers, 85.
——, Guards, 85, 255,
——, Hussars, 239, 242, 245, 248, 249, 263.
——, *Maison du roi* [household cavalry], 253, 258, 260.
——, Irregulars, 371.
——, Musquetaires, 255, 258, 267.
——, Royal Etrangers, 85.
——, towns taken by, 180, 311, 315, 323; *and see under their names.*
——, defeat of, 109, 182, 269, 318, 326.
——, ——, at Dettingen. *See* Dettingen, battle of.
——, ——, ——, list of the killed and wounded, 274.
——, ravages or exactions of, 141, 225, 226, 230.
——, taken prisoner, 182, 183.
——, distress of, 241.
——, attack by, expected, 242-244.
——, retreat of, 243, 256, 282, 290, 342, 343.
——, movements of, 130, 246, 249, 251, 252, 257, 262, 291, 311, 312, 316, 326, 340, 366; *and see* Saxe, Count, movements of.
——, victories or successes of, 286, 355, 369-373.
——, skirmishes with, 289, 368.
——, burning of Heidelberg by, 293.
——, ambuscades or lurking parties of, 318, 337, 340-342.
——, baggage seized by, 324.
——, cease to act offensively, 325.
——, dare not attack openly, 342.
——, in winter quarters, 344.
——, position of, 365.
——, losses of, 369-372.
——, siege of Bergen-op-Zoom by. *See* Bergen-op-Zoom.
——, at Gibraltar, 177, 178.
——, in Italy. *See* Italy.
——, in Spain. *See* Spain.
cook, 366, 392, 407.
Court, 54, 122.
designs, 121.
evacuation of the Empire by, 267.
fleet, 192.
——, defeat of, 362.
garrisons, 290.
general, taken prisoner, 370.
governor, 133.
guarantee by, 226.
hopes of peace with, 264, 265.
language, letters in, 74, 75, 85, 87, 95, 97, 105 (2), 111, 116, 117, 123 (2), 125, 142, 144, 149, 151-153, 155, 157, 159, 413.
maxim, 132.
opinion of the English proceedings at Dettingen, 260.
prisoners, 126.
prisoners taken by, 136, 139, 255.
——, exchange of, 138, 139.

French army *or* troops—*cont.*
prisoners taken by, cartel for. *See* France cartel with.
privateers or men of war, 184 (2), 187, 191, 192, 304, 391.
Protestants, 97.
——, in Holland, 96.
tippet, 220.
trumpeter, 329.
Freshwater Isle of Wight, militia company of, 53.
Friesen, Monsieur, 140.
Friesendorf, Baron de, Swedish envoy to Hanover, &c., 140.
Friesland (Friseland, Fresland, Frise, Freeze):
Duchy of, 131.
Duke of, death of, 312.
Princess of. *See* Nassau-Friesland.
Stadtholder of. *See* Nassau-Friesland, Prince of.
Froienne, camp at, 342.
Fuller:
General [Francis], 228, 278, 288, 348-354, 358, 359, 362, 365, 367 (2), 370, 379.
——, to be made lieutenant-general, 395-397, 400.
Captain, his son, 395.
of Beaconsfield, 340.
Fullerton, John, 211.
letter from [?], 211.
Furnace, —, London merchant, 202.
Furnes (Fiurnnes in Flanders, siege of, raised, 325.
Furstenberg (Fustemberg), regiment of, 85.

G

G., R., [? Mr. Gunton], 43.
Gally, Mrs., 331.
Galway (Gallway, Galloway), General Ruvigny, Earl of, 181, 185, 189, 191, 196, 205 (2).
——, letters from, 97, 185 (2).
——, regiment of horse of, 111.
Gambier, Captain, of the Navy, 352.
Gamley. *See* Gumley.
Gansel, Captain *and* Adjutant [William], 350, 382.
Gargrave, Mr., 36 (2).
Garrard *or* Gerard, Sir John, alderman and lord mayor, 12.
father of, 15.
Garter, order of the, 93.
knight *or* knight companion of, installation of at Windsor, 171, 174.
Gascoigne, Gascoyne:
Ben., 213.
——, letter from, 213.
Mrs., 213.
Gata, Cape de, 192.
Gavre (Gaver) on the Scheldt, 311, 316, 319, 320, 322, 330, 343.
camp at, letter dated at, 315.
Gee:
Colonel, 223, 308, 322.
——, wife of, 308, 322, 324.
——, son of, 308.
uncle of Miss Fazakerley, 329.
Geldermalsen *or* Gildermalzen, Monsieur, 110, 113, 114, 156, 161, 165.
Gemund, in Flanders, 226.
Genoa (Genua), 365.
Incurabile at, 171.
Genoese envoy, the, 338.
George, Prince of Denmark:
comes to England to marry Princess Anne, 54, 57 (2).
as Lord High Admiral and Generalissimo of the Forces, 107, 123, 142, 166, 167, 169, 174, 175, 177, 183, 185.
council of, 180.
letter to, 180.
orders of, 110, 168.
recommendation to, 185.
secretary to. *See* Clarke, Dr. George.
grooms of the Bedchamber to, 182.
Master of the Horse to. *See* Sandwich, Earl of; Bridgewater, Earl of.
George Louis, Prince *or* Elector of Hanover, 110.
letter from, 188.
as "our friend in Germany," 201.
mutual understanding between the Queen and, 202.
"a dull German," 204.
as King George I. of England, 208, 209.
petition to, 205.
George, Prince of Wales, son of George I., 209.
quarrels of, with his father, 209.
as King George II.:
agents of, 313.
attendants of, 248.
birthday of, 300.
coaches of, 217, 293.
commissions granted by, 275, 287, 333.
coronation day of, drawing-room in honour of, 355.
household of, 273.
Equerries, 260, 268.
Groom porter, 242.
Lord of the Bedchamber. *See* Holderness, Lord.
memorials to, 346, 412.
messenger of, 257.
expected to join the army, 217, 218, 236, 240, 243-245.
going to Hanover, 234, 241, 263, 272, 292, 294, 295.
with the army (our great captain), 246, 247, 248, 250, 255, 258, 264, 267, 274-277, 288.
headquarters of, 244-246, 274-283, 290.

George II.—*cont.*
personal notices of, 246, 259, 273, 276, 277, 290, 292.
guard of, 248, 290, 292, 293.
at the battle of Dettingen, 251-254, 256, 258, 261, 266.
——, courage of, 253, 260.
sayings of, 259, 260.
partiality of, for the Hanoverians, 259, 260, 262, 273.
orders of, 266, 290 (2), 291 (2), 395.
as Elector of Hanover, 271.
——, aide-de-camp of, 293.
visit of Prince Charles of Lorraine, to. *See* Charles, Prince.
audience given by, 278.
health of, 279.
Lord Stairs tenders his resignation to, 284.
proposed departure of, from the army, 287-289, 291, 292, 294, 295.
puts off his military dress, 293.
leaves the army, 295.
proposed return of, to the army, 312, 319-322, 326.
speech of, in Parliament, alluded to, 368.
provisions sent by, to the army, 388.
Gerard (Gerrard):
Sir Gilbert, 38, 41, 42, 61, 63.
Sir John. *See* Garrard.
"uncle," 33.
Germain, (Jermain), Lady Betty, 247, 386.
German, Mr. *See* Jermyn.
German:
cook, 227.
flute, 240.
language, villagers speaking only, 284.
troops, 180, 371, 377.
Germany, 210, 319.
war of the Spanish succession in, 120, 121, 127-141, 145, 148, 161.
the campaign of 1743 in, 227-299.
impracticability of a winter march into, 220-222.
Prince Charles' campaign in [1744], 324-330, 336.
indolence of, 141.
Spanish troops in, 85.
Gertrudenberg, Gertruydenberg (Gertrydenburg), 102, 367, 397.
commander at, letter to, 146.
conference at, 200.
Gesvres, Mons. de, French commissary of the Marines, 329.
Ghent, 214-217, 221, 223, 224, 231, 239, 300, 309, 313-316, 318-321, 323, 324, 326,327, 333, 339, 341, 344, 375, 390.
abbey of St. Pierre at, 305, 306.
Brussels gate at, 305.
camp near, 311, 314.
church of St. Bave *or* St. Bavain [St. John Baptist], at, 216, 306.
Friday market at, 306, 307.
garrison of, 217.
Ghent—*cont.*
governor of, 215, 216.
grand square of, 306.
hospital at, 238.
letters dated at, 215-223, 304-309, 345 (2).
play-house at, 221, 222.
Pomme d'or inn at, 224, 305.
Stat house at, 306.
winter quarters at, 290, 343, 344.
is the capital of Flanders, 305.
inauguration of Prince Charles at, 305-307.
rumoured advance of the French to, 311.
Gibbs, Mr., at Lisbon, 166.
Gibraltar, 174, 176, 177, 184-186, 192, 205.
acquaintance, 335.
garrison of, money for, 175.
governor of [Lieut.-General Elliot], 415.
the Guards at, 175.
hospital at, 188.
letters dated at, 179, 180, 183, 412.
lieut.-governor of, 415.
old Mole (Mold) at, 183.
Round Tower at, taking of, 177, 180, 185.
siege of, 174, 175, 185, 186, 189, 205, 346, 412.
——, account of, 177-179.
——, raising of, 179.
Straits of, 135, 180, 191, 193.
Gibson:
John, of Welburne, letters from, 63, 64.
Mrs., 356.
Gilbert (Gilburt):
Captain, 213.
Miss, 241, 247.
Gildermalzen. *See* Geldermalzen.
Gilling, co. York, 60.
Ginckell, General. *See* Athlone.
Glasgow, Lord, 370.
Glatz, on the borders of Silesia, 216.
Gloucester:
Duke of (son of Princess Anne), 94.
Duke of [William Henry, brother of George III.], 415.
——, son and daughter of, 416.
Duchess of, his wife, 415.
Gloucestershire man, a, 350.
Glynd, co. Sussex, 262.
Goddard, Alderman, 12.
Godfreys, the two, 47.
Godolphin, Sidney, Earl of, 70, 114, 182.
as Lord Treasurer, 107, 109, 117-119, 122, 124, 138, 145, 197.
letters from, 108, 122.
letter to, 122.
installation of [as Knight of the Garter], 174.
memorial to, 198.
as the late treasurer, 202.
Goez, Goezen *or* Goesen, Count de, Austrian minister at the Hague, 126, 130, 134, 135, 138, 141.

Goodrich (Gotherieke), Sir Henry, 41.
Goodwin, Thomas, history of Henry V. written by, 155.
Goor:
General Ju, letter from, 102.
Monsieur, 127.
Gorcum, in Holland, 116.
burgomaster and garrison of, 142, 143.
English commander at, letters to, 145, 145, 146.
troops at, 164.
witman and magistracy of, letter to, 144.
Gordon, House of, 97.
Gore:
Captain, letter from, 175.
Charles, 241.
Mr., 404, 406.
Goree, the, in Holland, 110.
Gorges (Gorge), Lord, 31-33, 35.
Gossuch, Colonel, 198.
Goter, "an old Benedictine," 63.
Goths and Vandals, the, 98.
Gowran, Baron of. *See* Cutts, Lord.
Grafton:
Henry Fitzroy, Duke of, natural son of Charles II., 48.
Charles Fitzroy, Duke of, 286.
Graham:
Lord George, brother of the Duke of Montrose, 355.
James, keeper of the Privy Purse to James II., 58.
General, regiment of, 355.
Grahme, Sir Richard, 39, 63; *and see* Preston, Lord.
Gramont, camp at, letter dated at, 87.
Grandville, Sir Beville, 107.
Grave, in Holland, 388-391.
letter dated at, 126.
Gravesend, 347, 411.
the Dutch at, 31.
letter dated off, 357.
Great Seal, Commissioners of, bill concerning, 73.
Greeks, the, defences of, 98.
Greencloth, the, diners at, 270, 271, 278, 279, 283, 292.
Greenhill:
Samuel, 368, 408.
——, made comptroller of Antigua, 405.
——, as the late, 412.
John Russell (Johnny), son of the above, 232, 257, 275, 322, 330, 367, 368, 384, 400, 405.
——, at Oxford, 371.
Greenwich (Grenewich), 357.
Lord Mayors presented at, 9, 10, 14, 16.
park, 99.
Grey:
Ford, Lord Grey of Wark, arrest of, 54.
——, brother of, 42.
Grey—*cont.*
Henry, Lord Grey of Ruthven, prospective marriage of, 73.
——, regiment of, 124.
Sir James, 286.
——, sisters of, 286.
Groffey [? Peter], Lord Marlborough's steward, 100.
Groningen (Groninghen), stadtholder of. *See* Nassau-Friesland, Prince of.
Gronsfeldt, in Flanders, 301.
letter dated at, 300.
Gross Bullesheim, 229.
Grove, Lieut.-Colonel [Henry], letter to, 148.
Grovestein (Grovestin), Monsieur, 360, 369.
Gueldres, 113.
bombardment of, 139.
province of, 128.
Gulpen, in Flanders, 301.
Gumley (Gamley):
Mr., in Bengal, death of, 286, 288.
——, wife of, 286.
Lieut.-Col. Sam., brother of the above, 288, 297, 341, 344 (2).
——, company of, 412.
Gunpowder treason night, 47.
Gunton, Mr., 43.
Gunzbourg, 133.
Guy:
Major-General de, commandant at Bois-le-duc, 392.
Mr., 186.
Gwin, Ensign [William], 382.

H

Haare, in Holland, 125.
Haarlem, magistracy of, 130.
Hagar, Mrs. Mally, 88.
Haggar, Admiral [John], and his wife, 277.
Hague, the, 110, 125, 149, 155, 164, 168, 170, 217, 301, 312, 355, 363, 380, 388, 389, 393, 395, 399.
ambassadors or ministers at:
English. *See* Stanhope, Alexander.
Danish, 128-130, 135, 138.
Imperial, 136, 139, 140, 146.
Polish, 129.
Portuguese. *See* Pacheco, Monsieur.
Prussian. *See* Schmettau, Monsieur.
Russian, 128-130.
Swedish. *See* Lilienroot, Monsieur.
clerk at, 166.
complaints made at, of the English forces, 106.

Hague, the—*cont.*
congress at, 110,
letters dated at, 75, 98, 100-107, 111-162, 164-166, 169, 179, 200, 203.
lieut.-generals at, conference of, 119.
Lord Cutts' house at, 101.
Lord Marlborough at, 187.
monthly historical letters at, mentioned, 203.
the old Court at, 139.
plate and furniture sent to, 402, 407.
postmaster at, 162.
supreme court of Judicature at, 121.
travellers to and from, 112, 117, 179, 393, 402, 404.
the Treves Chamber at, 119, 160, 161.
Hale, in Brabant, 309.
Hales:
Lieut.-Colonel, 167.
Mr., 73.
Tom, son of, killed, 382.
Halifax, George, Savile, Earl of, 45.
fall of, 54.
Hallet, —, 411.
Hambleton, Mrs., 333.
Hamburg, 136, 138.
English Resident at. *See* Wych.
Hamden, —, 60.
Hamilton:
Anne, Duchess of, 51.
——, husband of. *See* Hamilton, William, Duke of, *below*.
Brigadier and Colonel [Frederick], 156.
——, letters to, 145 (2), 146.
——, regiment of, 110, 162, 163.
Col. Hans, letter from, 180.
James, 4th Duke of, 128.
James, 5th Duke of, 269.
William Douglas, 3rd Duke of, 51.
"parson," a chaplain in Flanders, 407.
Hampden, —, marriage of, 309.
Hampson, Alderman, 12.
Hampstead, Middlesex, 242.
Hampton Court, 24.
the Council at, 54.
Hanau (Hanaut) on the Main, 244, 246, 249, 267, 269, 276, 281.
letter dated at, 245.
battle near. *See* Dettingen.
camp near, letters dated from, 251, 252, 254, 257-259, 262 (2), 265, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274.
Hanover, Hannover, 107, 134, 242, 250.
Elector of. *See* George Louis.
——, the King of England as. *See* George II.
court of, envoy to, 140.
the King going to. *See* George II.
letters dated at, 106, 188.
Princess Louisa to be married at, 289.
travellers to *or* from, 292, 295, 296.
Hanoverian:
artillery, 324.
——, battery of, 253, 279.
attendants of the King, 271.
Colonel, 371.
General, 221; *and see* Ilton, General.
Hanoverian—*cont.*
Guards, 251.
officers, 315, 335.
troops, 119, 237, 239, 240, 242, 251, 253, 254, 257, 258, 310, 313, 324, 334-336, 342, 355, 369, 371, 372, 377.
——, at Dettingen, 260. 267, 279.
——, "the men with whiskers," 260.
——, winter quarters of, 344.
Hanoverians, partiality of the King for. *See* George II.
Hanseatic towns, 129, 225.
Hantelman, Julius, senr., letter from, 138.
son of, 138.
Hants, county of, election for, 94.
Hanworth, 241.
Hara [? O'Hara], Charles, letter from, 97.
Harboard, Will, 73.
Harcourt:
Sir Simon, 89.
Simon, Lord, 248, 254, 255, 258, 259 (2 , 261, 264, 268, 271, 272.
"old Lady," 326.
——, nephew of. *See* Vernon, Ensign.
Hardenbergh, Monsieur, aide-de-camp to the King, 293.
as colonel, 371.
Harding, James, 238, 248.
Harley, Robert (Robin), Secretary of State, 201.
letter from, 197.
praise of, 202.
as Earl of Oxford and Lord Treasurer, 204, 205.
——, fall of, 204, 205.
Harper, Sir Harry, 355.
Harrack, Count de, 220.
Harrington, William Stanhope, Earl of, 323, 362.
Harrogate (Harogat), letter dated at, 18.
Hart, Charles, letter from, 168.
Harte, Alderman, 12.
Harvey. *See* Hervey.
Harwich, 177, 410.
letters dated at, 304 (2).
packet boat of, 304.
post from, 362.
Hasselt, in Flanders, 159.
Hastings, Brigadier *or* Colonel [Ferdinand], letter to, 101.
regiment of, 81.
Hawkins, —, surgeon, 272.
Hawler (Fauler), John, clerk at the Admiralty, 196.
letters from, 166, 167.
Hawley, General, 308.
Hay:
Lord Charles, 243.
Lord John, regiment of, 164.
Sir Thomas, 241.
Hayes, Mr., 40.
Hayles, Mr., 94.
son of, 94.
Hayse, Sir James, 142.
Headly, 250.
Heathcote (Heathcoat) [Sir Gilbert], 202.

Hedges, Sir Charles, Secretary of State, 107, 118, 122.
letters from, 116, 124 (2), 138.
letters to, 117, 119, 122, 124, 138, 185.
under secretary of. *See* Addison, Joseph.
Heeze, in Holland, 124.
Heidelberg
description of, 293, 294.
castle *or* palace of, 293.
the great tun of, 294.
Heildburghausen, Hilbourghausen *or* Saxe Hilbourghausen. Prince, 359, 369, 371, 373, 374.
Heister, General, 131.
Heisterren, letter dated from, 300.
Helchen, Dutch troops at, 330.
Hellenrouck, camp of, letter dated at, 409.
Helvoet-Sluys (Helvoet Sluce), 158, 159, 288, 362, 404, 411.
disaster to the English ships at, 147.
letter dated at, 304.
Hemingford [co York?], 247, 250, 251.
Hemington, Lieut.-Colonel [Richard], 234, 250, 281, 297, 341, 343, 344.
sons of, 343.
company of, 412.
Henry II., King, 19.
Hensius, Grand Pensioner of Holland, 110, 118, 127, 128, 147, 164.
Herbert:
Sir Charles, 24.
Lady Charlotte, 416.
Sir Edward, 73.
William, 60.
Lieut.-Colonel [William], 248 (2), 281.
Lady, 355.
Herring, Thomas, archbishop of York, 279, 286.
as Archbishop of Canterbury, 400, 406.
Hertford:
Algernon Seymour, Lord, 321, 323.
Frances Seymour, Countess of, 276.
——, letters to, 209, 210.
——, husband of, regiment of, 276.
Hertford:
assembly at, 411.
new charter for, 50.
Hertford, county of, 241.
Hervey, Harvey:
Brigadier [Daniel], regiment of, 168.
Felton, youngest son of the Earl of Bristol, 257, 258, 271, 279, 286, 288, 289, 292, 295, 296, 355.
——, wife of, 292, 355.
George William (eldest son of John, Lord), 241.
——, as Lord Hervey, 285.
John, Lord, eldest son of the Earl of Bristol, 277.
——, death of, 285, 286.
——, children of, 285.
——, father of. *See* Bristol, Earl of.
Mary, Lady (wife of John, Lord), 285, 286.
——, mother of, 285.
Hervey—*cont.*
Mary (daughter of John, Lord), 285, 286.
Mr. and Mrs., 338.
Hespen, in Flanders, 182.
Hesse Cassel, 295.
Landgrave of, 141.
Friedrich *or* Frederick, hereditary Prince of, 141, 218, 264, 355.
——, as Prince of Hesse, 295.
——, letter from, 95.
——, and the battle near Spires, 145, 146, 148.
——, wife of. *See* Mary, Princess of.
Prince George of, uncle to Prince Frederick, 218.
Mary, Princess of, daughter of George II. and wife of Prince Frederick, 242, 244, 247, 261, 295, 355, 356.
——, infant son of, 242.
Princess Mary of, 276.
William, Prince of, 244, 264, 282.
——, son of. *See* Prince Frederick, *above*.
——, houses and garden of, 245, 246, 264, 271.
Hesse Darmstadt (Armstadt):
George, Landgrave of, 141, 177, 185, 189, 205, 206.
——, letter from, 180.
——, death of, 186.
Hesse Phillipstadt, Prince, former governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, 379, 386.
Hessian:
General, 221.
troops, 240, 251, 254, 256, 355, 370-372, 377, 378.
Hessians, "the ungrateful," 310.
Hewitt, [George, Viscount], regiment of, 73.
Hewley, Sir John, 41, 42.
Heylishem, in Flanders, 182.
Hildesheim, business of, 127.
Hildesley *or* Hildersley, [Lieut.-Col. Francis, of the 1st regiment of Guards], 216, 222, 234, 242, 243, 259, 346, 355.
Hill:
Lieut.-Colonel [John], 167.
Mr., 130, 133, 142.
Mr., at Leghorn, 183.
Thomas, murder of, 211.
Hillingden, co. Middlesex, 257.
Hinchingbrook, Lady, 257.
Hoare, Sir Richard, 202.
Hobart (Hubbord), Lieut.-Colonel [John], 167.
Hoby, Sir T., younger brother of, 258.
Hodges, Mr., 87.
Hodgin, John, 412.
Hodgson:
Captain, 223.
Lieut.-Colonel [Studholm], 396.
Hoechst, Höchst (Hockts), on the Main, 272.
English camp at, 237 (2), 241-244.
letters dated at, 236-244.
quarters of the English general at, 235-237.

Hoeckwater, H., letter from, 142.
Holderness, Robert Darcy, Earl of, Lord of the Bedchamber, 248, 258, 267, 272, 276, 277, 279, 290, 292, 293, 295-297.
chariot and horses of, 296.
Holland, *passim.*
ambassadors *or* ministers to. *See* Hague, the, ambassadors *or* ministers at.
burdens upon, 187.
castle in, 400.
council of State in, 106, 130, 133, 144, 151, 152, 154-156, 160, 165.
——, letter to, 105.
——, memorials to, 156, 157.
dangerous position of, 374, 378.
defence of, 374, 381, 384, 385.
English commander in. *See* Marlborough, Lord, *and* Cutts, Lord.
French Protestants in, 96.
Gardes du corps of, 127, 128.
letters sent by way of, *or* Holland post, 86, 254, 282, 310.
Marlborough goes to, 177.
news from, 354.
palace in, called the House in the Wood, 155.
papists in, laws against, 128.
Pensioner of. *See* Hensius.
provinces of, 130, 133, 139. *And see under their names.*
——, consent of, waited for, 128.
States General of, 103, 106, 111, 113, 116-118, 122, 126, 130, 132, 133, 135, 138, 140, 144, 145, 148-150, 162, 396, 397.
——, armies of, lieut.-general of. *See* Salyche, Monsieur.
——, commissioner from, 115, 117; *and see* Hulft, Monsieur.
——, and the cartel with France, 112.
——, and the British troops, 120.
——, and Mons. Opdam, 129.
——, deputies of, 120, 138, 140, 146, 160, 161.
——, ——, conference of *or* with, 120, 122, 160.
——, ——, with the army, 184 (2).
——, letter to, 115.
——, memorial to, mentioned, 340.
——, news sent to, 124.
——, notification to, 130.
——, orders *or* proceedings of, 127, 141, 146, 147, 149.
——, payments by *or* required from, for Spain and Portugal, 132, 135.
——, president of, 135.
——, ships to be provided by. *See* Charles, Archduke, ships for.
——, treasurer of. *See* Hop, Mr.
travellers to and from, 49, 100, 194, 239, 284, 285.
treaty of, with Sweden, 127-129.
troops sent from, 326, 327.
Holland, province of, 392.
States of, 130, 135.
troops from, for Portugal, 146.
Holliday, Alderman, 12.
Holman, Mr., 250, 265.
Mrs., 250, 256, 265.
Holmes:
Henry, a soldier, 238, 248.
Mr., of Calcutta, 286, 356.
——, letter to, 213.
——, 2nd wife of. *See* Russell, Anna, Lady.
——, children of, 213.
Mary, 1st wife of the preceding, 213.
Lieut.-Colonel [Richard], 156.
Sir Robert, captain general and governor of the Isle of Wight, appointment by, 53.
Major Robert, 83.
Holstein, government of, 136.
Holy Land, the, crusade to, 171.
Homburg, Landgrave of, 141.
Honeywood:
General Sir Philip, 223, 323.
——, as commander-in-chief, 287, 296, 297, 299, 300, 303.
——, Order of the Bath given to, 275.
——, aversion of, to the Guards, 301.
——, secretary to, 297.
——, late regiment of. *See* Army regiments, 3rd Dragoons.
——, horse regiment of. *See* Army regiments; King's regiment of Horse.
Major (young Honeywood), 233, 251, 255, 256, 305, 306.
——, wounded at Dettingen, 263, 270.
——, recovery of, 276, 283.
Mr., of Kent, 286.
Honslaersdick, in Holland, 139.
Hooper, Captain, 183.
Hop *or* Hope, Mr., Dutch treasurer, 120, 257.
Horen (Horhen), 232, 298.
letters dated at, 232, 233.
Horn, Count de, taken prisoner, 182.
Horn, pensionary of, 137.
Hornain, in Flanders, 199.
Hornby, the heir of. *See* Darcy.
Horner, Mrs., 285.
Horsey, Cornet, 258.
Hounslow Heath, camp on, 240, 308, 318.
How:
Colonel [Emanuel], regiment of, 144.
Jack (M.P.), 83.
Howard:
General Charles, regiment of, 355.
Lady G., 331.
——, son of, 331.
Lord George, 73.
Lord Thomas, 73.
General [Thomas], regiment of, 397.
Lieut.-Colonel [? George], 317.
Master, page to the Duke of Cumberland, 405.
Howe, J., letter from, 123.
Hubland, Mr., 47.
Hudson:
Captain, 250, 281.
Lieut.-Colonel [Joseph], of the 1st regiment of Guards, 394, 399, 402.
Mr., 366.

Huesden (Housden), 99, 390, 392, 393.
commander at, letter to, 146.
Hulft, Monsieur, commissioner of the States General, 117, 118, 122, 123.
Hull, 110.
Hulst, 362, 379.
Hume:
Lord, 243.
Mr., 213.
Hungarian:
horses, 362.
hussars, 249, 277, 282.
——, skirmish of, with the enemy, 289.
Hungarians, accommodation with, 180.
Hungary (Hungaria):
King of [Ladislaus], 20.
Queen of [Maria Theresa], 229, 249, 264, 269, 288, 334, 339.
——, as Countess of Flanders, 306.
——, birthday of, 217.
——, *Franche Compagnie* of, 335.
——, garrisons of, in Flanders, 326.
——, portrait of, 216, 306.
——, treaty with, 216.
——, troops of, in Italy, 325.
——, victory of, 237.
Hungary:
confiscations in, 187.
invasion of, by the Turks, 20.
rebels in, defeated, 129.
Hunsden, Robert Carey, Lord, 73.
Hunter, Mr., postmaster with the army, 368, 376.
Huntingdon, Selina [Hastings], Countess of, letters from, 209, 210.
son of, 211.
Huntingdon (Huntington):
county of, election for, 60.
town of, election for, 60.
Hursley (Hursely), co. Hants, 27.
Hurst Castle, co. Hants, 76.
Huske or Husk (Hursk, Hurst), Brigadier-General [John], 258, 268, 357-359, 365, 367, 370, 371, 376, 378, 382, 383, 385-390, 392.
as major-general, 275, 276.
regiment of, 281, 287.
Hussey:
Sir Edward, 83.
Lieut.-Colonel [Thomas], 85, 189.
Hutton:
Dr. (1710), 201.
Dr. Matthew, made bishop of Bangor, 279.
——, made archbishop of York, 400.
—, 237.
Huttons-Ambo, co. York, 44.
Huxley, Mr., "of the secretary's office," 276.
Huxwell, co. York, 43.
Huy, Hui:
castle of, taken, 130.
garrison at, 134.
——, French, 138.
magazine for, 139.
taken by the French, 180.
Huys or Huysse, chateau de, camp at, letters dated from, 343, 2, 344.
Hyde (Hide), Lady, to be Lady of the robes, 201.
Hyde Park discipline or firing, 260, 265, 278.

I

Ilton, Baron, Hanoverian general, 251-253, 259, 264, 272.
Imperial:
army, 64-66; *and see* Austrian troops.
court, 127.
generals, 131.
towns, 129.
Indemnity, Act of (1689), 71.
India, 213.
letters from, mentioned, 214, 220 (2), 283.
person returned from, 295.
ships (French) captured by Lord Anson, 362.
Ingleby, Mr., 63.
Ingoldsby (Ingolsby):
Brigadier [Richard], 100, 102, 103, 107, 162.
——, regiment of, 162, 163.
——, letters to, 98, 105, 106.
as General and Lord Justice of Ireland, death of, 203.
Major-General *or* Brigadier [Richard], 236, 240, 243, 245, 246, 258, 259, 279, 281, 290, 295-298, 301, 305, 306, 308, 314, 317, 328, 333, 345.
——, illness of, 317, 319, 320, 323.
——, wife of, 246, 259, 279, 290.
Richard, 61.
Mr., 345.
Ingolstat, in Bavaria, 121.
Ingram [Thomas], 21.
Inn, the river, 131.
Ipres. *See* Ispres.
Ipswich, 375.
a smuggler of, 374.
Ireland, 71, 111, 125, 136, 189, 190.
artillery in, 102.
Cabinet Council of, 188.
Lord Chancellor of. *See* Cox, Sir Richard.
Lord Chief Justice of. *See* Pyne.
Lord Cutts in. *See* Cutts.
Lords Justices of, 195; *and see* Ingoldsby, General; Cutts, Lord; Cox, Sir Richard.
Lord Lieutenant of. *See* Pembroke, Earl of.
Lord Townshend's appointment to, 209.
traitors in, 8.
troops going to or in, 73, 123, 169, 193, 203.
wars in, 197, 207.

Irish:
affairs, committee for, 73.
arrears, due to the soldiers, 82.
fleet, 180.
men in the army, desertion of, 340.
peer, 92.
smugglers, 358.
Irwin:
John, letter from, 183.
Lady, 389.
Isleworth. *See* Thiselworth.
Islington, the strong man of, 346.
Ispres *or* Ipres:
siege of, 316-319, 321, 322, 325.
taken by the French, 323, 343.
Israelites, fenced cities of, 98.
Italian players coming to England, 54.
Italians, character of, 173, 174.
Italy, 96, 392.
description of the people and towns of, 170-174.
forts in, 200.
French designs on, 54.
the French in, 129, 130.
——, defeat of, 183, 184 (2), 322, 325.
Madonnas in, 172.
Pietas, *Incurabiles* and *Mendicantis* in, 173.
Spanish troops in, 227.
——, defeat of, 249, 322 (2), 325.
Ivoy, Monsieur, Dutch commissary, letter from, 125.

J

Jack (Jack Fleming), a Flemish boy, servant to Col. Russell, 347, 349, 359, 362, 374, 376, 392, 396.
sister of, 362, 366, 374-376, 407.
——, husband of, 374-376.
mother of, 366.
Jackson:
Captain, 242.
——, sister of, 242.
Lieut.-Colonel [George], 371.
——, death of, 378.
Jacob, Sir John, regiment of, 84.
Jacobites, "employed in every place," 204.
James I., King, 1, 18, 20.
knights made by, 16, 17.
speech of, 16.
speeches to, 15, 16.
writings of, 15.
daughter of. *See* Palatine, Elector, wife of, 293.
James II., King, 60 (2), 62, 63, 67, 206.
accession of, 58 (2), 60.
coronation of, 59.
——, Earls to be made after, 63.
James II.—*cont.*
proclaiming of, 59.
and Sir William Frankland, 59-63.
addresses presented to, 59 (2).
minute information of, 61.
commissioners of, 66, 67.
Lord Cutts explains why he cannot continue to serve, 66.
declaration of indulgence by, 67.
proclamation of, alluded to, 68 (2).
preparations of, against the Prince of Orange, 68 (2).
nuncio sent to. *See* Dada, Cardinal.
household of:
Groom of the Stole. *See* Peterborough, Earl of.
Master of the Horse. *See* Dartmouth, Lord.
Privy Purse. *See* Graham, James.
servant of. *See* Kingston, John, Lord.
James, Sir, 94.
James Edward (the Prince of Wales, the Pretender), 94, 202, 204.
mother of, 204.
secretary of, 153.
Jeffreys, [John], chaplain of the Coldstream, 364, 367, 368, 373, 380, 382, 403.
Jef[fries, Col. John?], trial of, 346.
Jennings:
Sir Edmund, paper relating to, 66.
Sir Jonathan, 41.
Sir William, 73.
Mrs., 289.
the, 45.
Jericho, 98.
Jermain. *See* Germain.
Jermyn (German), Henry, made Earl of Dover (*q.v.*), 63.
Jervoyce, Mr., 94.
Jesson, Captain, of the *Portland*, 143.
Jesuits, 134.
Jewish contractor, a, 229.
Jiddah, letter dated at, 211.
massacre at, 211.
Mufti and Cazi of, 212.
Job, the patriarch, 7.
Johnson:
Sir Henry, 384 *note*.
——, Anne, daughter of, 384 *note*.
John, 412.
Major [John], wounded at Dettingen, 261, 276.
Jones:
[Frances], marries Lord Lumley, 61.
Sir William, attorney general, death of, 51.
Juliers:
Duchy of, 131, 226.
town of, 226.
Justice, courts of, 2

K

Kains, Mrs., 338.
Kaupstein, in the Tyrol, 131.
Kay *or* Kaye, Sir John, 38-40, 58, 59 (2), letter to, 67.
Keil, fortress of, 121.
Kemp *or* Kempe, Miss, 218, 279, 89, 320.
Kendall:
  James, Admiralty commissioner, letter from, 96.
  —, 219.
Kensington, 88, 97, 167, 168, 346.
  letters dated at, 81, 88, 89, 92, 95.
Kent, 286.
Kentish estate, 235.
Keppel (Kepple), Captain William, 3rd son of the Earl of Albemarle, 349, 350, 352, 355, 356; 371, 373, 378, 388, 394, 395.
  brother of. *See* Bury, Lord.
Kevenhuller, Marshal, 245, 249, 267-269.
Kildare, [James Fitzgerald], Earl of, 355.
Killigrew, Miss, 232.
Kilmarnock, William Boyd, Earl of, 184.
Kilmore Fort, near Londonderry, 72.
King:
  Dr., 43.
  Peter, 176.
King's Bench, Chief Justice of. *See* Fleming, Sir Thomas.
Kingscoat, Ensign [Henry], of the Coldstream, 350.
Kingsley, Lieutenant, 287.
Kingsmell, Mr., 30.
Kingston:
  Evelyn Pierrepoint, Duke of, made Lord Privy Seal, 209.
  Robert King, 2nd Lord, of Ireland, 78.
  John King, 3rd Lord, pardon for, 78.
Kinsky, Baron, drossard of the King of Prussia in the Comté de Meurs, 135.
Kirk, Colonel, 72.
Kisteldt, near Maestricht, battle at, 369.
Knaresborough (Knasbrough), election at, 41, 42.
Knight:
  Mr., 214.
  Mrs., 214, 261.
Knights banneret, proposal to make, after Dettingen, 267.
Knipe, Dr., and his family, 186.
Knolles, Sir William, comptroller of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, 13.
Knowles [John], Lieut.-colonel of Barrill's regiment, 326.
Königsmarck (Coningsmark), Count, 49, 50.

L

La Farrel, Monsieur, 151.
Lafausille, Major [John], 371.
Laforey (Le Forey, Le Forest, Colonel *or* General [John], 1st major of 1st regiment of Guards, 335, 399, 408.
Lagden, Mr., 74.
La Guerra, Don Phelippe de, agent of the King of Spain, 74.
Lahn (Laun), the river, places upon. *See* Limburg *and* Nassau.
Lambert, Major, 288.
  widow and daughters of, 288.
Lamberty, Guillaume de, ("Le Connu," "Le Même,") 116 *note*.
  letters from, 126-141, 162, 203.
  son of, 140.
Lambton, Lieut.-Colonel [Hedworth], 2nd major of the Coldstream, 407-409.
Landau, 128, 141, 169, 281-284, 290, 292.
  attempted relief of, 145.
  surrender of, 170.
  rout of the French near, 283.
  works at, demolished, 292.
Land's End, the, 351.
Langey, Marquis de, letters from, 160, 179.
  wife and daughter of, 160.
Lannoy, 336.
  brewers of, 336.
  letter dated at, 335.
  skirmish near, 341.
Lapell (Le Pell), Colonel, 188, 190, 191.
Lascelles (Luscell):
  Lieut.-Colonel [Peregrine, of the 1st regiment of Guards], company of, 215.
  Thomas, 41.
  ——, letter from, 38.
Latimer, Peregrine, Lord [son of the Earl of Danby], 39 (2), 40.
Latin language, the, study of, 96.
  use of, abroad, 234, 300.
Lature, servant to Lord Cutts, 169.
Lauterbourgh, capitulation of, 326.
  lines of, 326, 327.
"Lawless, Sir William," 204.
Lawrence:
  Dr., 108.
  Sir Edward, letters from, 87, 196, 208.
  ——, sister of, 87, 196.
Laws, Temple, 321.
Leake (Lake), Sir John, captain and admiral, 176, 177, 192.
Le Bie, on the borders of French Flanders, 331.
  letter dated at, 331.
Lecheraine, Comte de, 131.

Lee:
Sir Francis, 186.
Robert, alderman and lord mayor, 12, 15, 16.
——, knighting of, 16.
Sir Thomas (1685), 61.
Sir Thomas (1745), 345.
Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 355.
——, Lady, his wife, 355.
Colonel. *See* Leigh.
Dr., 276.
Lady, 228, 257, 288.
Mrs., death of, 276.
Sergeant, 215.
Lees, the Mr., 355.
Leende, in Holland, 124.
Lefevre [Leffever], Col. Thomas, 184.
letter from, 185.
Legge (Legg):
Colonel [George, aft. 1st Lord Dartmouth], made a privy councillor, 50.
Lieut.-Colonel (1747), company of, 359.
Colonel (1783), 416.
Mr., 416.
Leghenich, 229 (2).
letter dated at, 229.
Leghorn (Ligorn), 183.
La Madonna della silva nera, near, 172.
Legoniere. *See* Ligonier.
Leheup, Isaac, treasury clerk, 332, 337.
Leicester, county of, 87.
Leide, Marquise de, married to the Duke of Shrewsbury, 187.
Leigh, Colonel, 157, 159, 317.
letter to, 151.
Leighton (Layton), Lieut.-Colonel [Francis], a regiment given to, 405.
Leith, 364.
Le Meloniere [Lieut.-Col. Anthony], wounded at Dettingen, 261.
Lempster, George Fermor, Lord, 386.
Lennard, Sir Stephen, 186.
Leominster (Lemster), new charter for, 50.
Le Rocque *or* Le Roque, General, 360, 362, 367.
sentence upon, 400.
Le Roke, chief engineer to the States General, 199.
Leslie, Major [Charles], 371.
Lestock, Admiral [Richard], and his fleet, 348, 349, 350, 352.
expedition of, 354, 355.
Lestrange, Roger, M.P. for Winchester, 61, 98.
L'Etang, Monsieur de, 141.
Lethulier, Lieut.-Colonel [William], of the Coldstream, 347 (2), 367.
company of, 347 (2).
Leuwe (Leewe, Leeuu), 139, 159.
Levison-Gower, Sir Thomas, 44.
his uncle Will, 44.
Lichfield (Litchfield) George Henry Lee, Earl of, 241.
attentions of, to Miss Frankland, 277.
intended marriage of. *See* Frankland, Dinah.
Lichfield—*cont.*
Lady, his mother, objects to her son marrying "Oliver Cromwell's granddaughter," 338.
Liege, 113, 134, 223, 379, 383.
citadel of, troops in, 126.
Dean of, 116.
invested by the French, 180.
letters dated at, 123, 224.
magazine for, 139.
Liere, English troops at, 365.
Lightfoot [Cornet William, of the King's Regiment of Horse], 216, 217, 219, 239, 241, 251.
——, made Lieutenant, 259, 261.
Robert (Bob), 281.
Lightfoots, "the two," 250, 261, 265, 281.
Ligonier, Ligoniere, Legonier, Legoniere, General *or* Sir John, 225, 230, 238, 314, 317, 323, 333, 344, 394, 395, 412.
aide-de-camp of. *See* Campbell, Harry, and Sebright, John.
quarters of, 236.
made knight of the Bath, 275.
a good friend to the Guards, 310, 314.
as general of the Foot, 310, 314.
taken prisoner and exchanged, 370-373, 379.
regiment of, 346.
Lilienroot, Monsieur, Swedish envoy to the Hague, 127-129, 136, 138, 140.
father-in-law of, 136.
Lillingston, Colonel, disbanded officers of, 81 (2).
Limburg on the Lahn, 234.
siege and taking of, 134, 137, 139, 141.
Limerick, letter dated at, 112.
Lincoln, 40.
Lincolnshire, 40.
Lindsey:
Commodore Sir John, 414-416.
——, secretary of, 416.
Mary, his wife, letter from, 414.
Linton:
Ensign, 409.
Mrs., 375.
Lisbon (Lixboa, Lixbon, Lisbone), 135, 140, 179, 192.
dirt and disagreeableness of, 415.
English envoy, merchants, &c., at, 166.
fleet at, 184, 191.
letters dated at, 175 (2), 180, 184-187, 191, 194, 196.
murders in, 181.
Lisle, 199, 325, 329, 332-334, 340, 390.
allied army near, 331-335.
Chastellenie of, 199, 333.
Dutch ambassador at, 322.
French army or garrison at, 328, 331, 333.
——, King at, 312, 313, 326.
harlequin at, 340.
taking of, by the Duke of Marlborough, 332.

Lithuania, vice-chancellor of, 133.
Littleton:
Dick, 237.
—; 285.
Liverpool, 196.
Livonia, 129.
Lobkowitz, Prince, 245, 322.
Lockhart, Lockart:
Lieut.-Colonel [James], 371, 378.
Mrs., cousin of Lord Cutts, 187, 201 (2), 209.
Lombardy, 171.
Lonaken, 372.
London, *passim*,
aldermen of, 1-16.
Bishop of [Henry Compton], 64.
charter of, expected loss of, 51.
Common Council of, 12, 56.
——, order of, 12.
Common Hall of, proceedings in, from 1644 to 1660, to be held void, 57.
court of the hustings in, 12.
letters dated at, *passim*.
Lord Mayors of. *See*:
Slanie, Sir Stephen (1595).
Skinner, Thomas (1596).
Billingsley, Sir Henry (1596).
Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1597).
Soame, Sir Stephen (1598).
Moseley, Sir Nicholas (1599).
Ryder, Sir William (1600).
Garrard, Sir John (1601).
Lee, Robert (1602).
——, court of, 12.
——, right of, to choose one of the sheriffs, 56.
loyalty of, 11.
magistrates and privileges of, 1-16.
news from, or "London lies," 32.
produce sent to the markets of, 76.
Recorder of. *See* Croke, Sir John.
——, fees of, 12.
——, oath of, 2.
Sheriffs of, 57; *and see* Campbell, Sir Thomas; Craven, Sir William.
"slow men of," 31.
Town clerk of, 12.
travellers to *or* from, *passim*.
troops to *or* in, 80.
and Westminster, streets, buildings, &c., in:
Albemarle (Arlebermarle) Street, 303.
Bartholemew Fair, 235, 286.
Bond Street, 183.
Buckingham House, 277.
Charing Cross, 37.
Charterhouse, King James I., at, 16.
Colebrook, the *Ostrich Inn*, in 168.
Covent (Comon) Garden playhouse, 181.
Downing Street, letter dated from, 97.
Duke Street, St. James, 222, 271, 411.
——, letters addressed to, 212, 214, 301, 304, 356, 411.
London:
and Westminster, streets buildings &c.—*cont.*
——, letters dated from, 346, 414.
Faneonberg House, 37.
George Street, 247.
Greek Street, 212.
Grosvenor (Grovner) Square, 241.
Guildhall (Guthale), speech delivered in, 6.
Hanover Square, letter dated from, 413.
Hatton (Hatten) Garden, 200.
Haymarket, the little theatre in the, 293.
Hyde (Hide) Park, 74, 416.
Lawrence Lane, 412.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, 37.
Litchfield Street, letter dated at, 87.
Lombard Street, General Post Office in, 228.
London bridge, scullers at, 172.
Newgate, prisoner in, 167.
Northumberland House, 47.
Pall Mall, 196.
——, camp compared to, 311.
——, letter dated at, 78.
Park, the, 343.
Piccadilly, 183.
Poland (Polland) Street, letter dated from, 197.
Post Office, *See* Lombard Street.
Sackville Street, 272.
St. Andrew's, Holborn, 405.
St. James, 179, 228, 408.
——, Duke Street in. *See* Duke Street, *above*.
——, letters dated at, 241, 247, 250, 256, 264, 268, 271, 277, 281.
—— Palace, 52.
—— Park, letter dated from, 110.
—— ——, parade in, 411.
Scotland Yard, 75.
Soho House, old, 196.
—— Square, 74, 212, 241.
Somerset Chapel, 268.
Somerset House, 63.
——, letter addressed to, 208.
Southampton House, 37.
Spring Garden, 250.
Temple, Inner, reader of. *See* Wild, George.
——, society of, 1.
Thatched House, the, 410.
Turnwheel (Turnweele) Lane, letter dated from, 213.
Wardour (Wardor) Street, 196.
Warwick House, letter dated at, 21.
Londonderry, 71.
attempted relief of, 72, 73.
river of, 72.
Lonsborough, co. York, letter dated at, 67.
Lonsdale, Richard Lowther, Viscount, 201.
Loo, in Flanders, 87, 99, 261.
letters dated at, 66, 100.

Loon-op-Zant, 396.
Lord Chancellor. *See* Ellesmere, Lord.
Lord Keeper. *See* Somers, Sir John.
Lord Lieutenant, "our amorous," 50.
Lord Treasurer. *See* Godolphin, Lord.
Lords, House of:
the Commons attend at the Bar of, 82.
encroachments of, 82.
bill thrown out of, 152, 153.
invasion of the prerogative by, 154.
order of, alluded to, 25.
Lords Justices in England, during the King's absence in Holland, 92.
Loretto (Loretta), 170.
Our Lady of, 172.
Lorge, Marquis de, envoy from France, 60.
Lorraine, 227, 262, 269, 291, 325.
Duke of, 64, 65, 206.
——, army of, 65.
Prince Charles of. *See* Charles.
Lottery tickets, 400.
Loudoun (Louden), John Campbell, Earl of, 239, 364, 368, 370, 383.
troops of. *See* Scotland, troops from.
Louis, letter dated at, 74.
Louisa, Princess, youngest daughter of George II., 241, 250.
prospective marriage of, 261, 265, 289, 294.
at Bartholemew Fair, 286.
Lounay, Major-General, 335.
Louvain, 85, 136, 224, 231, 301, 302.
French army at, 365.
place near, 182.
Love, Mr., 186.
Low Countries, the, *passim*; *and see* Flanders.
artillery in, 102.
English commanders in, 105.
——, letters to, 104, 105.
English troops *or* officers going to, 108.
——, in, 112-125.
——, complaints made against, 106, 107, 125.
——, rations for, 125.
——, tents and waggons for, 104, 105 (2).
——, in winter quarters, 118.
French troops in, 85.
——, retreat of, 125.
garrisons of, English commanders in, 101, 102.
——, letters to, 103, 142-144.
the healthy parts of, in the hands of the French, 396.
troops to be sent from, 139.
Spanish, 133.
Lowe, Alderman Thomas, 12.
Lowendal *or* Lowendhall, Count, 373, 374, 383.
Lowndes, Mr., 188.
Lowther, Sir John, Admiralty Commissioner, 78.
Lubeck:
Bishop of, 241.
match, the, 288.
Lucas:
Captain, 407.
Lord, regiment of, 176.
Lucca, 170.
Luccese, the, 170.
Luckin, Luckyn:
Anne, 74.
——, letter from (?), 73.
Sir William, 74.
Luckins, the, 74.
Lumley:
Captain, of the *Moderate*, 166.
Lieutenant-General [Henry], colonel of the Queen's regiment of horse, 119, 123, 124.
Richard, Viscount, afterwards Earl of Scarborough, marriage of, 61.
L'Undorff, 300.
letter dated at, 299.
Lundye, 176.
Luneburg *or* Lunenburg:
court of, 128.
House of, 137.
troops of, 113.
Luxembourg, 50, 219.
French governor at, 133.
Lydford, Lord, 286.
Lymington (Limington), Lady, 405.
Lyss, the river, 199.
Lyttelton:
Charles, Dean of Exeter, 413.
George, Lord, letters from, 413 (2).

M

Maas *or* Meuse (Maes, Maez, Maese), the river, 110, 124, 224, 383, 385, 391.
an army to be formed on, 120, 121.
expedition of, 148.
garrisons on, 160, 161.
general commanding on, 163.
troops on *or* crossing, 119, 120, 134, 180, 369, 390.
Macclesfield (Macquelsfield), Charles Gerard, 2nd Earl of, 79, 106.
Machado *or* Mercado, Monsieur, commissary of provisions for the Allied army, 105, 139.
Mackey, Colonel, 401.
daughter of, 401.
Madan (Madden), Lieut-Colonel [Martin, of the King's regiment of Horse], 261, 270, 303.
Madrid, 115, 132, 140, 191.
French ambassador to. *See* Chateauneuf.
Maestricht (Mastrigt), 125, 163, 224, 296, 300, 301, 368, 369, 370, 374.
defeat of the allies near, 369-373.
Dutch garrison at, 301.
French camp near, 383.

Maestricht—*cont.*
hospital of, 396.
letters dated at, 102, 123.
school at, 308.
Mahrattas (Morottas), 283, 289.
Main, the river, 233-239, 241, 245, 246, 249, 251, 254, 264, 271, 275, 284.
Frankfurt on. *See* Frankfurt.
palace on, 245.
troops on *or* crossing, 236-239, 242-244.
Mainz *or* Mayence (Mentz), 141, 233, 235, 269, 272, 276, 296, 298, 325, 326, 335.
Elector of, 141, 267, 269.
——, description of, 278.
——, palace of, at Mainz, 277, 280.
——, ——, near Aschaffenburg, 246.
camp near, letters dated at, 280, 295, 296.
Carthusian convent near, 279.
Prince of Nassau's palace near, 274, 277.
Malaga, 178.
wine, "strong mountain," 381.
Malden, election at, 371.
"Mallard," the, singing of, 267.
Malplaquet (Blarneiys, Taniéres, fight near Mons), 203, 205, 206.
Maltsters, licenses refused to, 63.
Manchester:
Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of, 24, 25.
Robert Montagu, 3rd Earl of, eldest daughter of, 51.
Manley, Mr., 195.
Mann, Sir Horace, 416.
Manners:
Lord Charles, 308, 332.
Lord Robert, 214, 222, 224, 227-236, 247, 248, 272, 292, 296, 305-309, 318, 323, 344 (2), 355, 378.
——, company of, 232.
——, greyhounds of, 228, 229.
——, mother of. *See* Rutland, Duchess of.
Mannheim, 294.
description of, 293.
palace at, 293.
Manningham, Mr., 356.
Mantle, Tom, 186.
Margate Road, letter dated from, 356.
Marine, commissary of the. *See* Meull, Mr.
Marines, the, 175.
paymaster of, 107.
Mariotathem, in Flanders, 314.
Markham, Lieutenant, 105.
Marlborough (Malbrough, Marlberough):
John Churchill, Earl, and (in Dec., 1702) 1st Duke of, General of the army in Flanders, 63, 92, 93, 99, 106-112, 129, 140, 142, 143, 150-154, 157, 158, 164, 175, 180, 197, 198, 218.
——, letters from, 100, 101, 104, 107 (2), 110 (2), 112, 125.
——, letters to, 102, 111, 112, 113, 118, 119, 144 (2), 145, 149, 150, 156, 158, 160, 164, 185.
Marlborough, Earl of, &c.—*cont.*
——, memorial to, 189.
——, orders of, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 138, 142, 143, 145, 147, 153, 154.
——, regiments of, 104, 142, 162, 163.
——, secretary to. *See* Cardonnel, Adam.
——, steward of, 100.
——, son of. *See* Blandford, Marquis of.
——, in Holland *or* Flanders, 99, 106, 107 (2), 110, 123, 130, 159 (2), 164, 165 (2), 179, 180.
——, in England, 100, 101, 105, 115-119.
——, movements of, 123, 134, 138 (2), 139, 141, 170, 177, 179, 187.
——, thwarted by the Dutch, 129, 131, 184 (2).
——, victory of, 182 (2), 194.
——, ——, at Blenheim, 167.
——, and Prince Eugène, 200.
——, expected fall of, 201.
——, great sums paid to, 202.
——, illness of, 208.
——, capture of Lisle by, mentioned, 332.
Sarah, Duchess of, disgrace of, 201.
Charles Spencer, 2nd Duke of, 245, 254, 292, 316, 362.
——, accident to, 291.
——, as commander of the brigade of Guards, 233, 237, 246, 253, 272.
Marque, the river, 331, 341.
Marshal, "our chief" (? Lord Stair), 260.
Marshall, Captain, 88.
Martial, Mr., 111, 115.
Martin, Alderman, 12.
Martinerie, Mons. de la, 133, 134.
wife of, 133.
Marton (Martin), Count, "made an Irish Lord," 92.
Marwood, Henry, 38, 41.
as Sir Henry, 63.
his brother Metcalfe, 38.
Mary of Modena, Queen of James II., 52.
groom of the Stole to, 58.
Mary, Queen, wife of William III., 69, 79, 91.
as Princess of Orange, 160.
coronation of, 59.
review of the train bands by, 74.
and the army, 78-81.
orders from, 80 (2).
Mary, Queen of Scots, 20.
Marylebone (Maribone), Middlesex, 410.
Masham (Masam):
Abigail *or* Lady, 202, 209.
——, letter from, 198.
——, is to be Privy Purse, 201.
——, as "the great favourite," 204, 205.
——, sister of, 209.
Lieut.-Colonel Sam, 167, 175 (2).
——, letter from, 183.
——, wife of. *See* Masham, Abigail.
Mason, Mary, letter of, 86.
nephew of. *See* Salmon, Nat.

Mathew, Ensign, 167.
Mattenich, Baron de, 137.
Matthews, Sergeant, 409.
Maubeuge, in French Flanders, 328.
Mauleverer (Maleverer):
Sir Richard, 68.
——, death of, 71.
Sir Thomas, 41.
Maurick, F. V[an ?], 126.
Mauritania (Moratania), traveller through, 54.
Maxwell, Dr., 393.
Meade, Major, letter to, 142.
Meadows:
Sir Philip, 268, 270.
——, wife of, 270.
Fanny, daughter of, 265, 270.
Nanny, daughter of, 265, 268.
Mean, Baron de, Dean of Liege, 116.
Mecca, Xeriph, Mufti and Cazi of, 212.
Mechlen, village of, 301.
Mechlin *or* Malines (Maclin), 85, 117 (2), 118, 365.
Mediterranean Sea, the, 415.
ships in *or* Mediterranean fleet, 135, 136, 137.
Meinters, Monsieur, 127.
Meldrum, Sir John, 21.
letter from (?), 18.
Melford, Lord, 73.
Mellish, William (Billy), and his wife, 265.
Memingen *or* Meminguen, in Bavaria, 130.
siege of, 132.
Menin, in Flanders, besieged and taken by the French, 313, 315-319, 343.
Mensel, Colonel, and his hussars, cruelties of, 282, 283.
Mercado. *See* Machado.
Meredith, Colonel [Thomas], 162.
regiment of, 163.
Merida, in Spain, 186.
Merrick, Major-General [William], 1st major of the 1st regiment of Guards, 389, 396.
company of, 402.
Merriden, Captain [Thomas, of the King's regiment of Horse], 216, 217, 219, 222, 223, 238, 239, 241, 242, 245, 258.
death of, at Dettingen, 251, 255-257, 261, 263, 267.
sister of, 239; *and see* Swan, Mrs.
Merxem, in Flanders, 85.
Meryll, Mr., 144.
Methuen, John, English ambassador at Lisbon, 186.
letter from, 185.
Metz, French King said to be dying or dead at, 334, 335.
Meull, Mr., commissary of the Marine, 174, 175.
Meurs, Comté de, Prussian *drossard* in, 135.
Meuse, the river. *See* Maas.
Meys, the allies at, 372.
Mice, plague of, 226.
Middleburgh, Middleburg, in Holland, 358-360, 363, 367.
magistrate of, 379.
rejoicings at, 384.
Middlesex, Charles Sackville, Earl of, approaching marriage of, 338.
Middlesex juries, 50.
Middleton:
Charles, Earl of, letter to, 66.
Mr., commissioner in Yorkshire, 66, 67.
army surgeon, 305, 346, 382.
——, as director-general of the hospital, 395.
Milan (Millan), 184.
Mildmay (Mildmey):
——, candidate for Parliament, 60.
Lady, house of, 183.
Militia, the, 413, 414.
Bill, the, 73, 82.
project for, 97, 98.
Mills, Mrs., or "cousin," 257, 265.
mother of, 265.
Milner, Captain, 416.
Ministry, the, "the late resolution of," 368.
Minorca, Stanhope's Tower in, 412, 413.
Missenden, Great, co. Bucks:
house and estate at, 216, 219, 227, 229, 264, 265, 292, 305, 321, 323, 338, 343.
letter addressed to, 219.
Mob Well at, 309.
Mitchell:
Captain, 238.
Commodore [Matthew], 357, 358, 360 (2), 361, 365-367, 375, 376, 378-381, 384-387, 390.
Lieut.-Colonel [Sam], 354.
——, ship of, letter dated from, 376.
Mitchener, —, 168.
Mitterwald, in Bavaria, 130.
Modena, Duke of, 322.
Mohatz, Imperial camp at, letter dated from, 64.
Mohun, Charles, Lord, regiment of, 195.
——, agent of, 195.
Moncall, Colonel, 183.
Monluc, regiment of, 182.
Monmouth:
James Scott, Duke of, 52.
Lady, 90.
Mons, 160, 307, 311, 344.
fight near. *See* Malplaquet, battle of.
Montagu (Montague, Mountague, Mountacute):
Lady Betty, 242.
Charles, and the Westminster election, 92 (2).
Lieut.-Colonel [Charles], killed, 355.
John, Duke of, 386.
Lord and Lady, 30.
Ralph, Earl of, 82.
——, letter from, 96.
——, son of. *See* Montagu, Winwood.
Winwood, 96, 97.
Montandré, Marquis of, 196.
Montpelier, 37.

Montrose:
James Graham, Marquis of, mentioned, 97.
Lucy, Duchess of, 247, 272.
——, mother of. *See* Rutland, Duchess of.
William Graham, 2nd Duke of, 355.
——, his wife. *See* Lucy, Duchess of, *above*.
——, brother of. *See* Graham, Lord George.
Moor, Mr., 186.
Moore, Captain, 194.
"Moors" on an English ship, 211.
Mordaunt, Jack, 259, 260, 262, 268, 271.
Mordaunt, [Sir John,] regiment of, 326.
More, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, 167.
Morea, the, galleys in, 173.
Moredyke (Moredike), 305, 371.
Morgan, Major, 77, 94.
Morice:
Helena, 191.
Thomas, letters from, 175 (2), 184-187, 191, 194, 196.
——, wife of, 175, 186, 194, 196.
——, sons of, 188, 191, 196.
——, daughters of, 186.
——, sister of. *See* Morice, Helena.
Morrell, Will, 68.
Morrison (Moryson, Moresons):
Lieut.-Colonel *or* Colonel, 167 (2), 175, 196.
William, 211.
Moscow, supplies for, 133.
Moseley (Mosseley, Mosley), Sir Nicholas, alderman and lord mayor, 10 (2).
Moselle, the river, 119, 137, 141, 233, 309.
Moselle wine, 227, 233.
Mount, Mr., 24.
Mountabour, in Germany, 232.
Mountague. *See* Montagu.
Mount Atlas, traveller to, 54.
Mount Edgcumbe (Edgecomb), co. Devon, 349 (2).
Mounteney *or* Mountenay (Mountney):
Anna, 213.
Mrs. *or* Jenny, 315, 317, 324 (2), 333, 335, 338, 345, 387, 389.
Richard, letter from, 212.
——, sons of, 212.
Mulheim, a Saxon officer, 132, 133.
Mullains, Mistress, 24.
Mun (? servant of Lord Fauconberg), 90.
Munster, Duke of, 137.
minister of, 137.
Munsterians, 371.
Murray, Lord John, 383.
Muscovites, 70.
fight with, 131.
Muscovy. *See* Russia.
Musselmen, 211.
Mutterstadt, 290.

N

N., letter to, 201.
father of, 201.
Nadasti, Count, 326.
Namur (Namure), 134, 219, 372.
siege and taking of, by the allies, 87, 98, 153, 189, 205, 208.
Terra Nova at, 208.
Nanette, Mademoiselle, 224.
Naples:
King of, 322.
Carthusian monastery at, 171.
and Sicily, kingdoms of, 136.
Nash:
Ensign [Gawen Harris], of the 1st regiment of Guards, 340.
Mr. [Beau], 407.
——, a ball given by, 355.
Nassau:
Count, Dutch general (1744), illness of, 340 (2).
Friesland, the young Prince of, Stadtholder of Groningen and Friesland, 121.
Friesland, Princess of, 121.
Saarbruck (Sarbrouck, Saarbrug), Prince *or* Count of, Field Marshall of the allied army, 86, 102 (2), 103, 105 (2), 106, 163, 203.
Usingen, Prince of, palace of, 276, 277.
Weilburg, Comte de, general of the Elector Palatine, 146, 148.
Nassau, on the Lahn, 298.
Nat, servant to Col. Charles Russell, 228, 236 (2), 238, 248, 249, 291, 305, 308.
Naturalisation bill, 162.
Navarre, 140.
Navy:
Blue Squadron of, admiral of. *See* Berkeley, John, Lord.
captains of, orders to, 143.
treasury of, 388.
Neale, Mr., 54.
Neckar, the river, 269, 294.
town on. *See* Heidelberg.
Needham, Lieut.-Colonel [Sam.], of the 1st regiment of Guards, 322.
Neipperg (Niepergh, Neupergh [Guillaume Reinhard, Comte de], Austrian general, 231, 232, 263, 276, 279.
Nelson (Nellson):
James, 30.
Will, 29, 30, 33.
Nero, the Emperor, 70.
Nestelroy, camp of, letter dated from, 409.
Neto, the river, 359, 365.
Netherlands, Austrian governor of. *See* Charles of Lorraine, Prince.
Neuchatel, 128.

Neupergh. *See* Neipperg.
Neuwied (Neuweidt, Newett), on the Rhine, 232-234, 295-297, 299 (2).
Count of, 231.
chateau at, 231.
letter dated at, 231.
Newcastle:
John Holles, 1st Duke of, 92.
Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of, Secretary of State, 251, 406.
——, orders from, 352.
——, office of, 266.
Duchess of, 271.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21, 110.
letter dated at, 18.
Newcomen (Newcomb), Lieut.-Colonel [Thomas], troop of, 168.
Newdigate, Sir Roger, 241.
New England, government of, 189.
Newmarket *or* Newmarket Heath, co. Cambridge, 26, 28, 29.
the King and court at, 30, 46, 50, 51.
letter addressed to, 86.
Queen Anne at, 179.
races at, 50 (2).
Newparke, letter dated at, 109.
Newport, Isle of Wight:
burgesses of, 94.
corporation *or* mayor and aldermen of, 77, 94, 95.
elections at, 77, 93.
letter dated at, 94.
Newport House, 70.
Newry (Nury), the, the Duke of Schonberg passes, 73.
News letters, notes of, 85.
Newspapers:
Gazettes, 29, 68, 69, 111, 179, 203, 375.
Postman, 176.
Whitehall Evening Post, 404.
Whitehall Letter, 112.
Newtown *alias* Franckville, Isle of Wight, 88, 89.
corporation *or* mayor and aldermen of, 77, 88.
mayor and capital burgesses of, letter to, 88.
Nice, 415.
letter dated at, 414.
Nicholson, Captain, 54.
Niepergh. *See* Neipperg.
Nimeguen, 377, 391.
Nisbet, Sir Harry, killed, 355.
Nix, George, receipt by, 211.
Noailles, Duc de, Marshal of France, 245, 255, 258, 268, 281.
courtesy of, to English prisoners, 243.
at Dettingen, 254.
army of, 281.
Noel:
Lieut.-Colonel [Bennet], of the Coldstream, 347, 348, 350-353, 357, 358, 360, 361, 364, 366, 368, 377, 378, 389, 393, 395, 400.
——, company of, 347, 354.
——, ensign of, 350.
——, sister of, 368.
——, servant of, 350.
Noel—*cont.*
Sir Edward. *See* Wentworth, Lord.
Sir John, 384, *note*.
Captain, brother of Lord Wentworth, 384.
Mr., 355.
family of, 384.
Norborn Hill, 250.
Nordlingen, cannon from, 141.
Nore, the, 110, 357 (2), 361.
buoy of, 347.
Normanby, John Sheffield, Marquis of, [afterwards Duke of Buckingham], Lord Privy Seal, 110, *note*.
letters from, 110, 111.
North:
Dudley, Lord, 28.
Frederick, Lord, and his 3rd son, 416.
William, Lord, regiment of, 124, 144.
Northallerton, co. York, election at, 38, 41.
Northampton:
James Compton, 3rd Earl of, son of. *See* Wilmington, Earl of.
James Compton, 5th Earl of, 265, 363.
——, sisters and brothers of, 265; *and see* Compton.
Northampton:
county of, 87.
town of, 45, 268, 272.
North Sea, the, 127.
Northumberland, Elizabeth Percy, Dowager Countess of, 47, 48.
grand-daughter of. *See* Ogle, Lady.
Norton, Mr., 94.
Norway Militia, 138.
Nottingham:
Charles Howard, Earl of, Lord High Admiral, 16.
Daniel Finch, Earl of, 154.
——, made Secretary of State, 107.
——, letter from, 108.
Nottingham, town of, 68, 313.
Novenich (Norvenich):
burgo-master of, 228.
chateau at, 228, 229.
letters dated at, 228, 229.
Noyelles *or* Noyelle (Noyell), Count de, 101, 106 (2), 160, 163.
opinion of, 120.
sergeant of, 101.
Nugent (Newgent), Count, made governor of Gibraltar, 167.
Nunnington, co. York, 47, 64.
residents at (our Nunnington neighbours). *See* Preston, Lord and Lady.

O

Oakley, —, 289.
Ober Lutzingen, 299.
  letter dated at, 299.
Obessy [Obizzi, *i.e.* Cattajo], palace of, 171.
O'Brien (O'Brian, Bryon):
  Henry, Lord, 28.
  [Murrough], Lord Thomond's heir, 309.
Occasional Conformity, bill against, 152, 153, 168, 169.
Odyck (Odick), Mons. de, deputy from the province of Zeeland, 115, 135.
O'Farrell (O'Ferel), Brigadier [Francis Fergus], 126, 136.
  letter from, 126.
Oginski, 141.
Ogle, Lady [Lady Elizabeth Percy], marriage of, to Mr. Thynne, 47.
Oglethorpe:
  Major, 48.
  General [James], trial of, 346.
Oglio, the river, troops crossing, 183.
Oldwark [co. York?], 90.
Oliver, 219.
Oneglia, mountain pass near, 325.
Onslow, Brigadier and Major-General [Richard], 275 (2), 318, 319, 323, 333, 343.
  wife of, 275.
Oosterhout, 367.
  hospital at, 392.
Opdam, Obdam, General, 119, 121, 126, 129 (2) 130, 135, 137, 148.
  secretary of, 119.
Oppenheim, 282, 295.
  burnt by the French, 281.
  camp near, letter dated at, 280.
Orange:
  William, Prince of, Stadtholder of Holland, 277, 358, 359, 364, 366, 369, 370, 376, 378-380, 386, 387, 391, 396, 402.
  ——, rejoicings in honour of, 357.
  ——, visit to, 360.
  ——, is little more than a cypher, 376.
  ——, birthday of, 383, 384.
  ——, disappointment of, at the behaviour of the Dutch troops, 388.
  ——, orders of, 390, 391.
  ——, visit of the Duke of Cumberland to, 393 (2).
  ——, houses or property of, 284, 298, 305, 398, 403.
  Princess of [Anne, daughter of George II., Princess Royal of England], 400.
  ——, maid of honour to, 286.
Orby, Sir Thomas, 61.
Orchies (Orches) near Tournai, 199, 335.
Orford, Edward Russell, Earl of, 95.
Orkney, George Hamilton, Earl of, 162 (2).
Orleans, Duke of, 335.
Orme, Captain, 388.
Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of 125, 142, 182 (?), 183, 188, 194, 195.
  letter from, 205.
Orrery, Countess of, 47.
  daughters of, 47.
Osborn, Lady Mary, 276.
  infant son of, 276.
Osborne, Sir Edward, Lord Mayor of London, 12.
Ossultono, Lord, Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st regiment of Guards, company of, 350.
Ostend, 214, 215, 222, 311, 327, 335.
  Austrian governor of, 324.
  troops at, 326, 334.
  English troops at, 307, 324, 344.
  letters dated at, 223, 303.
  packet boat carried to, 391.
  post or packets, 303, 310, 314, 320.
  report that the French will besiege, 324.
Otway:
  Charles, letter from, 195.
  Colonel [Charles], regiment of, 412.
Oudenarde, 315, 316, 343.
  camp near, 311, 314, 321, 325, 330.
  fortifications at, 324.
  garrison of, 326.
Oudenbos, 391, 399.
  Prince of Orange at, 393.
"Our Lady of Marienzel," pilgrimage to 135.
Ourry, Paul H., letter from, 412.
Ousterhout. *See* Oosterhout.
Ousterwick, the army at, 393, 394.
Overkirk. *See* Auverquerque.
Oxford, Earl of. *See* Harley.
Oxford, 48, 345, 384.
  Christchurch at, the Dean of, 186.
  student at, 371.

P

P., Captain, 74.
Pacheco, Monsieur, envoy from Portugal to the Hague, 126, 127, 130, 135, 139, 140
Padden, Captain, 176.
Paderborn, Coadjutor of, 137.
Padua, 171.
Pain, Mr., 112.
Palatinate of the Rhine, capital of. *See* Mannheim.

Palatine, Elector:
[Frederic], 293.
——, wife of [Elizabeth] daughter of James I., 293.
(in 1703), 128, 131, 148.
——, as the late, 226.
——, towns of. *See* Heidelberg, Mannheim, Worms.
(in 1742), 226.
——, palaces of, 293.
Palmer, Colonel [William], commanding officer at Breda, 155.
letters to, 147, 149-151, 153-154, 155, 157, 158.
Pampelune, in Navarre, 140.
Pandours, 327.
cruelties of, 283, 325.
Panmure, William Maule, Earl of, a regiment given to, 405.
Papillion, London merchant, 47.
Papinian, mentioned, 70.
Papists, indulgence for, 206.
Paramour, Mr., 304, 366.
Paris, 57, 96, 130, 137, 164, 200.
alarm at, 283.
bankers of, 200.
the Bastille in, 160.
news from (1695), 85.
suggested march on, 340.
the French King returns to, 390.
Parkhurst:
Mr., 87.
young Mr., 87.
Parliament:
[of Queen Elizabeth], 1, 2, 12-14.
——, speeches made in, 12, 13, 14.
[of Charles II.], 31, 34 (2), 37, 44, 48.
——. elections for, 38-42.
[of James II.], 58, 67.
——, elections for, 58-63.
——, loyalty of, 61.
——, writs for (in 1688), recalled, 68.
[of William and Mary], 73.
——, bills in, 73; *and see* Militia Bill.
[of William III.], Black Rod of, 82.
——, "busy men in," 91.
——, elections for, influence over, 77.
——, intends to disband the army, 92.
[of Queen Anne], 108, 119, 174.
——, and the Queen. *See* Anne.
——, Acts of:
for raising men for the army, 190.
for settling the succession, 190.
——, proceedings or votes of, 108, 147, 151, 190.
——. calling or expected meeting of, 179, 202, 204.
——, members of, their immunity from arrest alluded to, 190, 191.
——. the two Houses of, jars between, 112.
[of George I.], expected meeting of, 209.
Parliament—*cont.*
[of George II.], 234.
——, meeting of, 218, 238, 404.
——. members of, in the army, 214, 219, 289, 295, 297
——, dissolution of, 366.
——, elections for, rioting at, 368.
Parr (Par), Mr., 29, 33, 35.
Parslow:
Capt. John, of the 1st regiment of Guards, 227, 232, 237, 263, 271, 297, 298, 305, 306, 339, 389, 394.
——, made captain-lieutenant, 364.
——, as lieut.-colonel, 397, 399, 402, 403.
Mrs., 256, 263.
Parson *or* Parsons, Lieut.-Colonel [John], of the Coldstream, 347.
company of, 347, 357.
Passau, 131.
Paulet, Lord William, 94.
Paymaster's (Lord Ranelagh's) office, 189.
Peace, commission of, 73.
Peachy [James, *aft.* Sir James], 369.
Peers, Colonel [Newsham], death of, 276.
regiment of, 281.
Pearson, Ensign [Richard], of the 1st regiment of Guards, 302.
Peeresses, to attend at the coronation of James II. in their robes, 59.
Pelham:
Henry (Harry) succeeds Lord Wilmington as prime minister, 285.
——, as prime minister, 405.
Lord, 416.
Miss, 416.
Pelhams, the, intended resignation of, reported, 312.
Pembroke:
Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of, Lord Admiral, made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 107.
Henry Herbert, 9th Earl of, 261, 264.
——, regiment of, 221.
——, late regiment of. *See under* army.
[Mary] Countess of, his wife, 261,
Lady (in 1783), 416.
Pennell, Captain, 213.
Pentons, land called, Isle of Wight, 89.
Percivall:
Mr., 31 (3), 33.
Thomas, 35.
Perry, Lieut.-Colonel [Charles], company of, 412.
Petegom *or* Petegem, troops at or to, 343, 344.
Peterborough:
Henry Mordaunt, 2nd Earl of, Groom of the Stole to James II., 58.
Penelope, Countess of, his wife, Groom of the Stole to Queen Mary of Modena, 58.

Peterborough—*cont.*
Charles Mordaunt, 3rd Earl of, general of the English forces in Portugal, 181, 184, 186 (2), 191, 193.
——, is "teeming with vast projects," 181.
Peter's pence men, 61.
Petersburg, French minister at. *See* Chelardie, Monsieur.
Petersham, William Stanhope, Lord, son of the Earl of Harrington, 314.
Petersham, co. Surrey, 276.
Peto, Mr., 87.
Petrie, Major [John], killed, 371.
Petty, Sir William, 63.
Peyton, Colonel [Henry], letter to, 146.
Philipps, Sir James, 73.
Phillips:
John, letter from, 88.
William, 168.
Phrygians, the, "never wise till they were stung," 8.
Piccolomini, General, 65.
Pickering:
Dorothy, Lady, 86.
——, letter from, 97.
Elizabeth, 88, *note*.
——, letter to, 88.
——, marries Lord Cutts, 88, *note*.
Sir Henry (Sir Harry), 86, 88.
——, letter from, 92.
——, elected for Cambridge, 92, 93.
Mrs., 194, 197.
——, will of, 197.
Piedmontese, the, victory of, 325.
Pierrepoint (Pyrpoint):
Mr., 21.
the brothers, 162.
Pigsley, Captain, 375, 376.
Pisa, 416.
Pitt, Cornet (in 1703), 155.
William (the elder), 355.
Placentia, 191.
Plaistow, of the King's regiment of Horse, wounded at Dettingen, 270.
death of, 287, 289.
Plantations, the, governors of, 109.
Pliny, mentioned, 7.
Plutarch, mentioned, 20.
Plymouth, 347 (2), 348, 356.
citadel and walk [? the Hoe] at, 351.
disagreeableness of, 350, 351.
dock at, commissioner at, 351.
letters dated at, 348-354.
mayor of, 351.
post house at, 350.
Sound, 348, 352.
Po, the river, 171.
Pocock, Mr., 97.
Pointi, Monsieur, 177 (2).
Poland, 413.
King of, 130-132, 134.
——, probable dethronement of, 141.
minister from, 129.
envoy from the Emperor to. *See* Straatman, Count.
Poland and the Poles, 133, 135.
and Prussia. *See* Prussia.
Court of, 133.
Republic of, 131.
Pollhill, David, letter to, 198.
Polybius, mentioned, 98.
Pomerania, 131.
Pomfret, Lady, 210.
Ponsonby (Ponsiby), Brigadier H[enry], made major-general, 275.
Pontack's, 323.
Pont d'Espierre, a pass called, 342.
Pontefract (Pomfret), election at, 41.
Pope, the:
rule or protection of, 170, 171.
supremacy of, protested against in France, 51.
Popery, 204.
preaching against. *See* Clergy.
Portland, William Bentinck, Earl of, 83 (2).
Portland:
Road, 348.
——, letter dated from, 347.
sheep, 348.
Port Lewis, in Brittany, 355.
Portlock, B., letter from, 182.
Port L'Orient, in Brittany, 355.
Port Mahon, 412, 413.
Portmore [David Colyear], Earl of, 119
regiment of, 185.
is to have the Scots Guards, 188.
Portsmouth, Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of, 50, 52.
son of. *See* Richmond, Duke of.
Portsmouth, 76, 78, 81, 352, 353.
camp near, letters dated at, 79, 80.
letter dated at, 83.
letters addressed to, 167 (2), 168.
troops at, 78, 81, 85, 166, 167.
Portugal, King of, 132, 135.
health of, 181.
forces of, 168.
minister from to Vienna, 115.
——, to the Hague. *See* Pacheco.
Portugal, 166, 167, 181.
campaign in, 191.
Col. Revett in. *See* Revett.
and Spain. *See* Spain.
English ambassador in. *See* Methuen, John.
—— commander in, 126.
—— fleet in, 180.
—— troops for or in, 127, 132, 133, 135, 140, 146, 147 (2), 151 (2), 152, 157, 158 (3), 167, 177-181, 188, 189, 196.
——, ——, commanding officer of, orders to, 151.
——, ——, money for, 130, 133, 168.
treaty with, 127, 129, 148.
——, ratification of, 130.
Portuguese, 139.
murder of, 181.
Post Office (in Lombard St.), governor of, 310.
Pouchond, Monsieur, agent at Utrecht, 313.

Poulet, Lord and Lady, 37.
Pound, Captain, of the *Sally Rose*, letter to, 78.
Powell, Colonel, 73.
Powers, Goodman, 33.
Powis:
Lord, 73.
Mrs., 242.
——, infant son of, 242.
——, mother of. *See* Spence, Mrs.
Prague, 134.
Precontal, Mons. de, troops under, 134.
Preston:
Sir Richard Grahme, Lord (our Nunnington neighbour), 64.
——, as envoy to France, 51, 54.
——, sister of. *See* Fenwick, Lady.
Lady, 64.
Mr., 91.
Pretender, the. *See* James Edward.
Price, Brigadier *or* Major-General [Joseph], 370.
——, death of, 404.
——, regiment of, 326.
Mr., 196, 292.
Priestman, Mr., 94.
Princesses, the, 399; *and see* Amelia, Carolina *and* Louisa, Princesses.
Pringle, Dr., physician to Lord Stair, 238.
Privy Council, the:
[Charles II.], 50, 54.
——, extraordinary meeting of, 43.
——, orders in, 52.
[James II.], 58.
——, committees of, 59.
[William and Mary], 70.
——, committee of, 87.
[Anne], committee of, 124.
Privy Seal, Lord. *See* Kingston, Earl of; Normanby, Marquis of.
Prussia, King of:
[Frederick I.], 130, 131, 133, 136, 138-140.
——, general of, 113.
——, officers of, 135.
——, present from, 138.
——, process of, with the Princess of Nassau-Friesland, 121, 122.
——, pretensions of, to the Kingdom of Scotland, 128.
——, treaty of, with Sweden, 127, 129, 133, 136, 138, 140.
——, ——, articles of, 131.
[Frederick the Great], 216, 226.
——, army of, 335, 338.
——, treaty of, with the Queen of Hungary, 216.
——, marches into Bohemia, 335, 336.
——, abuse of, 338.
——, letter from, 413.
——, attempt to kill, 413.
Queen of (wife of Frederick the Great), 413.
Prussia, 337.
ambassador from, at the Hague. *See* Schmettau, Baron de.
and Poland, 133.
Court of (Court of Berlin), 136, 137.
Prussia—*cont.*,
treaty of, with Sweden, 136, 138, 140.
——, articles of, 131.
Prussian troops, 199, 216, 376.
Puizar (Pizar), Marquis de, regiment of, 83.
Pujolas, Captain [Anthony], of the 1st regiment of Guards, 96, 97.
Pulteney (Poulteney):
Col. Harry, regiment of, 397.
——, as Brigadier and Major-General, 275, 410.
H., 186.
Purcell:
Mrs., 241, 261, 355.
Ned, 175, 176.
Putney (Puttney), Surrey, 51.
Pybus, Mr., 68.
mother of, 68.
Pyne:
H., letter from, 193.
Sir Richard, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, 193.

Q

Queenborough (Quinbourg), Kent, 86.
Queen's messengers, prisoners taken out of the hands of, 154.

R

Raby (Rabi), Lord [Thomas Wentworth, *aft.* Earl of Strafford, *q.v.*] dragoon regiment of, 107, 159, 181.
Rada, Henry, Marquis de, regiment of, 79, 80.
Ralph, serving boy, 42, 45.
mother of, 45.
Rambouillet (Rambouliet), Colonel, death of, 402.
Ramsden:
James (Jemmy), "place of the wine licence" given to, 247.
Thomas (Tommy), 228, 233, 265, 266, 275, 312, 358, 362.
——, marriage of, 268, 270.
William, 41.
Mr., 404.
the elder, 302, 303.
family of, 302.
Ramsdens, the two, 239, 241.
Ramsey, Colonel [George], 119.
Ranby, surgeon to the Guards, 248 (2), 256, 261, 267, 272, 277, 279.

Ranelagh, Earl of, Paymaster of the forces, 104, 107.
letters from, 93 (2).
letter to, 144.
resignation of, 104, *note*.
office of. *See* Paymaster's office.
Ranelagh Gardens, co. Surrey, 277.
Rapin, Captain [Solomon], 195.
Ratisbon, 127, 133, 245.
burghers, arsenal, gates and ramparts of, 132.
seized by the Elector of Bavaria, 131, 132.
Raymond, Captain, 356.
Raymont, a barrister, 32.
Reamaker, Monsieur, commandant of Fort St. André, 149 (2), 156.
Regency Bill, 190, 202.
Reresby (Reseby, Resby), Sir John, 40, 41.
death of, 71.
Reventlau:
(Revenelau), Danish Chancellor, son-in-law of, 128.
or Reventhau, Imperial general, 131.
Revett, Rivett, Rewett:
Edmund, Captain, Lieut.-Colonel *or* Colonel, 91, 156, 165, 166.
——, letters from, 91 (2), 92, 121, 198.
——, letters to, 89 (3), 99, 164-170, 174-177, 179 (3), 182-184, 186, 187, 191, 194, 196 (3).
——, letters of recommendation for, 180, 185 (5).
——, memorials of, 189, 198.
——, is going to Portugal, 166 (2).
——, in Portugal, 168.
——, gallant action of, 176 (2), 177, 179, 180, 183, 185, 205 (2).
——, returns to England, 185.
——, received by the Queen, 187.
——, is to command a battalion of the Guards in Flanders, 198.
——, service of, in Flanders, 205 (2).
——, death of, at Malplaquet, 203, 205, 206.
——, wife of. *See* Revett, Joanna.
——, children of, 165, 166, 175, 186, 191, 205, 206; *and see* Revett, John, James *and* William; *and* Russell, Mary Joanna.
——, servants of, 166.
James (Jemmy), 214, 250, 357 (2), 362.
Joanna, (Nancy), wife of Colonel Edmund, *above*, 97, 165-168, 175, 186, 191, 194.
——, letters from, 89 (3), 91.
——, letter to, 91.
——, memorial and petition of, 205.
——, note by, 176.
——, after her second marriage, to Governor Russell. *See* Russell, Joanna.
——, father of. *See* Thurbarne, Serjeant.
——, uncle of. *See* Cutts, Lord.
Revett—*cont.*
John, "Brother Revett," (eldest son of Col. Edmund), of the 1st regiment of Guards, 213, 214, 219, 221, 222, 232, 235, 236, 242, 259, 261, 264, 270, 272, 275, 280, 281, 295, 308, 309, 322, 323, 345, 354, 357, 366, 371.
——, as a child (Jackey), 175.
——, commission of, in the Guards, 211.
——, letter from, 346.
——, letters to, 243, 413, 414.
——, attachment of, to Fanny Russell, alluded to, 380.
William (Billy), youngest son of Col. Edmund, 212, 214.
——, (half) sisters of. *See* Russell, Elizabeth and Mary.
Revolution, the (of 1688), or "the late expedition," 70, 71, 77, 206.
Rey, Jean de, letter from, 111.
Reynolds, Lieut.-Colonel [Rowland], of the 3rd regiment of Guards, 379, 394, 399, 401, 402.
Rheinbach (Rhynbach, Rhinbach), letters dated at, 229, 230.
Rheinberg (Rhynberg), 113.
Rheingrave, the, 85.
Rhenish wine, 233, 236, 281, 319, 361, 363.
Rhine, the river, 233, 235, 278, 279, 284, 392.
bridges laid across, 286, 291, 295, 296, 299.
defence of, 119-121.
description of, 231.
French army on, 309, 336.
—— garrison towns on, 290.
—— retreat across, 265.
islands in, 278.
palace on, 277.
pons volans over, 233.
towns on, 281, *and see* under their names.
troops on or crossing, 127, 165, 227, 228, 230-233, 256, 262, 263, 274-299, 307, 325-329, 338.
the Upper, 128, 141.
Rhoe. *See* Rowe.
Rich:
Charles, 22.
Robert (Robin), grandson of the 2nd Earl of Warwick, 23.
——, letters to, 21-23.
——, wife of. *See* Cromwell, Frances.
Sir Robert, Admiralty Commissioner, 78.
——, regiment of, 258.
Captain or Colonel [Robert, of the 1st regiment of Guards], 216, 220, 221, 239-241, 326, 413.
——, family of, 221.
Richbell [Col. Edward], regiment of, 367.
Richelieu, Cardinal, maxim of, 76.
Richelt, camp of, letter dated from, 371.

Richmond:
Charles Lennox, Duke of, natural son of Charles II., 58.
——, made master of the Horse, 48.
——, commissioners for, 58.
Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of, son of the above, 248, 254, 258, 271, 274, 316.
——, daughter of, 316.
Richmond, Surrey, 264, 271.
Richmond, co. York, election at, 41.
Richmondshire regiment, 49.
Rider. *See* Ryder.
Rieuator, Reautor [*or* Rutter], Lieut.-Colonel [William], 175, 176.
Ripon, co. York, 45.
Rivers, Lady, 416.
Rivière, Monsieur la, 74.
Robarts, Russell, 182.
Röbel, General, 132, 138.
Robinson, Jack, of the Coldstream, 216, 235, 258, 259, 279, 303, 307-309, 331, 378, 393, 396, 403, 409 (2).
Sir John, 99.
——, eldest son of, 191.
Sir Metcalfe, 41, 42, 45, 59 (2).
Lady, 249.
Captain, 412.
Mr., 133.
Rochester, Laurence Hyde, Earl of, made Master of the Horse, 107.
enters the government, 201, 202.
letter from, 109.
Rochester:
Bishop of. *See* Sprat, Thomas.
archdeacon of, 186.
letters dated at, 222, 304.
Rochford [Rotchford], 21.
Rocque. *See* Le Rocque.
Rodelheim (Rodelhem), camp near, letter dated from, 276.
Rolas, Monsieur, aide de camp to Lord Cutts, 102.
Roman Catholics, English, views of, 172.
Roman power, the, 97.
Romans, the, 20.
the ancient, 171.
Rome, 97, 170, 171.
ambassadors at, 164, 170.
"the beast of," 8.
Church of, 209.
——, converts to, 37, 42.
danger from, 3, 8.
letter dated at, 164.
opera at, 164.
buildings, &c., in:
church of the Redemptor, 172.
garden of Aldobrandina, 171.
Pantheon, "dedicated by the ancients to all the gods, and by the moderns to all the Saints," 171.
Pieta at, 173.
temple of Castor and Pollox, now dedicated to SS. Cosmo and Damian, 172.
Romney (Rumney), Lord, 96.
letter to, 102.
Roncoux, near Liege, battle at, 354, 355.
Rooke, Sir George, Admiralty Commissioner, 78.
as vice-admiral, 142, 143 (2), 151, 157, 158, 180.
warrants of, 143 (2).
Rooksbye *or* Rooksby, Mr., 46, 51.
Roper, Major [John], killed, 371.
Ross (Rass):
Brigadier [Charles], 125, 143.
——, dragoon regiment of [Royal Irish], 164, 165.
Captain *or* Lieut.-Colonel [James], of the 3rd regiment of Guards, 332, 334.
——, death of, 371.
Ross (Rosse), bishop of, 20.
Rothes:
John Leslie, Earl of, 223, 233, 247.
——, foot regiment of, 233.
——, appointed to 2nd troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, 233.
——, dragoon regiment of [Scots Greys], major of, 404.
Lady, his wife, 247.
Rotterdam, 106, 130, 144, 147, 158, 284, 368, 376.
British agent at, 313.
letters dated at, 143, 164.
pensionary of, 137.
travellers to, 108, 115, 304.
Roubaix, town of, contributions paid by, 336.
Rouse, Lady, 31.
Rowe (Rhoe):
Major-Gen. [Archibald], 153.
Alderman, 12.
Colonel Henry, 162.
——, regiment of, 79, 81, 83 *note*, 112, 116.
Rowley, Admiral [Sir William], 405.
Rowney, Tom, M.P. for Oxford, 384.
nephew of. *See* Noel, Captain.
Royal family, a member of, notes from, 416.
Rubens, Peter Paul, pictures by, 217.
Rudge, —, 47.
Ruelle:
Mr. de la, 224, 306, 307.
Mrs. de la, 224.
Rumney, Lord. *See* Romney.
Ruremonde, 110, 126, 163.
Rushworth, John, paper printed by, 21.
Russell:
Anna, Lady, wife of Sir Francis, 212, 219, 283, 289, 329 (2), 341, 344.
——, letter from, 356.
——, niece of. *See* Fazakerly, Miss.
——, 2nd husband of. *See* Holmes, Mr.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles, of the 1st and aft. of the Coldstream regiment of Guards.
——, letters from, 213-411.
——, letters to, 212, 213, 346, 356, 409 (2), 411, 412 (4).
——, ——, from his wife and sister, *See* Russell, Mary Joanna *and* Fanny, letters from.
—— company or men (family) of, 222, 230 (2), 231, 237, 238, 300, 305, 310, 311, 313, 347, 412.
——, "late colonel of," 345.

Russell, Charles—*cont.*
——, ensign of. *See* Wiseman, William.
——, horses of:
Jack Chestnut, 346.
Poppet, 227, 228, 346, 411.
——, memorials of, 346, 412.
——, servants of, 235, 248, 249; *and see* Nat, Jack, and Russell, John.
——, wife of. *See* Russell, Mary Joanna.
——, children of. *See* Russell, John *and* Molly.
——, and the Duke of Cumberland. *See* Cumberland, Duke of.
—— returns to England, 222, 303, 304.
——, illness of, 237, 238, 244.
——, audience of, of the Duke, 295.
——, acts as major, 328.
——, laments the destruction of crops, &c., by the army, 330, 334, 336, 337, 339.
——, appointed 1st major of the Coldstream, 408.
——, commands the 1st battalion of Guards at Fontenoy, 412.
Elizabeth (Betty), daughter of Sir John, 32, 35, 43, 46, 48, 49.
——, marriage of, to Thomas Frankland. *See* Frankland, Thomas.
Elizabeth (Betty), daughter of Governor John, 212.
Fanny, sister of Lieut.-Colonel Charles, woman of the bedchamber to the Princess Amelia, 228 *et seq. passim*.
——, letters from, 241, 247, 250, 256 (2), 261, 264, 268, 271, 275, 277, 281, 285, 338, 354, 405.
——, letters from, opened, 273.
——, notes to, 416 (?).
——, present sent to, 356.
——, "subscription" promised to, 404, 406.
—— at Checquers, 380.
Frances, Lady, wife of John, afterwards Sir John Russell, 37, 45-50, 90, 91; *and see* Cromwell, Frances.
——, letters from, 28, 37, 69, 70.
——, letters to, 28-36, 70, 91.
——, endorsement by, 91.
——, her fondness for her daughter, 53-55, 57.
——, embarrassed circumstances of, 72.
——, estate of, note concerning, 203.
——, housekeeper and cook of, 33, 34.
Sir Francis, of Chippenham, 203.
——, death of, 29.
——, son of. *See* Russell, John, *or* Sir John.
Francis (Frank), afterwards Sir Francis, 212, 213, 219, 229, 283, 289.
——, letter to, 313.
——, as agent for the East India Company at Cossimbuzar, 220, 235.
——, death of, 324, 329, 337.
——, creditors of, 341, 344.
——, wife of. *See* Russell, Anna.
——, son of. *See* Russell, Sir William (Billy), *below*.

Russell—*cont.*
Gerard, orders countersigned by, 155, 160.
Joanna (formerly Joanna Revett, *q.v.*), as wife of Governor John Russell, 212.
—— mentioned by Col. Charles Russell as his mother, 214.
John, afterwards Sir John, of Chippenham, letters from, 25-36.
——, letters to, 26-28, 37.
——, marriage of, 28 *note*, 203.
——, death of, 34 *note*.
——, wife of. *See* Russell, Lady Frances.
——, children of, 31, 33, 37; *and see* Russell, Sir William, Rich, John *and* Elizabeth.
——, Katherine, sister of, 33.
——, uncle of, 35; *and see* Chicheley, Sir John *and* Russell, William.
Colonel [John], 48.
——, regiment of, 48.
John, 3rd son of Sir John, governor of Fort William, 211 (2).
——, as late governor, 212.
——, letter to, 212.
——, will of, mentioned, 213.
——, second wife of. *See* Russell, Joanna.
——, children of. *See* Russell, Charles, Fanny, Mary, *and* Elizabeth.
John (Johnny, Jacky, Jack Horner Rantipole Jack) son of Colonel Charles, 214, 245, 264, 271, 281, 288, 300, 319-323, 329, 333, 343, 346, 352, 375, 378, 400, 411, *and passim*.
——, birthday of, 344, 352.
——, as Sir John, 413, 414.
John, Col. Russell's servant, 392, 396.
——, wife of, 405.
Mary Joanna, daughter of Col. Revett and wife of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Russell, 214 *et seq. passim*.
——, letters from, 312, 414.
——, letters to, 256, 414.
—— ——, from her husband, 214-411.
——, illness of, 225.
——, present sent to, 356.
Mary (Molly), daughter of Governor John, 212.
Mary (Molly), daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Charles, 214, 218, 222, 241, 244, 245, 250, 264, 281, 288, 299-301, 304, 319, 322, 323, 329, 343, 346, 351, 365, 367, 375, 378, 400, 402, 411, *and passim*.
Rich, second son of Sir John, 31-35, 70.
William, Lord, reprieve of, 57.
William (Will), eldest son of Sir John, 29, 32 (2), 35, 36, 44, 45, 47.
——, as Sir William, 70, 71.
——, letter of remonstrance to, 71.
——, reported marriage of, 73.

Russell—*cont.*
William, uncle of Sir John, 29 (2), 33, 36, 37.
Sir William (Billy), 237, 257, 275, 280, 288, 299, 309, 322, 329, 330, 341, 344, 346, 356, 367.
——, to be page to the Princess, 329, 341-342.
——, to go to Flanders, as a page to the Duke of Cumberland, 404, 405, 406, 408.
——, conduct of, in Flanders, praised, 410.
Captain (in the navy), 376, 380, 384 (2), 385, 389, 390, 394.
Colonel, taken prisoner at Barcelona, 192.
Mr., clergyman, 406.
Russells, the, 203.
Russia:
Czar of, 128, 130, 134, 141.
——, wines and sweetmeats for, 130.
——, wishes the clergy to be maintained from the public revenue, 200.
Czarina (Zarina) of, 327, 335.
Russia *or* Muscovy:
ambassador from, at the Hague, 133, 134.
patriarch and clergy of, maintenance of, 200.
Russians *or* Muscovites, encounter of the Swedes with, 129.
Ruthven, Lord Grey of. *See* Grey.
Rutland, Duchess of, 230, 247, 272, 308.
son of. *See* Manners, Lord Robert.
relative of. *See* Noel, Bennet.
Ryder (Rider) Sir William, alderman and lord mayor, 10-12.
Ryswick, treaty of, 91, 208.

S

S., Lord, 36.
Sabine:
Lieut.-Colonel [John], of the 1st regiment of Guards, company of, 350.
Sergeant Joseph, 271, 301, 302, 396, 400, 405, 408.
——, letter from, 412.
——, wife and child of, 271.
Sacheverell, Dr., 200.
Sackville:
Lord George, regiment of, 397.
Lord John, 333.
——, resignation of, 350.
——, company of, 350.
Sadler, Mr., commissioner of transports, 159.
letter to, 158.
Sailors, offered as gunners, 379.
St. Amand, in French Flanders, 335.
St. Andrews (Church of ?), 217.
St. Andrew's feast, 405, 406.
St. Augustine friars, 214.
St. Barbe, the heights of, 134.
St. Clair. *See* Sinclair.
St. Helena, 219.
St. Helen's Road, Isle of Wight, 76, 81.
St John, Henry, Secretary at War, 187, 198.
letter from, 186.
letter to, 185.
as Lord Bolingbroke, now carries all before him, 204, 205.
——, letter from, 205.
St. Martin, Cape, in Spain, 192.
St. Nicola, in Flanders, 217.
St. Omers, 199.
St. Paul, Monsieur, letter from, 86.
St. Quintin, camp at, 86.
St. Tron (St. Iron), in Flanders, 224, 301.
camp of the allies at, letters dated from, 136-138.
St. Vincent, Cape, 192.
Salisbury (Sallusbury), Lieut.-Colonel [Charles], 167-169.
wife of, 167.
Salisbury, disorder amongst the troops at, 84.
Salmon, Nat., 86.
Saltonstall, Sir Richard, alderman and Lord Mayor, 6, 7 (2).
Salyche, Lieut.-General, governor of Breda, 144, 150, 151, 154-156.
letters to, 152, 155.
opinion of, 119.
Samazan, Captain, 195.
Samsunder Leat, Indian merchant, 213.
Samuel, the prophet, 7.
Sancé, Captain, 335.
Sandby, Mr., 150.
Sanderson. *See* Saunderson.
Sandown (Sandom) Fort, Isle of Wight, 88.
Sandvliet, fort of, 373.
Sandwich:
Edward Montagu, Earl of, is no longer master of the Horse to Prince George, 182.
John Montagu, Earl of, 363, 384.
Sandwich, co. Kent, 164, 222, 235.
alderman of, 346.
candidate for, 368.
Sardinia, 200.
King of, 325, 365.
Saulini, Colonel, 132.
Saunderson, Sanderson:
[John], younger son of Lord Castleton, 56.
Nicholas, eldest son of Lord Castleton, 38-42.
——, wife of, 38.
—— uncle of. *See* Frankland, Sir William.
Mrs. or "cousin," 54, 55.
Sauring, Captain [Mark Anthony], of the King's regiment of Horse, wounded at Dettingen, 261, 273.
Saverin, Duc de, 137.

Saville, Lady, 320.
Savonna, Our Lady of, 172.
Savoy, Duke of, 133, 135, 141.
treaty of, with the Emperor, 130, 136.
—— with France, 137 (2).
troops of, 133.
Saxe, Prince *or* Count, marshal of France, 312, 314, 319, 320, 324, 325, 331-333, 339 (2), 342, 372.
army of, 314, 325, 383.
English officer (prisoner) entertained by, 378.
head quarters of, 365.
party in opposition to, 368.
Saxon generals, 138.
officer, 132.
Saxony, 134.
Scarborough, 250.
election at, 41.
waters, the, 333.
Scharding, bombarding of, 131.
Scheldt *or* Escaut (Schelt), the river, 199, 305, 315, 316, 318, 324, 331, 358, 361, 367, 374, 375, 389.
forts on, 373; *and see* Fort Lillo *and* Fort Frederick.
new bridge over, 85.
troops on *or* crossing, 311, 314, 321, 325, 330, 342, 343.
Schmettau (Smettau), Baron de, Prussian minister at the Hague, 113, 128, 129, 131, 135, 138, 139.
Schonberg (Schomberg):
Friedrich Armand, Duke of, 72, 73.
Meinhardt, Duke of, as commander-in-chief of the forces in England, 81.
——, letter to, 150.
Schults, Lieut.-General, 159.
Schutz (Schuzts), Mr., 265, 345.
Schwalbach (Swaltzbach), 298.
Scilly Isles, 349.
Scot, Lady Caroline, 369.
Scotch:
gentry, "excel in arts and arms," 97.
officers, entertainment by, on St. Andrew's Day, 405.
plot, the, 153.
——, prisoners taken in connexion with, 154.
Presbyterian clergyman, 375.
regiments, 290.
smugglers, 358.
Scotchman, "a mighty pretty," 332.
Scotland, 97.
elections in, 370.
French in, 20.
forces in, 209.
only Jacobites employed in, 204.
Parliament of, 128.
the Pretender said to be expected in, 204.
Prussian pretensions to. *See* Prussia, King of.
regiments from, 358, 359, 362-364.
——, Highlanders, 366; *and see* Army.
traveller to, 370, 373.
Scots *or* the Scots, 18, 20.
defeat of, 29.
Scott:
Ensign, 412.
Mr., of Chesham, 316
——, brother of, 316
Scottish affairs, in Parliament, 174
Scowen, an island in Zealand, 367.
Scriver, Dutch admiral, 363, 364, 376.
Scroope, Mr., treasury clerk, 320, 332.
Seamen:
bill for encouraging, 82.
pressing of, 68.
Sebright, Ensign John, of the 1st regiment of Guards, 300, 302.
as aide-de-camp to General Legonier 394.
Secretaries of State, *see*:—
Trevor, Sir John.
Trenchard, Sir John.
Trumbull, Sir William.
Nottingham, Earl of.
Hedges, Sir Charles.
letter to, 95.
office of, 87, 276.
Secretaries, under, *see*:—
Ellis, John.
Tucker, John.
Aglionby, Dr.
Warre, Richard.
Addison, Joseph.
Seefeld *or* Seefeldt, in Bavaria, 130, 131
Sempill (Sample), Hugh, Lord, 335.
Seneca, mention of, 70.
Seville (Sevill), 181.
Seymour, Colonel [William], 104.
regiments of, 104. *And see* King's Own regiment of Foot, *under* Army.
Shadwell, Captain, 184.
Shaftesbury, Earl of [Anthony Ashley Cooper], trial of, 45, 47.
acquittal of, 48.
Shakespeare, reading of, 222.
Shannon, Countess of, 338.
Sharp, Dr. John, dean of Norwich, 64.
Shaw:
Dick, 29.
Mr., 355.
Sheers, Mr. and Mrs., 36.
Sheffield [Charles Herbert], natural son of John, Duke of Buckingham, 277.
Sheldon, Col. Dominick, 73.
Shelley, Lady, family of, 312.
Sherbach St. Job, in Flanders, letter dated at, 309.
Sherrard, Bennet, Lord, 87.
Shields, South, 212.
Shipley, —, chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland, 404.
Ships:
capture of, 124.
as convoys, 162.
lost or injured, 147.
men of war, 324.
vessels taken by, 184.
victuallers, 184.

Ships—*cont.*
named:
Advice, 148.
Antelope, 191.
Association, 153.
Canterbury, 167.
——, captain of, 167.
Expedition, 194.
——, captain of, *see* Cole.
Flamborough, 167.
——, captain of, 186.
Fowey, 110.
George, 212.
Good Intent, transport, 350.
Greenwich, 167.
Houghton, 213.
Kent, 184.
Louisa, 213.
Mary (Lovely Mary), transport, 350, 351, 353-356.
——, captain of, 347 (2).
——, letters dated on, 347 (3), 348.
Mary, yacht, letter dated aboard, 391.
Moderate, captain of, 166.
Namur, 351.
Newport, 176.
Pembroke, letter dated aboard, 183.
Perègrin, 110.
Portland, 143, 148.
Prince George, 211.
Russell, 147, *note*.
Sally Rose, 78.
Severn, 384.
Swallow, 124.
Swan, sloop, 384.
Tartar, 175, 176.
Trusty, 415, 416.
Winchester, 110.
Shirley, Jack, 250.
Shotover, co. Oxford, 265, 345.
Shovell, Sir Cloudesley, 79, 126, 180.
fleet of, 135, 136.
Shrewsbury, Charles Talbot, Earl, and in 1694, Duke of, 49, 78, 92.
letters from, 80 (2).
letters to, 42, 80.
as ambassador at Venice, 170.
second marriage of, 187.
Shrimpton (Shrympton), Colonel *or* Brigadier [John], 100, 167, 169, 188.
his man, 194.
Shropshire, 23.
Shuttleworth, Richard, letter from, 164.
Sicily (Sicilie), 200.
Siclos, in Hungary, 64.
Silesia, 226.
Upper and Lower, 216.
Silesian baron, a, 272.
Sinclair [St. Clair], General [James], 335, 351, 352, 354.
battalion of, 364.
regiment of, *see under* Army regiments, the Royals.
Sinzich, on the Rhine, 231.
Sittingbourne (Sittingborough) in Kent, letter dated at, 222.
Skaife, George, 58, 61.
letters to, 67, 68 (2).
Skelton, Lieut.-Colonel Henry, of the Scots Guards, regiment given to, 287.
Skinner, Thomas, alderman and Lord Mayor, 4.
death of, 4, 5.
Slaine, Stephen *or* Sir Stephen, alderman and Lord Mayor, 1, 2, 4, 12.
Slanenberg, Monsieur, 119, 121, 126, 129.
Slicke (Sleicke), Count, victory of, 121.
Slingeland, Monsieur de, 149, 162, 164, 165.
letter to, 149.
Slingsby:
Sir Henry, 68.
Sir Thomas, 41, 42, 90.
Smelt, Mr., 44, 57.
wife of. *See* Frankland, Grace.
Smith:
Captain, wounded at Dettingen, 270, 276.
Mr., secretary to Lord Cutts, 194.
Miss, 241.
Smithson:
Lady Betty, wife of Sir Hugh, 355.
Sir Hugh, 355.
——, election of, 378.
Smugglers, 358.
Sneye, Mr., his collection of pictures, 217.
Soame (Some), Sir Stephen, alderman and Lord Mayor, 9 (2).
Soldiers:
commissaries for the accounts of, 189.
discharged as incurable, 238.
hospital for. *See* Chelsea college.
prisoners, 116, 118.
——, cartel for the exchange of. *See* France, cartel with.
punishment of, 221, 412.
wives of, or those in hospital, collection for, 217.
to remove from any place where there is an election, 85.
Somers, Sir John, Lord Keeper, 82.
Somerset:
Charles Seymour, Duke of, 63, 91, 183.
Elizabeth, Duchess of, his first wife, 63.
Duchess of, to be groom of the Stole, 201.
Sophie, electress of Hanover, letter from, 106.
Sorell, Captain, 412.
Sourville, Monsieur, 198-200.
Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of, 23, 24.
Southampton, market of, 76.
Southby, Lieut.-Colonel [William], of the Coldstream, 303.
Southern, J., 79.
South Sea annuities, 213.
Southwark (Sowthwerke), subsidy in, 7.
Southwell, Colonel [William], 196.
Sowl, Colonel Robinson regiment of, 333.
Spa (Spaw) 396.
Spain, King of:
[Philip IV.], 7.
[Charles II.], agent of, 74.

Spain, King of—*cont.*
[Philip V.], 132, 192, 200.
——, decree or proclamation of, 132, 135.
——, forces of, 115.
[Charles, Archduke of Austria], titular King of. *see* Charles, Archduke.
Spain, 139, 202.
and the Archduke Charles. *See* Charles.
Austrian party in, 140.
Commissary general in, 127.
Council of, 132 (2).
crown of, 335.
danger from, 3, 6-8.
English troops in, 175, 181, 192, 193, 205.
——, going to, 81, 83, 84.
——, transport and provision for, 84.
news from, 115, 140, 201.
officers of the Finances in, 115.
and France 70.
and the cartel with France, 116, 118.
feeling towards the House of Austria in, 127, 181.
proposes to declare war upon Portugal, 132, 135.
reported cession of the Low Countries by, 133.
Spaniards, 186.
siege of Gibraltar by. *See* Gibraltar
Spanish:
drum, 137.
grandees, 140, 181.
minister, 50.
nation, "ancient valour of," 132.
troops, 85, 200.
——, to serve with the English, 181.
——, taken prisoner, 183.
——, in Italy. *See* Italy.
Sparrow, Sir John, 73.
Speed, Captain *or* Colonel Sam., of the Ordnance, 272, 283, 296, 301, 382, 401.
death of, 385-387, 390.
Speke, Mr., 344.
Spelman, Captain, 183.
Spence, Mrs., 242.
Spencer:
Miss, 250.
Mr., (at Althrop), 250.
Spire *or* Spires, "the last town in Germany," 280, 282 (2), 284, 290, 294, 325.
battle at, 145, 148.
camp near, letters dated from, 290-293.
Spithead, 76, 81, 126, 153, 349, 350.
Spotswood, Capt. Alexander, letter from, 124.
Sprat:
Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, letter to, 185.
Mr., his son, 186.
Mrs., his wife, 186.
Squibbs [an apothecary?], 49.
Stade (Staden), on the Elbe, 133.
Stafford, Mr., chaplain to "the Blues," 335.
Stair (Stairs) John Dalrymple, Earl of, Commander-in-chief in the Low Countries, 216-225, 228, 233, 237, 239, 242-245, 248, 249, 267, 273, 276, 278, 310.
orders of the day by, 218.
movements of, 220 (2).
accident to, 224.
quarters of, 226, 234, 236.
at Dettingen, 256, 268.
"our chief marshal," thwarted by the Hanoverians, 260.
would have tried to cut off the French after Dettingen, 262.
resigns his command and returns to England, 284-287.
character of, 285.
death of, 362.
aides-de-camp of, 258.
family of, 284.
physician of, 238.
secretary of, 233.
Stanhope (Stanhop):
Alexander, English minister at the Hague, 99, 110, 114, 126, 136, 140, 143, 147.
——, letter from, 165.
——, letters to, 164, 165.
Captain *or* Colonel George, 237, 254, 285, 294, 335, 405.
——, wounded in battle, 371.
——, as aide-de-camp, 287.
Sir John, vice-chamberlain of the Household [*pro tem.*], 13.
Philip, 4th Earl, 215.
——, brother of. *See* Captain George above.
Lieut.-Colonel [William?], 163.
Capt. William, letter from, 179.
——, servant of, 179.
Stanley:
Colonel (1698), 95, 96.
Dr. William, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 86.
Start Point, 347.
Steele, Richard (Dick), 94, 164 (?)
as Sir Richard, 208.
letters from, 99, 183, 200.
sister of, 99.
his man Will, 99.
Steinbergen *or* Steenbergen, 380, 381, 386, 387, 390, 402.
Steinkirk (Stinkerk), battle of, 189, 207.
Stephens, Sir William, 88.
Stevenage, Lieut.-Colonel [William], 167, 175.
Stevenson, Mr., 188.
clerk of, 187.
Stewart, Stuart:
Brigadier, Colonel, *or* Major-General [William], 83, 85, 119.
——, sergeants of, 102.
——, letter to, 83.
——, regiment of, 81, 83.
Captain [Francis], (of the "Blacks.") 267.
Mr., consul at Flushing, 358, 360-362.

Stirum, Count, 137, 138.
army or camp of, 137, 141.
victory of, 121.
Stittenham (Stitnam), co. York, 44.
Stoohem, 372.
Stockdale, [William], 42.
Stöcken, Monsieur, 126, 127.
Stockholm, 132, 136, 138, 228, 237.
Stocks, depression of, 201.
Stolhoven, camp of, 127.
Stortford, (Storford), co. Herts, letter dated at, 35.
Stowe, co. Bucks, 345.
Straatman, envoy from the Emperor to Poland, 127.
Strafford (Straffort):
Anne, Countess of, wife of William Wentworth, Earl of, 405.
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of:
——, Anne, wife of, 384, *note*.
——, secretary of, 203.
——, regiment of. *See* Raby.
Straits, the, troops for, 83.
Strasburg, (Stratsburg), 54, 279.
Strawberry, a race-horse, 30.
Strickland:
Mrs. Bella, 36.
Sir Roger, 73.
Walter, 43.
Mr., and his wife, 36.
Stroud, Sam., 242.
Stuart. *See* Stewart.
Suabia. *See* Swabia.
Subsidies, 7.
Subsidy bill, 73.
Suffolk, James Howard, Earl of, 48, 51.
Suffolk, county of, 99, 250.
Sun, eclipse of the, 193.
Sunderland:
Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of, 92, 94.
Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of, appointed envoy extraordinary to the Emperor, 180.
Susan, Lady, 265.
——, child of, 265.
Sussex, county of, M.P. for, 34.
Sutendal, in Holland, letter dated at, 110.
Sutherland (Sootherland) Captain, 73.
Sutton:
Lieut.-Col. *or* Col. [Richard], 189.
—— letter from, 116.
Lord Robert, 373, 378; and *see* Manners, Lord Robert.
Sutton Court, co. Middlesex, 48, 49, 90.
letters dated at, 43, 44, 46, 49-58.
Swabia, Suabia, circle of, 130, 148.
Swabian deputies, 132.
Swalme, the river, 314.
Swan, Swann:
Lieut.-Colonel [Cornelius], 168, 175, 193, 257.
Mrs., 242, 253, 256, 261.
Swartzenburgh, Swartsenburg, General, 379, 382.
Swede, the, 70.
Sweden, King of:
[Charles XII.], 131, 137, 138, 283.
——, alliances of, 140.
——, plot to assassinate, 132.
Sweden, King of—*cont.*
[Frederick I.], 241.
[Gustavus III.], 416.
Prince Royal of, 276.
Sweden or the Swedes, 130, 133, 137, 280.
fight of, with the Russians, 129, 131.
treaties with. *See* Holland *and* Prussia, treaties of.
Swedish:
ambassador at the Hague. *See* Lilienroot.
General. *See* Cronhjort.
ships, 135.
Sweet, Benjamin, deputy-paymaster for her Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, 105, 106, 147, 158, 159.
letter to, 158.
Swinton, Mrs., [in waiting on the Princesses], 265.
Swiss:
officers, 363, 366, 385, 390.
regiments or troops, 359, 373, 377, 385.
Switzerland, 385.
Sylliar (? Sulyard) Colonel, 86.
Synsendorf, Count, 113.
Systersleck, in Livonia, 129.
Szwzcka, Monsieur, vice-chancellor of Lithuania, 133.

T

Tacitus, quotation from, 19.
Tagus, the (river of Lisbon), 188, 191.
Talavera, in Spain, 186.
Talbot (Talbott):
[Barbara] marries Lord Grey of Ruthven, 73.
Colonel, report that he is to be made an earl, 63.
Jack, 47.
Lady (1685), 61.
Major, 38.
Mally, 250.
[Mary] Lady, 237, 247, 261, 274, 275, 307.
Mr., 241.
William, Lord, 247, 250, 251, 268.
wife of. *See* Talbot, Mary.
—, 312.
Talbots, the, of Yorkshire, 41.
Tallard, General, 132, 141.
Talmach, General Thomas, letter from, 78.
Tancred, Mr., 38.
Tanfield, Sir Lawrence, made Chief Baron of Exchequer, 18.
Tangermunde, letter dated at, 138.
Tarragona, in Spain, 192.
Tasnières (Tanieres), battle of. *See* Malplaquet.
Tasso, allusion to, 71.
Tatton, Colonel [William], 102.
Taylor, Parker, 196.

Tempest:
Colonel [John], 41. 42 (2).
[William], his son, 41.
Mrs., 150.
Temple:
Mr., 74.
Sir William, 60.
Tenison, Dr. Thomas, 208.
Tennell, Mr., commissioner for prizes at Lisbon, 166.
Ter Vere *or* Ter Veere, in Walcheren, 361, 367, 370, 377.
—— Road, 391.
Tesse, Count, 186.
troops of, 186.
Test, the, taking of, 51.
Acts, the, 67.
——, repeal of, objected to, 67.
Teviott, Thomas, Viscount, made Lieutenant General, 119.
Thame (Tame), co. Oxford, 345.
Thames, the ("the river"), 80, 99, 233, 271.
water, for the army, 388.
Theobalds (Thibal), King's house at, 74.
Thetford, new charter for, 50.
Thirkleby (Thirkelbye), co. York, 47, 57, 60, 90, 286, 333, 405.
letters dated at, 37, 39, 40.
letters addressed to, 38, 43, 45, 46, 56-63, 213.
Thirkleby family, the, *See* Frankland.
Thirsk (Thrisk), co. York, 42, 59, 60 (2).
elections at, 39, 41 (2), 58, 61-63, 68.
members for, *See* Frankland, Sir William; Saunderson, Nicholas.
Thiselworth *or* Isleworth, Lady Talbot's house at, 61.
Tholen, 386, 387, 390, 402.
Thomas:
Captain, 366.
William, letter from, 204.
Thomond:
Henry O'Brien, Earl of, 28-30, 32, 35 (2).
——, son of, *See* O Brien, Henry.
Countess of, his wife, 28-30, 34, 35.
Henry, 8th Earl of, heir of, *See* O Brien, Murrough.
Thompson:
Francis *and* William, M.P.'s for Scarborough, 41.
a cook, 407.
Thorn, town of, 132, 138.
Throckmorton, —, letter from, 123.
Thucydides, allusion to, 98.
Thurbarne (Thurburne, Thurland), Serjeant John, 176, 191, 205.
as "the honest old gentleman," 187.
letters from, 165, 196.
letters to, 97, 177.
daughter of, *See* Revett, Joanna.
Thynne (Thinn), Thomas, 47.
murder of, 49.
Thys, in Holland, camp at, letters dated from, 125.
Tiel, in Holland, 128.
Tilbury Hope, 110.
Tillotson, Dr. John, archbishop of Canterbury, letter from, 42.
Tirlemont, in Flanders, 182, 224, 301, 383.
letter dated at, 301.
Tirol, *See* Tyrol.
Titus, Mr., 60.
Titus Vespasian, picture of the time of, 171.
Tom Thumb, 411.
Tongre *or* Tongres, in Flanders, 139, 301, 368.
letter dated at, 142.
Tonton, Mademoiselle, 224.
Torbay, 354.
Tories, 43, 209.
Torrington, Pattee Byng, Lord, 241.
Toscanu, letter dated at, 298.
Toufflers, near Launoy, church, parson and farmers of, 336.
Toulon (Tholoune), squadron of, 180.
Tourcoin, town of, contributions paid by, 336.
Tournay, 199, 322, 328, 331 (2), 334, 335, 344.
camp before, letters dated at, 198, 341.
citadel of, defence of, 198, 199.
governor of, *See* Sourville, Monsieur, and Albemarle, Duke of.
siege and capitulation of, 198-200.
Tower of London, the, 6, 411.
constables of, *See* Allington, Lord, *and* Dartmouth, Lord.
guns at, firing for a victory, 182.
King James I. at, 16.
Lord Mayor presented at, 4.
persons sent to, 85.
Tower wharf, 347.
Townshend, Townsend:
Charles, Viscount, Secretary of State, 208.
——, doubt whether he will be appointed to Ireland, 209.
——, brother-in-law of, *See* Walpole, Robert.
Frank, 224.
George, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, 370.
[Horatio], Lord, 48.
Lady, 271.
——'s husband and son of, 271.
"young," 309.
Trant, Sir Patrick, 73.
Traplin, Mr., clerk to Mr. Stevenson, 187.
Trappes:
Sir Francis, Bart., letter from, 18.
George, 18.
Trarbac, siege of, 131.
Traun, Count, Austrian general, 349.
Travendal, treaty of, 137.
Treasury:
allowance from, asked for, 114.
the new, 202.
books, 202.
chambers, letter dated at, 204.
clerks, 332.
First Commissioner of, *See* Walpole, Robert.

Treasury—*cont.*
Commissioners *or* Lords of, 81, 201.
——, letter to, 104.
officials of, 320.
Trelawny (Trelauny), Brigadier [Henry], late regiment of. *See* King's Own regiment of Foot, *under* Army.
Trenchard, Sir John, Secretary of State, 78.
——, letter to, 79.
Tressin, Pont, 331.
Trevanion, Colonel, 73.
Treves, 130, 133.
Duke of Marlborough at, 179.
Trevor (Treavor):
Dr., 247, 250, 251, 272.
Sir John, secretary of State to Charles II., 74, *note*.
——, his son's children, 74, 75.
Sir John, Speaker of the House of Commons, expelled the house, 82, 83.
John Morley, 241, 247, 250, 258, 262, 268, 272-275, 281, 283, 288, 292.
——, sisters of, 268, 272, 273; *and see* Boscawen, Mrs. *and* Trevor, Peggy.
——, servant of, 268.
Mr., at the Hague, 355.
——, memorial by, praised, 340.
Mrs., 47.
Mrs., 220.
Nanny, 220.
Peggy, 241, 250, 272.
Triers *or* Treves, Elector of, 233.
residence of, 232, 233.
Trinder, John, 73.
Tring, co. Hertford, post bag for, 241.
Trips, General, 372.
Trowbrydge, Francis, letter from, 166.
Trubshaw (Trubchar), Charles, 195 (2), 196.
letters from, 176 (2).
Trumbull, Sir William, Secretary of State, 87.
letter from, 86.
Tryons, Mr., 250.
Tucker, John, Under Secretary of State, 107.
letters from, 87, 180, 182.
Tuffnell, Mr., 244.
Tully, allusion to, 7.
Tunbridge, William Henry de Nassau, Viscount, letter to, 148.
Tunbridge, co. Kent, 338.
Turkey:
Sultan *or* Grand Seigneur of, 98.
——, reported deposition of, 134.
——, palace of, 134.
insurrection in, 134.
Vizier Effendi of, 134.
Turks, the, 20.
army of, defeat of, 64-66.
——, practices of, 98.
janisaries of, 64, 65, 134, 212.
picture of Our Saviour taken from, 217.
Turner, Sir William, 90.
Turner, a horse, 68.
Turnhout, barony of, 135.
Tuscany, Grand Duke and Court of, 416.
Twickenham (Twitnam) Park, 93.
Twisden, Bishop [Philip, Bishop of Raphoe], 384.
Twysden, "little," 355.
Tyrawly (Tirawley), James O'Hara, 2nd Lord, 327.
Tyrol *or* Tirol, 127, 129, 130 131.
mountains of, 171.
Tysen, Grace, 69.

U

Ulm, in Bavaria, 130.
Upton Park, co. Hants, letters dated at, 78.
Urry, David, captain of militia in the Isle of Wight, 53.
Utkinton, co. Chester, letter dated at, 190.
Utrecht, province of, deputy of, 129.
states of, 127.
Utrecht (Utrecq), town of, 128, 129.
British agent at, 313.
letters dated at, 96, 115.
Uxbridge, 411.

V

Valencia (Vallencia), 192.
Kingdom of, declares for the Archduke Charles, 184.
Valencia de Alcantara (Valence), siege of, 181.
Valenciennes (Vallentienns), 199.
King of France at, 309.
Vallendor, near Coblentz, 133.
Vanbrugh:
Phil, commissioner at Plymouth dockyard, 351.
—, 216.
Vancittron, Miss, 241.
Vanderpoel *or* Vanderspoel, Heer van, 158.
letter to, 143.
Vanduren, Mr., 213.
Vandyke, Anthony, pictures by, 217.
Vane:
Christopher, created Lord Barnard, 92, 93.
Lord, 338.
Lady, 215, 223, 224, 338.

Vane—*cont.*
Mr., 41, 42.
[Henry, afts. Lord Barnard and Earl of Darlington], 214, 222, 242-244, 248, 249, 259, 270, 292, 977, 300, 305, 306.
——, arrest of, 216.
——, apology to, 220, 221.
W., letter from, 208.
Van Haren (Vanharen), Monsieur, 402, 407.
Madame, formerly "Mrs. Charles," 401, 402, 405, 407.
Van Kock, at the Hague, 312.
Van Leyden, Brigadier, governor of Breda, 401, 402, 405, 407.
wife of, 401, 407.
son of, 401.
daughter of, 401, 408.
Van Millinges, Pieter, 126.
Van Weede, Jean, letter from, 166.
Vauban, Monsieur, engineer, 98.
Vaudemont, Prince, 91.
Vauxhall, the Hanoverian camp likened to, 240.
Vavasour:
Sir Walter, 66, 67.
"Aunt," 43.
Velland, Monsieur, deputy of the province of Utrecht, 129.
Vendome, Duc de, 132.
army of, 133.
Venetian ambassador, the, 37.
Venice, 164, 171, 173.
letter dated at, 170.
church of S. Salvador at, 172.
charitable institutions at, 173.
Venlo, in Holland, 110, 193.
Fort St. Michel at, taking of, 203.
hospital of, 396.
siege of, 203.
Venner, Col. Samuel, regiment commanded by, 79-81, 83 *note*.
Vera, in Spain, the river at, 192.
Vere, Mrs., 410.
son of, 410.
Vernon:
Admiral, 263.
Ensign [Charles], of the 1st regiment of Guards, 302, 313, 326.
——, as captain, 348, 350, 351.
Veronese, Paul, paintings attributed to, 171.
Versailles, 122.
the French King at, 312.
Vienna, 136, 140, 216, 249.
Court of, 187, 201.
governor of, 171.
Lord Marlborough going to, 187.
minister from Portugal to, 115.
Villadarias, Marquis de, 177.
Villars, Marshal de, 132.
camp of, 133.
Villeroy, Marshal, 85, 134.
orders of, 138.
Villiers (Villars, Villers):
[Col. Edward], regiment of, 73.
Mr., 269, 272, 280, 282, 291.
Mrs., 241.
Viner, "young," 309.
Vinet, 372.
Vlierbeek, in Flanders, 182.

W

W., Mr., 55, 68.
Wade, Colonel *or* General George, 181, 287.
as Marshal, 306, 307, 310, 311, 313, 314 (2), 318, 320, 326, 329, 331-334, 337, 340, 344.
——, description of, 310.
——, quarters of, 318, 321, 330, 331, 342, 343; *and see* Beirleghem.
—— review by, 324, 328, 333.
——, praises the troops, 328.
——, illness of, 337.
——, jokes made upon, by the French, 340.
——, aides-de-camp of, 314, 337.
——, secretary of, 321, 342.
Wait, Lieut.-Colonel [John], of the Welsh Fusiliers, 351.
Wakelin, [Quarter-Master Charles], of the Coldstream, 167.
Walcheren, island of, 379, 380.
defence of, 373, 376-377.
English troops in, 357-368.
Waldeck, Prince, 286, 378 (2), 379.
letter of, mentioned, 355.
Waldegrave (Walgrave):
Capt. *or* Colonel George, 214, 231, 235, 236, 248, 264, 303, 341.
——, made captain-lieutenant to the 3rd [Scots] Guards, 259, 267.
——, gets his company, 287.
James, 2nd Earl, 303.
John (Johnny), 369.
——, elected M.P., 378.
Waldstein, Count, 140.
secretary of, 140.
Wales, 268, 273.
tour in, 413.
Wales, Prince of. *See* Frederick.
——, "the pretended." *See* James Edward.
Princess of, 286.
Wall, Mrs., 48.
husband of, 48.
Waller:
"cousin," 31.
Sir William, 44.
Wallis:
Lieut. [Thomas], of the King's regiment of Horse], 320.
——, wounded at Dettingen, 261, 320.
—— wife of. *See* Saville, Lady.
Mr., 93.
Walloon forces, 177, 178.
Wallop, young, 404.

Walpole, Robert, as First Commissioner of the Treasury, 209.
brother-in-law of. *See* Townshend, Viscount.
Walters, Monsieur, agent at Rotterdam, 313.
Waltham, Little, letter dated at, 73.
Walton, Capt. George, of the *Canterbury*, 167, 184 (2).
Wandsworth, on the Thames, letter dated at, 99.
Wapping, Plymouth compared to, 350.
War, evils of, 18-21.
Secretaries at. *See* Blathwayt, William; Clarke, Dr. George; Young, Sir William; Fox, Henry.
Ward, Sir Patience, 41.
trial of, 55.
Wardour (Warder), Lord of. *See* Arundel.
Warmar, in Flanders, army at, 330.
Warner, Edward, letter from, 412.
Warre, Richard, under secretary of State, 107.
letters from, 107, 118, 125, 168 (2), 170, 174, 179 (2), 182 (2), 184, 190.
letters to, 145, 195.
Warsaw, 134.
Wartensleben, "young," 128.
Warwick:
Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of, 22.
——, letters from, 21, 23.
——, death of, 23, *note*.
Robert Rich, 3rd Earl of, 21.
——, letters from, 23, 24.
——, son of. *See* Rich, Robert.
Warwick, county of, 87.
Waterpark, near Dublin, letter dated from, 193.
Watkins, Mr., deputy judge advocate, 111, 116, 150, 157, 158.
Watson, Mr., 168.
Watts, Alderman John, 12.
Webb, Brigadier [John], 168.
Weights and measures, &c., "assize and assaye of," 76.
Weissenburgh, 326.
Weissenthurm (Waesinturren), 299.
Welburne, co. York, letters dated at, 63, 64.
Weld, Alderman Humphrey, 12.
Wells, the, 21.
Wendover, co. Hants, 196.
Wentworth:
Edward Noel, Lord, 384.
——, brother of. *See* Noel, Captain.
Jo., son of, 41.
Martha Lovelace, Baroness, 384.
Ruisshe (Rush), 41.
Sir William, 39.
Werges, near Limburg, letter dated at, 234.
Wesel, 120.
conference at, 113.
West, Thomas, servant to Lord Cutts, 169,
West Indies, 145.
West Medina, Isle of Wight, militia regiment of, 53.
Westminster, 6, 191, 196.
bridge, 233.
election at, 61, 92, 94.
letter dated at, 89.
Petty France in, 190.
——, letter dated from, 189.
Prince's Court in, 112.
St. Stephen's chapel (*i.e.* the Parliament house), 194.
School, boys at, 196.
tombs of the Kings and Queens at, 32.
Westphalia ham, 300.
West Wickham, Kent, 289.
Wetham, Captain [Thomas], 354.
Weymouth, 348.
letter dated from, 348.
Whaddon [co. Cambridge?], 92.
Wharton:
Humphrey, 41.
Thomas, comptroller of the Household, 73.
——, as Lord Wharton, letter from, 184.
Wheeler, Lieut.-Colonel [Andrew], of the Guards, letter to, 148.
Whetstone, Rear Admiral [Sir William], 169.
Whig ministry, fall of, 201, 202.
Whigs, divisions amongst, 209.
White:
Jeremiah, 27, 29, 30, 35, 45, 46.
Miss, 327.
Whitehall, 30, 93, 275.
Court at, letters, &c., dated at, 80 (2).
fire at, 92.
letters dated at, 75, 80, 81 (2), 83, 85-87, 116, 118, 124 (2), 125, 159, 168-170, 175 (2), 177, 179 (2), 180, 182 (4), 184, 190.
Lord Mayor presented at, 7, 11.
Whiteman. *See* Wightman.
Whitfield:
George, 209.
Mr., made paymaster of the marines, 107.
Widdrington, Captain, 42.
Wiesbaden (West Baden), 276, 296, 302, camp near, letters dated from, 296, 297.
Wight, Isle of (Oyll of Whett), 81, 86, 88, 91, 95, 109, 179, 349.
Captain *or* Governor of, 77; *and see* Carey, Sir George; Holmes, Sir Robert; Cutts, Lord.
Captain and Constable of, fees of, 75.
——, powers vested in, 75, 76.
elections in, 93-95.
garrisons of, 144.
gentleman of, letter to, 95.
government of, reflections on, 77.
intendant of, assassination of, 95.
letter addressed to, 75.
Lieutenant Govenor of, 108; *and see* Dudley, Colonel.
M.P.s. for, 83.

Wight, Isle of—*cont.*
Queen Elizabeth's patents to the captain of, abstract of, 75.
remarks on, 76, 77.
Vice-Admiralty of, 77.
wild beasts in, 75.
Wiginton, co. York, 44.
Wightman (Whiteman, Wikeman), Lieut.-Colonel [Joseph], 158, 189.
letter to, 157.
Wild, George, reader of the Inner Temple, 1.
Will (Richard Steele's man), 99.
William I., King (Norman William), 20
William III., 69, 70, 73 (2), 80, 86, 93 94, 96, 98, 105, 160.
estate of, claims of the King of Prussia upon, 122.
grants *or* commissions from, 73, 75, 111, 189, 207, 208.
guards of, 153.
letters or orders of, 81-85, 88, 102.
ministers of, 119.
privy purse of, 208.
promises of, 117.
reign of, 122.
——, mismanagement of revenues in, 119.
servant of, 83.
views or wishes of, 72, 88.
Household of:—
Lord Chamberlain, 93.
Lord Steward. *See* Devonshire, Earl of.
invasion of England by, 68 (2), 111, 206, 207.
service under, in Flanders, 205 (2).
persons in arms against, names of, 73.
parliamentary influence of, 77.
pardon granted by, 78.
with his army in Flanders, 79, 86 (2).
and his army, 81-85, 98, 100 (2) 102-104.
at the House of Lords, 82.
and elections, 83 (2), 95, 96.
movements of, 100.
death of, alluded to, 118, 205, 208.
as "the late King," 108.
will and heirship of, 121, 122, 131.
Williams:
Lieut.-Colonel [James], death of, 371.
parson, Isle of Wight, 88.
Williamson "young," 61.
mother of, 61.
Williamstadt, 357, 374, 390, 397.
Wilmington (Willminton), Spencer Compton, Earl of, prime minister, death of, 264.
successor of, 285.
Wilmot, Dr., 275.
Winchester:
[Charles Paulet], Marquis of, son of the Duke of Bolton, 77, 94.
Lady, page of, 54.
Winchester, election at, 61.
Wind, Rev. Mr., letter to, 213.
Windham, Wyndham (Windam Windome Wyndam):
Captain, 162.
Colonel *or* Brigadier Hugh, 107.
——, letter from, 106.
——, letter to, 100.
——, regiment of, 162
[William], 258, 261, 288, 289, 292 295, 404.
——, wife of. *See* Doloraine, Lady.
——, death of his only child, 281, 288.
"the Duke's Mr.," 218.
Windsor, Thomas, Lord, horse regiment of, 196.
Windsor, 54, 57, 168, 241, 272.
The Court goes to, 44.
house for the Italian players at, 54.
installations at. *See* Garter, knights of.
letter dated at, 51.
Queen Anne at, 174, 182, 183.
Wing, Mr., 32, 35.
daughter of, 35.
Winn, Lieut. [Edmund] of the 1st regiment of Guards, 237.
Winston, 164
Wiseman, Ensign [William] of the Coldstream, 350, 361, 394.
Wither, a servant of Lord Fauconberg, 45,
Withers, Colonel and Brigadier [Henry], 100, 147, 152.
Wiville, Ensign [John] of the Coldstream, 105.
Woburn, theatricals at, 329.
Wolf, Major [James], 371.
Wolfenbottel (Wolfenbottle) Prince, General in the Austrian service, 401, 402, 405.
Wolseley, Mr., envoy at Brussels, 83.
Womersley, a horse, 68.
Wood, Brigadier [Cornelius], letter to 142.
Woollet, Mr., 88.
Woolwich, (Wolledg), 31, 347 (2).
letter dated at, 357.
Worcum [Warcum], commander of letter to, 146.
troops at, 99, 102.
Works:
officers of, 204.
Worms, 280-282, 287, 289, 295.
camp near, letters dated from, 282-290, 294.
Worseley, Worsley (Worstley):
Sir Edward, Colonel of the West Medina militia regiment, Isle of Wight, 53.
Sir Robert, 89, 94.
Mr., 214, 224, 237, 247, 250, 254.
Wortly, Mr., 60.
Wray, Lieut.-Colonel [Christopher], 175 (2).
Wright:
"cousin," 69.
Ensign [William], of the Coldstream, 316, 322, 333.

Würtemberg (Wyrtenberge, Wirtemberg):
Duke of, 87.
Prince of, 103.
deputies of, 139.
troops of, 139.
Wyalt, Captain, of the *Winchester*, 110.
Wych, Mr., English resident at Hamburg, 124.
——, wife of, 124.
Wyndham. *See* Windham.
Wynne, ——, 410.

Y

Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, 110.
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight:
corporation, or mayor and aldermen of, 77, 83, 332.
election at, 83 (2), 85.
Yonge. *See* Young.
York, James, Duke of, 37, 50-52, 54; *and see* James II.
his first Duchess [Anne Hyde], 37.
his second Duchess. *See* Mary of Modena.
Yorke, York:
Colonel Joseph, 372, 380, 398, 399.
——, letters from, 371, 409 (2).
——, father of, 372.
——, company of, 409, 410, 412.
Mr., 227, 237, 244, 302.
York:
archbishops of. *See* Herring, Dr. Thomas; Hutton, Dr. Matthew.
cathedral church of, suit with, 46.
city of, 40, 50, 53, 62 (2), 68, 250.
coach, the, 38.
Dean of, 46.
election at, 41, 42.
George Inn at, 39.
the King *or* Court at, 21.
letter dated at, 38.
letters addressed to, 52-55.
meetings at, 39, 40, 67.
York, county of, *or* Yorkshire, 43, 45, 71, 345.
address presented from, 59.
county court of, 38.
Custos Rotulorum for, 71.
deputy lieutenants of, 73.
elections *or* election matters in, 62, 67, 68.
knights of the shire, election of, 38-42.
sessions in, 63.
sheriff of, 40.
"the three questions" put in, 67.
North Riding, address to be sent from, 59 (2).
——, ——, gentlemen of, 39 (2).
——, ——, lieutenancy of, 58.
——, ——, lieutenant of. *See* Fauconberg, Lord.
West Riding, gentry of, 39.
Young, Yonge:
Sir William, secretary at war, 276, 297, 299, 300, 302.
Lady, his wife, 276.

Z

Zeeland (Zelande), province of, 115, 358, 361, 366, 371, 379.
armateurs of, ships taken by. *See* Danish ships.
deputy from, to the States General. *See* Odyck, Monsieur de.
fast day kept in, 407.
States of, 360, 361, 369.
——, members of, 366.
troops of the allies in, 161, 363, 364, 388.
Zell:
Court of, envoy at, 140.
Duke of, 129.
——, troops of, 127.
Zigesaer, Austrian aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, 371.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORTS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE WHAT PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND INSTITUTIONS ARE EXTANT WHICH WOULD BE OF UTILITY IN THE ILLUSTRATION OF HISTORY, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, SCIENCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. d.
1870 (Reprinted 1874.)	FIRST REPORT, WITH APPENDIX Contents: ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Abingdon and other Corporations, &c. SCOTLAND. Advocates' Library, Glasgow Corporation, &c. IRELAND. Dublin, Cork, and other Corporations, &c.	f'cap	[C. 55]	1 6
1871	SECOND REPORT WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX TO THE FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Oxford Colleges; Monastery of Dominican Friars at Woodchester, Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, &c. SCOTLAND. Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Universities, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Dr. Lyons, &c.	,,	[C. 441]	3 10
1872 (Reprinted 1895.)	THIRD REPORT WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents:- ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Stonyhurst College; Bridgwater and other Corporations; Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Bath, &c. SCOTLAND. University of Glasgow: Duke of Montrose, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Black Book of Limerick, &c.	,,	[C. 673]	6 0
1873	FOURTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords. Westminster Abbey; Cambridge and Oxford Colleges; Cinque Ports, Hythe, and other Corporations, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Denbigh, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, &c. IRELAND. Trinity College, Dublin; Marquis of Ormonde.	,,	[C. 857]	6 8

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. *d.*
1873	FOURTH REPORT. PART II. INDEX - -	f'cap	[C. 857 i.]	2 6
1876	FIFTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords ; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury ; Rye, Lydd, and other Corporations. Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., &c. SCOTLAND. Earl of Aberdeen, &c.	,,	[C.1432]	7 0
,,	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	,,	[C.1432 i.]	3 6
1877	SIXTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. - Contents :— ENGLAND. House of Lords : Oxford and Cambridge Colleges ; Lambeth Palace ; Black Book of the Archdeacon of Canterbury ; Bridport, Wallingford, and other Corporations ; Lord Leconfield, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir Henry Ingilby, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, Earl of Moray, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde.	,,	[C.1745]	8 6
(Reprinted 1893.)	DITTO. PART II. INDEX - - -	,,	[C.2102]	1 10
1879 (Reprinted 1895.)	SEVENTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. Contents :— House of Lords ; County of Somerset ; Earl of Egmont, Sir Frederick Graham, Sir Harry Verney, &c.	,,	[C.2340]	7 6
(Reprinted 1895.)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Duke of Athole, Marquis of Ormonde, S. F. Livingstone, Esq., &c.	,,	[C. 2340 i.]	3 6
1881	EIGHTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. Contents :— List of collections examined, 1869-1880. ENGLAND. House of Lords ; Duke of Marlborough ; Magdalen College, Oxford ; Royal College of Physicians ; Queen Anne's Bounty Office ; Corporations of Chester, Leicester, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Emly, The O'Conor Don, Trinity College, Dublin, &c.	,,	[C.3040]	[*Out of print.*]
1881	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Duke of Manchester.	,,	[C. 3040 i.]	[*Out of print.*]
1881	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents :— Earl of Ashburnham.		[C. 3040 ii.]	[*Out of print.*]

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. d.
1883 (Reprinted 1895.)	NINTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. Contents:— St. Paul's and Canterbury Cathedrals; Eton College; Carlisle, Yarmouth, Canterbury, and Barnstaple Corporations, &c.	f'cap	[C 3773]	5 2
1884 (Reprinted 1895.)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords. Earl of Leicester; C. Pole Gell, Alfred Morrison, Esqs., &c. SCOTLAND. Lord Elphinstone, H. C. Maxwell Stuart, Esq., &c. IRELAND. Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Drogheda, &c.	..	[C.3773 i.]	6 3
1884	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents:— Mrs. Stopford Sackville.	..	[C. 3773 ii.]	[*Out of Print.*]
1883 (Reprinted 1895.)	CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. (OF CECIL MSS.). PART I.	8vo.	[C.3777]	3 5
1888	DITTO. PART II.	..	[C.5463]	3 5
1889	DITTO. PART III.	..	[C.5889 v.]	2 1
1892	DITTO. PART IV.	..	[C.6823]	2 11
1894	DITTO. PART V.	..	[C.7574]	2 6
1896	DITTO. PART VI.	..	[C.7884]	2 8
1899	DITTO. PART VII.	..	[C.9246]	2 8
1899	DITTO. PART VIII.	..	[C.9467]	2 8
1885	TENTH REPORT This is introductory to the following:—	..	[C.4548]	[*Out of Print.*]
1885 (Reprinted 1895.)	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Earl of Eglington, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart., and C. S. H. D. Moray, C. F. Weston Underwood, G. W. Digby, Esqs.	..	[C.4575]	8 7
1885	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX The Family of Gawdy	..	[C.4576 iii.]	1 4
1885	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Wells Cathedral.	..	[C.4576 ii.]	[*Out of Print.*]
1885	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Earl of Westmorland; Capt. Stewart; Lord Stafford; Sir N. W. Throckmorton; Sir P. T. Mainwaring, Lord Muncaster, M.P., Capt. J. F. Bagot, Earl of Kilmorey, Earl of Powis, and others, the Corporations of Kendal, Wenlock, Bridgnorth, Eye, Plymouth, and the County of Essex; and Stonyhurst College.	..	[C.4576]	[*Out of Print.*]
1885 (Reprinted 1895.)	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX The Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Fingall, Corporations of Galway, Waterford, the Sees of Dublin and Ossory, the Jesuits in Ireland.	..	[4576 i.]	2 10

Date	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price. s.	Price. d.
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Marquis of Abergavenny, Lord Braye, G. F. Luttrell, P. P. Bouverie, W. Bromley Davenport, R. T. Balfour, Esquires.	8vo.	[C.5242]	1	7
1887	ELEVENTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	,,	[C.5060 vi.]	0	3
1887	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - H. D. Skrine, Esq., Salvetti Correspondence.	,,	[C.5060]	1	1
1887	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - House of Lords. 1678-1688.	,,	[C.5060 i.]	2	0
1887	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Corporations of Southampton and Lynn.	,,	[C.5060 ii.]	1	8
1887	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Marquess Townshend.	,,	[C.5060 iii.]	2	6
1887	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Earl of Dartmouth.	,,	[C.5060 iv.]	2	8
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Duke of Hamilton.	,,	[C.5060 v.]	1	6
1888	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Duke of Leeds, Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Hothfield, &c.; Bridgwater Trust Office, Reading Corporation, Inner Temple Library.	,,	[C.5612]	2	0
1890	TWELFTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following :—	,,	[C.5889]	0	3
1888	(1.) APPENDIX - - - - - Earl Cowper, K.G. (Coke MSS., at Melbourne Hall, Derby). Vol. I.	,,	[C.5472]	2	7
1888	(2.) APPENDIX - - - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	,,	[C.5613]	2	5
1889	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Ditto. Vol. III.	,,	[C.5889 i.]	1	4
1888	(4. APPENDIX - - - - - The Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. I.	,,	[C.5614]	3	2
1891	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - Ditto. Vol. II.	,,	[C.5889 ii.]	2	0
1889	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - House of Lords, 1689-1690.	,,	[C.5889 iii.]	2	1
1890	7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - S. H. le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal.	,,	[C.5889 iv.]	1	11
1891	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - The Duke of Athole, K.T., and the Earl of Home.	,,	[C.6338]	1	0
1891	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., the Earl of Donoughmore, J. H. Gurney, W. W. B. Hulton, R. W. Ketton, G. A. Aitken, P. V. Smith, Esq.; Bishop of Ely; Cathedrals of Ely, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Peterborough, Corporations of Gloucester, Higham Ferrers, and Newark; Southwell Minster; Lincoln District Registry.	,,	[C.6338 i.]	2	6

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. d.
1891	(10.) APPENDIX . . . . . The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. I. 1745-1783.	8vo.	[C. 6338 II.]	1 11
1892	THIRTEENTH REPORT . . . . . This is introductory to the following:—	..	[C.6827]	0 3
1891	(1.) APPENDIX . . . . . The Duke of Portland. Vol. I.	..	[C.6474]	3 0
	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Ditto. Vol. II.	..	[C. 6827 I.]	2 0
1892	(3.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore. Vol. I.	..	[C.6660]	2 7
1892	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX . . . . . Corporations of Rye, Hastings, and Hereford. Capt. F. C. Loder-Symonds, E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., J. Dovaston, Esqs., Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., Rev. W. D. Macray, and Earl of Dartmouth (Supplementary Report).	..	[C.6810]	2 4
1892	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. House of Lords, 1690-1691 . . .	..	[C.6822]	2 4
1893	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart. The Delaval Family, of Seaton Delaval; The Earl of Ancaster; and General Lyttelton-Annesley.	..	[C.7166]	1 4
1893	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Earl of Lonsdale	..	[C.7241]	1 3
1893	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. II. 1784-1799.	..	[C.7424]	1 11
1896	FOURTEENTH REPORT . . . . . This is introductory to the following:—	..	[C.7983]	0 3
1894	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. III.	..	[C.7476]	1 11
1894	(2.) APPENDIX. The Duke of Portland. Vol. III.	..	[C.7569]	2 8
1894	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Roxburghe; Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart.; The Earl of Strathmore; and the Countess Dowager of Seafield.	..	[C.7570]	1 2
1894	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Lord Kenyon	..	[C.7571]	2 10
1896	(5.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore. Vol. II.	..	[C.7572]	2 8
1895	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. House of Lords, 1692-1693 . .	..	[C.7573]	1 11
	(Manuscripts of the House of Lords, 1693-1695, Vol. I. (New Series) See H.L. No. 5 of 1900. Price 2 9).			
1895	(7.) APPENDIX. The Marquis of Ormonde . . .	..	[C.7678]	1 10

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
				s. *d.*
1895	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Lincoln, Bury St. Edmunds, Hertford, and Great Grimsby Corporations; The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and of Lichfield; The Bishop's Registry of Worcester.	8vo.	[C.7881]	1 5
1896	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Earl of Buckinghamshire; Earl of Lindsey; Earl of Onslow; Lord Emly; T. J. Hare, Esq.; and J. Round, Esq., M.P.	,,	[C.7882]	2 6
1895	(10.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. II. American Papers.	,,	[C.7883]	2 9
1899	FIFTEENTH REPORT. This is introductory to the following:—	,,	[C.9295]	0 4
1896	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. III. -	,,	[C.8156]	1 5
1897	(2.) APPENDIX. J. Eliot Hodgkin, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.	,,	[C.8327]	1 8
1897	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Charles Haliday, Esq., of Dublin; Acts of the Privy Council in Ireland, 1556-1571; Sir William Ussher's Table to the Council Book; Table to the Red Council Book.	,,	[C.8364]	1 4
1897	(4.) APPENDIX. The Duke of Portland. Vol. IV. - -	,,	[C.8497]	2 11
1897	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe -	,,	[C.8550]	0 10
1897	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard -	,,	[C.8551]	3 6
1897	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Somerset; The Marquis of Ailesbury; and Sir F. G. Puleston, Bart.	,,	[C.8552]	1 9
1897	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, at Drumlanrig.	,,	[C.8553]	1 4
1897	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale	,,	[C.8554]	1 0
1899	(10.) Shrewsbury and Coventry Corporations; Sir H. O. Corbet, Bart., Earl of Radnor, P. T. Tillard; J. R. Carr-Ellison; Andrew Kingsmill, Esqrs.	,,	[C.9472]	1 0

Date.	——	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1898	MANUSCRIPTS IN THE WELSH LANGUAGE. Vol. I.—Lord Mostyn, at Mostyn Hall, co. Flint.	8vo.	[C.8829]	s. d. 1 4
1899	Vol. I. Part II.—W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth.	,,	[C.9468]	2 11
1899	Manuscripts of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., preserved at Montagu House, Whitehall. Vol. I.	,,	[C.9244]	2 7
1899	Ditto Marquis of Ormonde, K.P., preserved at the Castle, Kilkenny. Vol. II.	,,	[C.9245]	2 0
1899	Ditto the Duke of Portland, K.G. Vol. V	,,	[C.9466]	2 9
1899	Ditto J. M. Heathcote, Esq., of Conington Castle.	,,	[C.9469]	1 3
1899	Ditto J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore. Vol. III.	,,	[C.9470]	3 1
1899	Ditto F. W. Leyborne-Popham, Esq., of Littlecote.	,,	[C.9471]	1 6
	Ditto Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley, of Chequers Court, Bucks	,,	[Cd.282]	[*In the Press.*]
1900	Ditto Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Hants	,,	[Cd.283]	1 1
	Ditto Beverley Corporation	,,	[Cd.284]	[*In the Press.*]
	Ditto Chichester, Canterbury and Salisbury Cathedrals; of the Corporations of Berwick-on-Tweed, Burford and Lostwithiel; and of the Counties of Wilts and Worcester.	,,		[*In the Press.*]
	Ditto Sir Geo. Wombwell, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Edmund Talbot (the Shrewsbury papers), Lady Buxton and others.	,,		[*In the Press.*]
	Ditto the Duke of Portland, K.G. Vol. VI., with Index to Vols. III.-VI.	,,		ditto

90 5
90 6
p. 419
421

162256
Gov.Doc. Great Britain. Historical Manuscripts Commissio
G.B.
Com
The manuscripts of Lord Kenyon.

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED